

FBI LINKED TO ANTI-SOVIET INTRIGUE HERE

Farmer Who Hid Samarin Tells About G-Men's Role

By Harry Raymond

Harry Schibanoff, 62-year-old Freehold, N. J., chicken farmer, told *The Worker* in an exclusive interview that at least one and probably two agents of the FBI were in a group of three men and a woman which entered his home shortly after dawn Aug. 8, and spirited away Mikhail Samarin, recalcitrant Russian teacher who went into hiding on the farm a week earlier.

His statement contradicted the U.S. State Department's note to the Soviet government claiming the FBI had no connection with the White Guard Russian Tolstoy Foundation in the affair of the teacher.

The husky Russian-American farmer, who said he was "sorry" he got mixed up in the whole affair, told a story which also refuted in important details the cloak and dagger tale by Victor Kravchenko, Soviet traitor, of the "search" for Samarin, his "rescue" and the FBI's role in the business.

RELATES DETAILS

Schibanoff sat on a scaffold of a new house he was constructing on his farm near Freehold, as he recited in clear English detail after detail of how he got tricked into the sordid underground intrigue of Russian White Guards and other Soviet haters bent on making headlines and creating international incidents by snatching Soviet citizens.

"I have been drawn into this against my will," he kept repeating. "Everything happened without my wish. If I had known of all the trouble I would never gotten mixed up in it."

According to Schibanoff, he had taken Samarin, Mrs. Samarin and their three children in his truck from New York City to his farm on the night of July 31, on request of Countess Alexandra Tolstoy, leader of the Tolstoy Foundation and boss of the secret anti-Soviet organization in America.

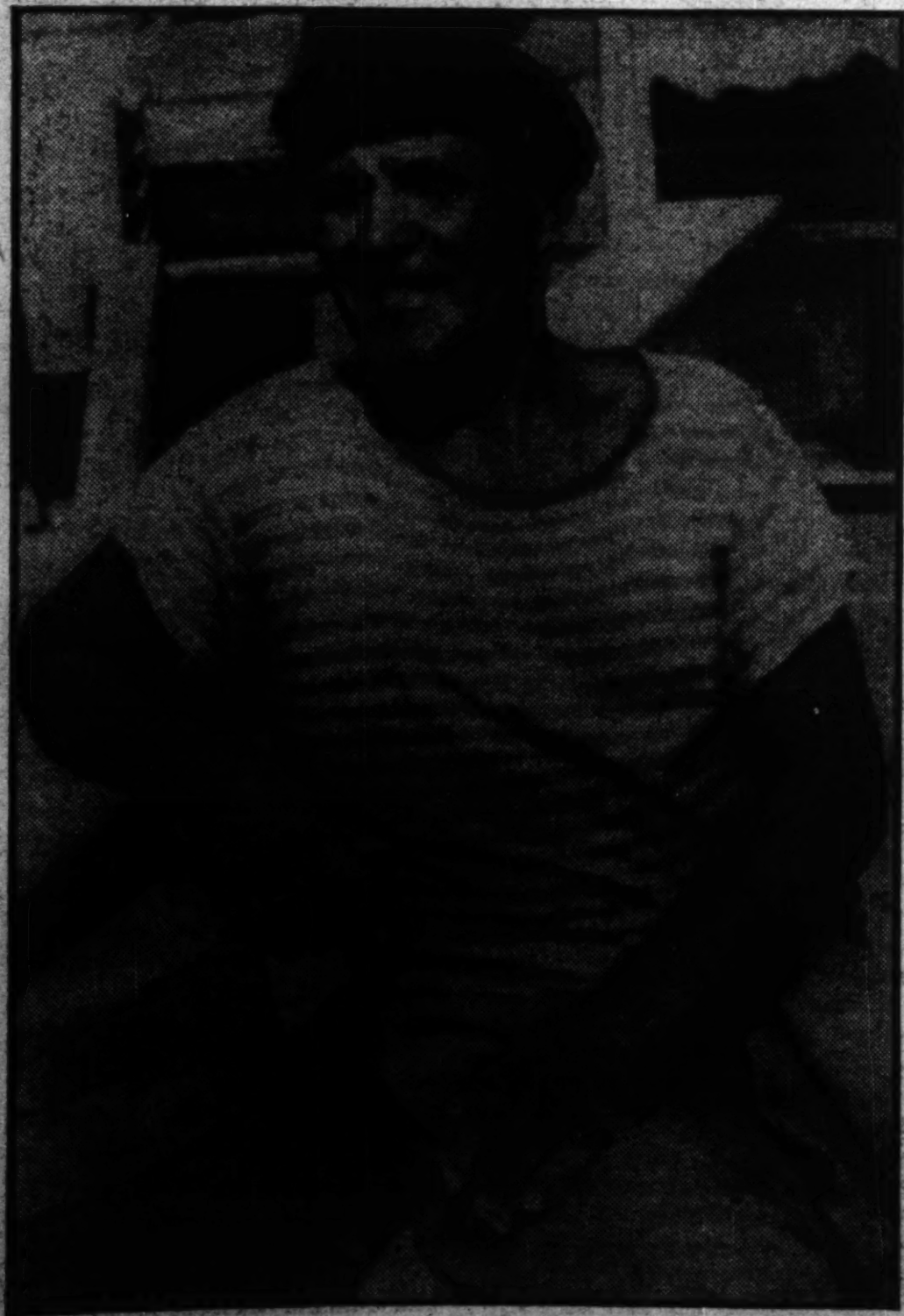
The Samarins, Schibanoff said, remained on his farm until Aug. 8.

EARLY MORNING VISIT

"At 6:30 in the morning on Sunday, Aug. 8, Mrs. Tolstoy herself came down to the farm," Schibanoff declared. "Without knocking, she and three men, one who spoke Russian and who had called me on the phone Saturday, another who I am sure is an FBI man, and one who was either an FBI man or a New York Times reporter—without knocking they came in.

"The men talked with Samarin, who I believe is now in Washington, and de-

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Harry Schibanoff, 62-year-old Freehold, N. J., farmer, as he told *The Worker* his story of the hiding of the Russian school teacher.

Truman Orders Ouster of Lomakin

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.—The State Department Friday demanded the recall of Soviet Consul General Y. M. Lomakin, in a note which evaded Soviet charges that the activities of the Tolstoy Foundation are a violation of the Roosevelt-Litvinov Agreement of 1933.

The White House announced that President Truman directed the move and will sign an order revoking Lomakin's credentials within three or four days.

Text of three Soviet notes in the case of the Russian school teachers were released at the State Department today. They revealed that Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov and Ambassador Panyushkin had raised a number of serious charges involving collaboration of American officials, especially the FBI, with the anti-Soviet center at Reed Farm, Valley Cottage, N. Y. These included:

- That after a week's stay with the pro-Czarist band, the Russian teacher M. I. Samarin had been turned over to the FBI.

- That the Tolstoy group had kidnapped Mrs. O. S. Kosenkina, another teacher, and held her against her will, and that the toleration of this band by the U. S. Government was a "direct violation" of the Roosevelt-Litvinov Agreement.

- That New York police "arbitrarily burst in" the Soviet Consulate after the suicide attempt of Mrs. Kosenkina, in violation of the extraterritoriality of the Soviet premises.

COPS DEFENDED

The American note, initialed by Under Secretary Robert A. Lovett, former Wall Street investment banker, denied that the Czarist plotters had anything to do with bringing Samarin to the FBI, insisting that the teacher had voluntarily presented himself at FBI headquarters. It ignored the second charge completely. As for the third point, Lovett simply accepted the report of the New York police and asserted that the Soviet charge was "clearly unsubstantiated."

"The Department of State considers the actions of the New York police authorities entirely proper," the note said.

In its counter charges, the department contended that "officials of the Soviet government have been engaged in conduct which is highly improper." The burden of the counter charges was directed against Lomakin, who was accused of hindering the police in investigating the Kosenkina suicide attempt and with making false charges against this government. The note also placed blame vaguely on unnamed Soviet "officials" which was interpreted here to include Ambassador Panyushkin and Molotov, both of whom authored notes of protest.

White House press secretary Charles Ross gave President Truman full responsibility for the blistering U. S. note. "The whole thing was done under the President's orders," Ross told newsmen.

MUM ON U.S. SPY

Meanwhile the State Department had little to say about revelations in Moscow that U.S. Ambassador Bedell Smith had admitted that an American naval lieutenant in the Soviet Union had Soviet military information in his possession when arrested. This was the incident in which Lt. Robert Dreher, attaché at the American Embassy, signed last April. Dreher has since been recalled at the request of the USSR.

Last Sunday, Michael J. McDermott, State Department press officer, branded the Dreher case as a "plant." But today Pravda revealed that in conversations with Deputy Foreign Minister Vishinsky, Ambassador Smith "admitted that Dreher at the moment he was ap-

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Global Flight: Mrs. Richard Morrow Tait waves goodbye as she takes off from Cambridge, England, in her single engine plane for a round-the-world flight. The 24-year-old English model, mother of an infant daughter, was accompanied by Michael Townsend, 25 (right). The plane crash-landed in Marseille.

Athens Gov't Kills 17, Sentences 40 More

ATHENS.—Seventeen "Communists" were executed by a firing squad in Athens Friday, in a renewal of the fascist Greek government's reign of terror. More mass executions

were scheduled with the sentencing to death of 40 other alleged Communists by courts martial in Athens and Kosani. One of those sentenced to death was a woman described as a former secretary to a Communist cabinet minister.

The General Confederation of Labor, which is demanding increased wages for Greek workers, warned of a nationwide general strike Tuesday after the government got communications strikers to return with a promise to "adjust" wages.

Meanwhile Premier Themistocles Sofoulis, in an order of the day, repeated the sweeping claims of the fascist Greek regime that the Grammos campaign against Gen. Markos' Free Greek forces had been successfully concluded. The United Press quoted military observers, however, as saying instead that the Grammos campaign was in its last stages.

WARN OF MURDER PLOT

Athens police are planning to murder Demetrios Paparrigas, Greek labor leader recently arrested in Athens.

This information was received Friday by the American Council for a Democratic Greece from a London source. A cable received at the Council offices stated:

"The Ministry of the Interior of the Democratic government announced that Athens police, under government orders, are organizing the murder of Paparrigas by throwing him out of a window as they did with another Greek labor leader, Sovatzodlou, declaring afterward that he committed suicide.

"The Ministry appealed to the World Democratic Union to act immediately to save Paparrigas' life."

Hold Grammos Line, Free Greeks State

The Free Greek Radio announced that all enemy attempts to break through the Grammos defensive line of the Democratic Army on Wednesday were defeated with heavy losses. During the last three days alone enemy's total losses amounted to 1,986 killed and wounded in Grammos. The Democratic Army is holding firmly the perimeter of Grammos.

The BBC Athens correspondent, Matthews, reported fierce resistance of the guerrillas in Grammos, adding that they seem determined to defend it to the utmost.



SUFFERING from Banti's disease, a rare blood ailment, Barbara Ann Quinn, 7, clutches her doll at the children's clinic of the New York Hospital. Barbara has had 300 blood transfusions and four major operations in attempts to arrest the disease, which is a massive bleeding condition.

WHAT THE ROOSEVELT-LITVINOV PACT SAID

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The American-Soviet agreement of Nov. 16, 1933, referred to in the recent note of the Soviet Embassy, was contained in an exchange of letters between President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Soviet Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinov.

President Roosevelt stated that it would be the "fixed policy of the executive of the U. S." to adhere to the "engagements" contained in the Litvinov note. These committed the U. S. Government:

"Not to permit the formation or residence on its territory of any organization or group, or of representatives of officials of any organization or group—which has as its aim the overthrow or the preparation for the overthrow of, of the bringing about by force of a change in the political or social orders of the whole or any part of (the USSR), its territories or possessions."

The Soviet Government made a similar commitment in respect to anti-American organization.

3 New Dealers Tell Un-American Body It's Illegal

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Three former leading New Dealers challenged the legality of the Un-American Committee Friday and left its one-man sub-committee, Rep. Richard

Nixon (R-Cal), high, dry and baffled. The three, all attorneys now close to the Progressive Party, were Lee Pressman, former CIO general counsel; John Abt, ex-Amalgamated Clothing Workers lawyer, and Nathan Witt, former National Labor Relations Board member.

They were brought from New York to tell what they knew about Alger Hiss and other New Deal figures named by Time editor Whitaker Chambers as members of a "Communist spy ring."

The three termed the proceeding illegal and refused to answer most of Nixon's questions. They said that the committee was:

- Illegally constituted because Rep. John Rankin (D-Miss), a committee member, had not been properly elected to Congress.

- Barred by the Constitution from asking questions about affiliations with any organizations.

- Prevented by the Constitution from assuming powers of the courts and placing citizens on trial without those judicial powers.

- Unable to force answers to questions which could possibly be self-incriminating.

Pressman wrung an admission from Nixon and chief investigator Robert Stripling, that no charge of espionage had been made against him.

OPEN "SECRET"

The three New Dealers testified before Nixon and Stripling in 20-minute relays. The hearings were supposed to be secret, but as soon as Pressman, Abt and Witt emerged from the committee room, Nixon called in reporters and spilled the story.

He said the three had refused to answer his questions. But, he added, "what a witness refuses to answer sometimes tells more than what he agrees to answer."

Hiss and the three witnesses had been attorneys for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the early days of the New Deal. Hiss is due to appear before the committee Wednesday for his public "confrontation" with Chambers.

TO PUBLISH RECORD

Nixon explained that the record of the "secret" hearing would be made public by the committee. "It's not necessary" to bring the three men to an open hearing, he maintained.

Nixon said the three men had used the same defense that Gerhart Eisler and Leon Josephson had utilized when they came to grips with the Un-American Committee. He said, meaningfully, that Joseph-

Will Hear 5 Arrested ALP Men Thursday

The case of Manuel Medina, lower Harlem American Labor Party candidate, who faces a trumped-up police charge of disorderly conduct, has been adjourned until next Thursday at 2 p.m. Four other ALP leaders, arrested on the same phony charge, will have their case heard at the same time, Magistrate Hyman Bushel of the mid-Manhattan court ruled Friday.

Magistrate Bushel postponed the case after testimony was given by Patrolman Joseph Parrino, who arrested the five men on Aug. 5 while they were peacefully talking during the early morning hours on a street in lower Harlem. The men are well-known in the area as ALP leaders.

HEAR DEFENDANTS LATER

The story of the defendants and their witnesses will be heard Thursday. Medina's counsel was Herman Fink and the four others were represented by Herman Englander.

The four are Frank Archilla, chairman of the ALP in the 14th A.D. East; Frank Quintana, secretary of the ALP in the same assembly district; Jesus Flores, ALP captain in the same district, and Albert Martinez, campaign manager for Medina and Rep. Vito Marcantonio in the 14th A.D. East and West. Medina is the ALP choice for State Assembly from lower Harlem.

Paul L. Ross, head of the New York Tenant Council, appeared as a friend of the court for the National Wallace Committee. His motion that the case be postponed until other cases involving free speech are heard was denied by Magistrate Bushel, as was a motion by Fink that Bushel not sit in the case.

The Medina Defense Committee will hold a meeting Sept. 1 at Park Palace to map a plan to fight the ever increasing political persecution of progressives by the police. Mobilized for the meeting are labor, tenant, consumer groups and the Civil Rights Congress and its Harlem affiliate.

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Far-Flung Blockade: This converted subchaser at a Brooklyn pier was towed there by the Coast Guard after being halted in the Narrows of New York harbor. The State Department suspected, it was said, that the boat was on its way to Palestine.

Press Reports of Split In County ALP Scored

Press efforts to scare up a major split in the New York County organization of the American Labor Party are "ridiculous," according to Councilman Eugene P. Connolly, county secretary.

Harlem CP Raps Dewey Plan On Italy Colonies

Gov. Dewey's proposal to return Italy's former African colonies will be rejected by the Negro people, a statement by the Harlem Communist Party said yesterday.

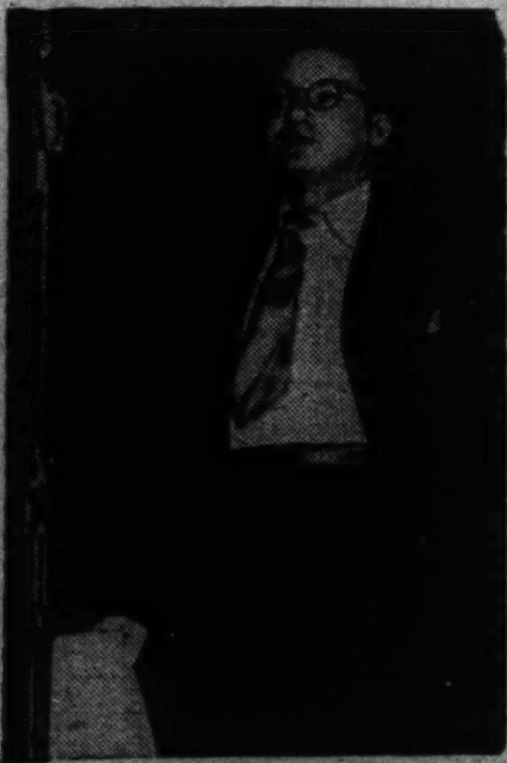
The statement declared that Negroes in the United States "have given their complete support to the struggle for the independence of the people of Ethiopia and Africa."

"The people of Italy have paid a terrific price before and during the last war because Mussolini led them into fascist aggression against the peace-loving people of Ethiopia," the Harlem Communist statement said.

"Dewey's proposal is, in addition to a vote-catching device, a deliberate effort to give a new lease on life, to reactionary and fascist forces in Italy."

Protest Hilliard Curb On Union Activity

The American Labor Party submitted to the Regional Conference of relief officials from 17 states, meeting at the Hotel Roosevelt in New York, a resolution protesting the action of Welfare Commissioner Raymond M. Hilliard in banning distribution of union literature and abolishing grievance committees in the Welfare Department.



ERNEST SALISBURY, 25, addresses a Detroit audience that heard the premiere of his "Eloise Symphony." Salisbury, a former alcoholic and mental patient, based the symphonic story on the years which he spent in institutions being cured of his ailment.

Communist's Courage Silences Quill Claque

By Bernard Burton

BMT workers will be speaking of "Doug MacMahon's guts" for a long time to come. For even those who disagree with the political views of the tall, militant international secretary-treasurer of the CIO Transport Workers Union, will tell you that the high

Hint West Rift Delays Moscow Talk

MOSCOW, (UP). — Disagreement among the three western powers appeared Friday night to be delaying the seventh and perhaps final meeting here between western representatives and Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, which now may be postponed at least one more day.

(Dispatches from London said U. S. Ambassador to Britain Lewis Douglas and French Ambassador Rene Massigli conferred at the foreign office again with Sir William Strang, Britain's expert on Germany.)

U. S. Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith conferred for nearly two hours with Frank Roberts, special British envoy. Then Smith and Roberts drove to the French embassy for a one-hour talk with French Ambassador Yves Chataigneau.

Seek Funds for Ingram Kids

The eastern district, council of the International Workers Order has launched a campaign to raise funds for the education and care of the children of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram. Mrs. Ingram, the Negro mother of 12 children, is now serving of life sentence in Macon, Georgia, with her two sons, for the self-defense slaying of a white farmer.

The George Washington Carver College of Lakawanna, N.Y., contributed \$73. Buffalo lodges raised \$135.

Axis Sally Flies To Trial in U. S.

FRANKFURT, Germany (UP). — "Axis Sally," the sexy-voiced glamor girl of wartime Nazi radio, left by special plane Friday for Washington, where she may be tried for treason.



MISS CIO—Lovely Miss Adrienne Nichols of Lorain, Ohio, was crowned Miss CIO of 1948 at the annual Lorain CIO picnic.

2 Soldiers Get Sentences Reduced

The Department of the Army announced last week that the death sentence of former private Linwood Williams, of Oakland, Cal., had been reduced to 30 years imprisonment. It was also announced that the sentence of 30 years for general prisoner Luster Wright had been reduced to 18 years.

Both had been accused of attacks on German women.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had intervened in both cases.

White House Orders Writ Against Longshoremen

WASHINGTON, (UP). — A presidential board Friday paved the way for a government injunction to stop a scheduled longshore strike Saturday night. The board formally reported that the dispute threatens an east coast shipping tie-up. President Truman directed Attorney General Tom Clark to petition in any federal district court for an injunction to block "threatened strikes or lock-outs."

Under the Taft-Hartley Law such an injunction can block strikes for 60 days. The injunction will be sought in New York today (Saturday).

The dispute involves 25,000 members of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association. Truman already has declared that a Longshoremen's strike would imperil the national health and safety.

The major issue is the employers' insistence on dropping premium pay rates for night, Sunday and holiday

work and their resistance to a recent Supreme Court award for overtime on the premium rates.

Joe Ryan, lifetime dictator of the ILA, has lined up with the owners in fighting overtime payments and in seeking legislation to cancel the high court decision.

Ryan pushed for the injunction with the assertion that "Communists" were seeking to cause a strike. The ILA boss' view, it is apparent, is that an injunction will freeze the present contract and extend the time within which to evade enforcement of the court ruling.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

THE Western countries are indignant because they can't share control of the Danube. By way of reprisal they may refuse to let the Danube countries control navigation on the Mississippi.

point of Thursday night's turbulent union meeting came when MacMahon proudly announced and defended his membership in the Communist Party.

Even TWU president Michael J. Quill's noisy claque fell into thoughtful silence as MacMahon declared: "I happen to be a believer in socialism. I don't believe in the capitalist system. I don't believe in this business of having a war every 20 years."

"To me," he went on, "the workers are the salt of the earth. And the workers will some day control the production of this country."

He assailed Quill's charge that Robert Thompson, state chairman of the Communist Party, was trying to "dictate" to the union. "It's a lie about Robert Thompson," MacMahon asserted. "I know it is a lie because I am a member of that party and I do not take political dictation from anybody."

UNION CONSTITUTION

Then, looking over at the claque, MacMahon stated: "Our own constitution says we all have a right to our own political beliefs," reminding the oldtimers that he had held these views long before he became an officer of the union, when he worked in one of the transit shops and helped found the union.

"Now," he continued, "you have the answer to the question."

"The question" referred to a leaflet distributed to those entering the meeting at Livingston Manor in Brooklyn, asking whether MacMahon belonged to the Communist Party.

MacMahon's statement came at the end of his talk in which he warned that Quill's policy is the "policy of company unionism." "Remember it in the future," he urged. Quill's kind of program, he said, "will lead down to the road of before '37" when the TWU emerged from the straitjacket of company unionism.

That's what will result from the "policy of red-baiting" from the "policy of making deals behind closed doors," he declared. The way to win and hold on to our gains, he said, is to fight with broad rank-and-file committees "in the good old TWU way."

"It's one-man rule that's the real McCoy" here, he added, warning that Quill seeks to wipe out the traditional militant democracy on which the union was founded.

RESENT QUILL'S SLUR

When Quill took the floor as last speaker, workers shouted back angrily as he started with a below-the-belt remark about MacMahon "admitting" his Communist Party membership and about being "smoked out."

Quill, who had been elected to the City Council by the American Labor Party, ignored cries of "What party are you going to belong to next year, Mike?" In his speech he called for condemnation of the ALP, the City CIO Council and the Communist Party for their support of the five-cent fare.

With the aid of Mayor O'Dwyer and the city administration, Quill was quickly able to pull out his trump card for carrying the meet-

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Labor Defense Body Seeks \$250,000

"The Civil Rights Congress has undertaken full responsibility for organizing and conducting the trial and other phases of the defense of the 12 indicted leaders of the Communist Party," it announced today.

To discharge this responsibility for the protection of the Constitution of the United States, Civil Rights Congress announced the launching of a campaign from Sept. 1 to Oct. 15, to raise \$250,000.

This \$250,000 will be used to obtain the finest attorneys possible for the defendants and to bring the facts behind the indictments to millions of Americans through newspaper advertising, radio programs and other means of communication so as to penetrate the iron curtain that has been thrown around the truth in this case.

"The Civil Rights Congress comes into this case firmly convinced that, embodied in this fight for the civil rights of the Communist Party and its members, are the fundamental and

inalienable rights guaranteed by our Constitution to labor, to all racial, national and religious minorities, to the organized and unorganized progressive and liberal forces of America.

"The imperative necessity of victory in this case, we believe, finds full and complete affirmation in the histories of fascist development in Italy and Germany and in the fall of France. The key to the rise of fascism in these countries was the attempt to suppress and outlaw the Communist Parties. No nation has attempted this and remained free.

"It is of vital significance that the indictments of these men took place immediately after the people had rallied to defeat the unconscionable Mundt Bill. These indictments constitute an attempt through the courts to outlaw a legal and duly constituted American political party and thereby to deny to all its members and supporters the right of freedom of speech and assembly. . . .

"To uphold these rights, we have in this defense assigned ourselves the task of raising \$250,000.

"We call upon all progressive Americans to join with us in this endeavor.

"No group is too small to participate in this drive; no organization too large.

"Meetings must be called from coast to coast and border to border.

"Members of the indicted group are available for many of these meetings.

"In churches and colleges, trade unions and gatherings of Americans everywhere, the voice of protest must be heard.

"For the protection of civil rights, for the defense of our Constitution, we must successfully defend the liberties of Communists.

"We urge every American to contribute the maximum possible for the defense of our nation's freedom.

"Rush your contribution immediately to Civil Rights Congress at 205 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y."

Gov't Aids Indicted Banker; Court Prejudges Communists

By Harry Raymond

Nine of the 12 Communist Party leaders, indicted on a federal frame-up charge of advocating overthrow of the U.S. government by force and violence, have been denied by court order, pending trial Sept. 27, the right to work and carry on political activity outside of New York. Gus Hall, one of the indicted 12, has been restricted by the same court to the area of Cleveland. But that's not the way the government treats a banker under indictment. A. H. Giannini, big boss of the Bank of America, facing trial next October on charges of violating the Anti-Trust Law, has been given full right to travel anywhere he wants to go. And the Treasury Department, out of its kindness of heart, has been quietly issuing licenses for new branches



A. H. GIANNINI
Bank of America Head

of Giannini's vast banking network, which, according to the indictment, is an illegal enterprise.

The Communists, however, have not only been denied the right fully to carry out their political activity, but their case was prejudged last week by Judge Harold Medina.

The 12 Communists, through attorney Abraham Unger, asked Medina to extend the case until Nov. 23 in order to prepare proper motions challenging the constitutionality of the indictments. Medina reluctantly granted the defendants an extension until Sept. 27. He said:

"The quicker this case gets disposed of with finality, the better for all concerned." He added:

"If we let them do that sort of thing (carry out their political work), they will destroy the government. . . . No, they merely want to wait until they get everything set, then the acts will come."

Denied the right to leave New York, the area of the Federal Court Southern District, are William Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis, Benjamin J. Davis, Henry Winston, John Williamson, Jacob Stachel, John Gates, Robert Thompson and Irving Potash.

Gus Hall, Ohio State party chairman, is not even permitted to travel meanwhile from Cleveland to New York to consult his attorneys, despite the fact that he must come here for trial on Sept. 27.

First Target of the Enemy

EUGENE DENNIS ENJOYS THE HONOR OF BEING A 'BRAZEN' CHAMPION OF AMERICANS' INTERESTS

By Joseph North

The big Westerner came out of Seattle several decades ago to take his unflinching stand with the common man, which explains why J. Parnell Thomas has him at the very beginning of his little black book. You can, they say, tell a man by the enemies he makes. Throughout his quarter-century of redoubtable service to the working class and the nation, evil little men have been putting his name down on their black list, like the cop who wrote on the police blotter, in Los Angeles, back on Nov. 29, 1929:

"This defendant is a well-known Communist leader in Southern California and is an active organizer throughout this district. He brazenly advocates the principles of the Communist Party."

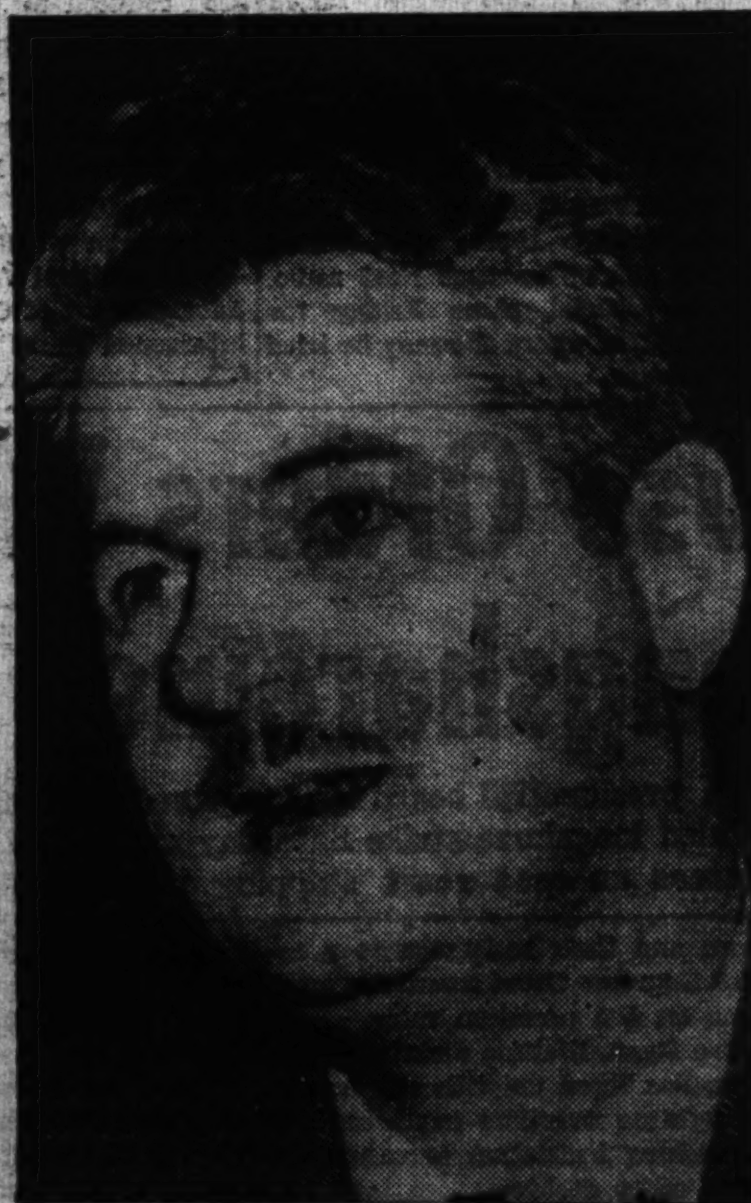
After 19 years, the gilded cops who run our administration along police-state lines, have scarcely improved on that formulation. It is the gist of capitalism's charges against the Communist leader.

Brazenly, since that's the word they want to use, he has contended that poverty, inherent in capitalism, is intolerable. Brazenly, he has put everything his six-foot frame has into a battle against the war-breeding corporations; brazenly, he has advocated peace and prosperity. Brazenly, he has upheld the Bill of Rights, and brazenly, he has taught that America can win those blessings permanently only through a planned economy owned and run by the people. The word for it is socialism—and that's Eugene Dennis' crime.

SO THEY COULDN'T WAIT to tag this patriot with the dreamed-up charge of "force and violence," but sentenced him to a year's jail some months ago. "Contempt of Congress," J. Parnell Thomas fumed after the big Westerner had calmly stripped the Un-Americans of their pretense at "constitutionality."

If you can tell a man by the enemies he makes, you can also tell him by the company he keeps. Let's start somewhere back near the beginning, in the middle Twenties.

Leo Gallagher, veteran labor lawyer of the West Coast, remembers Dennis as he was some 18 years ago when he defended him against the Los Angeles Red Squad, a terrorist police outfit, particularly adept at frame-ups. Those were the days when Dennis had already seen the inside of a half dozen



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They Find Asylum Here, But Not If They're Anti-Fascist

By Art Shields

The State Department's declaration that it has always given the "right of asylum" to all political refugees is as phony as the legendary nine dollar bill. The Government was trying to deport five anti-fascists to their executioners in Greece and Spain at the very time that State Department's information officer, Michael J. McDermott, was talking of the "right of asylum" for Mme. Kosenkina and Mikhail Samarine.

The "right of asylum" has never applied to anti-fascists.

Nevertheless, McDermott talked unctuously of the "right of asylum" when he tried to explain to reporters why the Government was rejecting the Soviet ambassador's demand for the return of the school teacher, Mikhail Samarine.

Samarine had been whisked away on what the Countess Tolstoy called an "underground railroad," on the day he was scheduled to sail for his homeland. "The 'underground railroad' had delivered Samarine to FBI headquarters in New York, and he has since been subpoenaed as a witness by the House Un-American Committee.

Any people who "claim" that "it would be dangerous for them to return are given asylum in the United States," McDermott asserted.

Asylum has always been given—even in the case of Spanish Republicans—the State Department's spokesmen insisted.

★
UNFORTUNATELY McDermott hadn't checked his facts with the Department of Justice.

FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover, could have told McDermott that the Department was attempting—at that very moment—to deport two active anti-fascists to Franco's firing squads in Spain.

No "right of asylum" for them! Hoover and the immigration authorities were also trying to send three Greek anti-fascists to Sophoulis's killers in Athens.

No "right of asylum" for them. The Department does not claim that one of the Spanish Diplomat Spaniards, Francisco Mancilla, is a Communist, or ever has been.

Mancilla had dared, however, to serve under Foreign Minister Del Vayo of Spain, on the Spanish Republican Government's diplomatic staff in Venezuela in 1937.

He had also dared to go to Cuba in 1938 to edit *Cronica de Espana*, the largest anti-fascist magazine in the island. He came here on a diplomatic visa in 1939 and tried to become a legal resident during the war. But no "asylum" for him. The Department of Justice ordered Mancilla deported in 1937—and would have sent him to Franco already if the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born hadn't intervened through Attorney Isadore Englander.

JUAN DIAZ, another Spanish Republican, who came here 32 years

ago, had seven American children and an American wife—and FOUGHT IN SPAIN—has also been ordered deported.

Diaz, a former organizer for the CIO's Food and Tobacco Workers union in the Alaska canneries, was defended by Englander on behalf of the American Committee, however. So the executioners haven't gotten him yet. He may be snatched from his home in San Francisco any day, however.

The American Committee's success in rallying mass support behind its legal defenses has also kept the following good American Greek anti-fascists from the firing squads in Athens after the Department of Justice ordered them deported:

Peter Harisades, writer for the anti-fascist Greek American Tribune of New York City, who came from the Aegean Isle of Samos 32 years ago;

Socrates Economides, 62, who came from Greece in 1907, and fought in Spain with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade;

Leon Callow, father of eight American children, and member of the United Steel Workers in Niles, Ohio.

★
ANOTHER ANTI-FASCIST was barely saved from the Athens government's murderers when the American Committee got permission to send him to Yugoslavia instead.

This man, Triphon Buzeff, who came here from the part of Macedonia claimed by Greece, had roused the Department of Justice's enmity by fighting against Franco in Spain. The State Department, meanwhile, is still running in fascists from many European countries. More than 200 fascist Estonians, some of whom actively helped Hitler during the war, have been given "asylum" in America since fascism was defeated in their former homelands.

AJC Gives \$5,000 For Israel Orphans

Responding to an appeal for help for Jewish war orphans in Israel, the American Jewish Labor Council forwarded an initial contribution of \$5,000. The funds were sent to Agudah Tarbut Laam of Tel Aviv, an organization which cares for war orphans and for children of mobilized fathers and mothers.

The AJC will make further allocations within the next few weeks. The sum of \$200,000 is needed by the Agudah Tarbut Laam. A campaign, including labor unions and summer resorts, is now being carried on.

Canada Lee Withdraws, Urges Votes for James Malloy

Withdrawal of Canada Lee, stage and screen star, as the American Labor Party candidate for State Senate, 23rd District, was announced Friday by Arthur Schutzer, ALP state executive secretary. Lee, in a letter to ALP enrollees, had asked that the name of James Malloy, Negro National Maritime Union leader, be written in on Tuesday, Primary Day, in place of Lee, who was the regular ALP designate.

Lee explained that his withdrawal was due to "a number of unforeseen developments in my work as an actor. It has suddenly become necessary for me to leave at once

Italy Pays Heavy Price For Marshall Plan Handouts

By Joseph Starobin

ROME (By Airmail).—Can you imagine a situation in which you are doing people great damage by giving them things for nothing? That's what's involved in the Marshall Plan for Italy. Americans believe they are doing the Italians a great favor by shipping

all the coal they use, all the oil, seventy percent of their wheat—for what appears to be nothing.

In reality, the gravest harm is being done. And here's why.

Italian industry, particularly in the great factories of Milan, Turin, Genoa and Bologna, is capable of turning out excellent machinery, electrical equipment, automobiles. Thanks to the quick work of the Partisans in '43-44, the industries of this vital area emerged undamaged. And the workers have detailed plans for running them more efficiently.

But where is the market? Western Europe hardly needs these goods. Neither does the United States. Italy herself could absorb a great deal if her internal market were expanded, but that requires a drastic agrarian reform. And that's something which Italians hear about only on the eve of elections. Neither the Church nor the landlords—the backbone of the government—will tolerate the necessary scope of agrarian reform.

Obviously, Italy's only prospect is to sell to the countries of eastern Europe, which are industrializing rapidly. That goes for the Soviet Union, too.

★
BUT THE MARSHALL PLAN steps in—in two ways. By sending Italy the expensive coal which could come from Poland, the oil which should come from Romania, the wheat which Hungary produces, the Marshall Plan has the effect of undermining Italian industry. Its factories have nowhere to sell. They are thus being closed down, and thousands of workers are being added to the 2.3 million unemployed which already makes Italy one of the countries with the largest unemployment in Europe.

Secondly, the Marshall Planners have the right—under the law which most Americans considered so generous—to decide with whom Italy shall trade. James Zellerbach, of the American Crown-Zellerbach Corp. is the ERP administrator here, and he has said that Italians cannot sell to eastern Europe any goods made with American materials which can possibly be construed as strategic products.

You can see what that means to a country which so heavily depends of American raw materials. Its trade with eastern Europe is a fraction of what it was before the war, and what it could be. The Marshall Plan keeps Italy alive—but only at the price of her slow—and not so slow—starvation as an independent nation.

THE MATTER GOES FURTHER. In return for American grants, the Italian government is obliged to set aside the equivalent in a Fund of Lire, which is at the disposal of the United States administrator. In addition, it is obliged to send the United States materials which Wash-

ington considers strategic.

The result is two-fold. Italy becomes an agricultural or mineral appendage of the American economy, while at the same time a fund is created which is nothing less than a cess-pool of corruption.

Through this fund, Italian industrialists who resent the colonialization of their economy can be hushed up with government contracts for public works, like the project of 59 electric power stations, now being planned. The Fund buys out newspapers, and even politicians. And the consequence of the whole process is the perpetuation of a semi-feudal economy, plus the dismantling of Italy's industrial capacity, or its absorption at cheap prices by American trusts.

This has its political counterparts. The creation of an evergrowing army of unemployed makes the task of demoralizing these workers easier.

Some nine million food packages sent here on the eve of the elections had that effect. It makes the formation of a fascist movement easier. The working class resists. And the government replies by using one third of a hopeless deficit budget for a third of a million police and soldiers.

This is why, as Mauro Soocimaro, the Communist economic expert and former finance minister explained in the Senate on June 24, the Communists oppose the Marshall Plan.

And he added details for which I have no room: the interesting fact that Italy occupies a very low rank in the Marshall Plan system and actually faces discrimination by comparison with Britain, the Benelux countries and western Germany.

The Communists are not alone. Sections of Italian industrialists—those who are not readily bought off—are beginning to see the light.



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Urge City-Owned Plants to End Milk Profiteering

By Louise Mitchell

Exposure of profiteering by the major milk companies in New York City's milk market is reviving demands for municipal milk plants. After probing the records of the "Big Three" in the industry, Investi-

gation Commissioner John M. Murtagh has charged that the entire market is collusion-ridden and that housewives, city departments and even school children are being gyped by the companies now mak-

ing record profits by charging record prices. So shocking have the facts been that the United States Attorney General's office was finally forced to step into the case this week although the Department of Agriculture's okay for another penny increase in milk prices in September or October still stands.

THUS FAR, Murtagh's investigations have disclosed that:

- Borden's and Sheffield's are rigging prices.
- Borden's, Sheffield's and Muller's Dairies (the latter two subsidiaries of the mammoth National Dairy Products) have collusive agreements on rebates with the major chain stores.
- Borden's, Sheffield's and Dairymen's League have collusive agreements in bidding for city's contracts for its jails, hospitals, lodging houses and children's centers.

• Borden's and Sheffield's have divided up the public schools in the five boroughs between themselves and are overcharging the kids for milk in the school milk program which is partially subsidized by the federal government.

The revelations show that the companies which are granting 10 percent rebates to the major grocery chains could immediately reduce prices at least two cents a quart and still maintain their exorbitant profits.

Although Murtagh has not concluded his probe, he has already admitted that "the fact that there is collusion in government bidding indicates that there is collusion in the entire milk market."

The private enterprise practices of the milk trust are not confined to New York City alone, as anyone who knows anything about monopolies will tell you. In Chicago, a federal grand jury has indicted Borden's and Sheffield's for collusion in rebates. Were probes undertaken in every city in the United States the same gyp work would be uncovered.

Whether the city and federal investigations will reduce the price of milk one cent remains to be seen. The federal government has never followed up its indictments against trusts violating the Sherman anti-trust laws, and, in the rare cases where it has acted, the fines have been ridiculously low. On the other hand, city investigators usually place the whole problem at the door of the state and federal agencies.

MAYOR O'DWYER'S sudden interest in high milk prices does not stem from his love of little children. If it did, he wouldn't have increased the fare 100 percent for their fathers traveling to and from work. In election years, probes are always a fine distraction from a record which can't stand exposure. The city has the power to prosecute the companies. But probes are safer.

That is why labor, consumer and political parties are now asking that New York City act against the profiteers and establish plants to provide milk for its own institutions which purchase \$5,500,000 worth of milk annually. In this way it would undercut the gougers and these plants would serve as "yardsticks" to determine the real cost of pasteurizing and distributing milk.

At present, federal and state milk

(Continued on Page 17)

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THE DOOR IS ALWAYS OPEN at the Ocean Front Tenant's League, 267 Neptune Ave., Brighton. Here a mother brings her two children as she comes to the headquarters for advice.

—The Worker Photo by Peter

Brighton's Tenants League Guards Homes of Thousands

By Olive Sutton

The landlord held her by hands and wrists while his daughter beat her. There were scratches on the young woman's hands, and her shoulder and back still ached from strain. Her 76-year-old mother, she said, had seen it all from the dark stairway that

port it in the morning." She left, the uncertainty gone out of her face.

SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION in 1945, the Ocean Front Tenants League has become an established part of community life in Brighton Beach. Over 1,700 citizens of the 90,000 people are members. The League handles about 75 cases a week in the summer; the figure, Mrs. Lee Maran, executive secretary told me, would double with the advent of fall and its peculiar problems.

Brighton, a teeming resort all summer, would be a landlord's paradise if it weren't for the Tenants League. In the summer, exorbitant rents. In the fall and spring, the old business—dispossession against year-round tenants to make room for the high-paying summer clientele.

Elderly people, Mrs. Maran said, are among the worst victims. They take furnished rooms out there, she explained, preferring not to live with their children. The landlords find them easily intimidated. They demand higher and higher rentals, want to throw them out to make way for cheap apartment installations which can be rented at exorbitant rates because of the housing crisis.

ONE THING the Tenants League has made a keystone of its struggle for the people is grass-roots organization. A tenant can't do a thing, and the League can't do much for him if he hasn't got the rest of the tenants in his house behind him. Maran: Tuesday night, three

Negro tenants at 513 and 515 Neptune Ave., came in with a five-day notice to move. Under the League's guidance, they have not paid rent for four months, pending their landlords' correction of violations charged by the O. H. E. The violations were horrendous to read: leaking roof, paneless windows, missing balustrades on the stairs, dirty walls, stairs, falling plaster, toilets out of order for months, sinks unusable because of supports missing, some units being used unlawfully as furnished rooms—and now, one not listed, the sewer dumping into the basement. The case was to go to court; the tenants would not pay until these threats to the health of their families were removed.

You walk down any street in the vicinity of Ocean View Ave. and Neptune this week and you'll see posters—enough, you decide after a few blocks, to reach the length of the boardwalk. They announce a Block Party and Bazaar, a Salute to the State of Israel on Aug. 28, to raise money for Histadrut medical units.

And who but the tenants are on the meat strike picket lines these days?

It all adds up to a very busy community—and a lot of votes for Wallace, Taylor and Lee Pressman, 14th Congressional District candidate. For it's no fun fighting the landlord, going without meat, raising money for medical relief for a people who have had to bleed so many months for their rightful freedom. There have to be changes—Brighton citizens know: in the meantime—they'll hold their own.

Fascists Forge Issue Of New York Daily in M-Plan Fraud

Hungarian fascists forged a copy of Magyar Jove (Hungarian Daily Journal) a progressive paper published in New York, to use as a Trojan Horse for smuggling war-inciting and anti-Soviet articles into Hungary, the paper's editor-in-chief, Zoltan Deak, charged yesterday.

A forged edition of the June 30 issue was mailed to Hungary from New York City and distributed in the Hungarian mails on Aug. 12, the date of the authentic edition's arrival in Hungary, Deak told a press conference.

The forged edition contained a front-page article and an editorial on page two which never appeared in the original and which grossly distorted the paper's account of the Cominform criticism of Marshal Tito's regime in Yugoslavia.

The forgery, Deak said, attempted to "present Magyar Jove as a Communist paper, which we are not, and as a paper supporting the Marshall Plan, which we emphatically do not."

The two papers were available for examination by newspaper reporters and irregularities in type and headlines showed that the fake articles had been pasted over the authentic edition and reproduced by a photo-offset method — "a very expensive process," as Deak pointed out.

The editor of the 47-year-old progressive language paper received the forged edition from his correspondent in Hungary Tuesday. It was circulated there to "select addresses," he said, not to the few hundred Magyar Jove subscribers. **CARRIES LIES**

The front-page article in the forged edition featured bald-faced lies such as "... the Italian, French and American members (of the Communist Parties) tried to speak in behalf of Tito in Moscow. They couldn't do anything else."

Typical of its attempt to brand Magyar Jove as a dissident Communist paper was the sentence: "The members of our party living throughout the world were startled by the news of the unprecedented attack of the Cominform on Marshall Tito."

The editorial sought to incite Hungarian readers with Marshall Plan bait, asserting that the Cominform criticism was Moscow-dictated and arose from Tito's attempt to join the Marshall Plan.

"Yes," it declaimed, "let the people's democracies share the gifts of the Marshall Plan as long as its burden has been placed on the citizens of America."

It urged Hungarians "to take their fate in their own hands as Comrade Tito did and free themselves from the iron fist of the politburo."

Terming the forgery "journalistic piracy," Deak said Magyar Jove

MAGYAR JÓVÓ
Jugoszlavia vezetőit élesen megkritizálta a Cominform

The FORGERY
MAGYAR JÓVÓ
SZAKADÁS A PÁRTBAN

would use every available method to ascertain the facts and perpetrators of the forgery. Pending arrival of further information from Hungary, no investigation has been started.

Magyar Jove did not comment editorially on the Cominform statement until the following day, the editor said. He told reporters it then expressed the hope that the Yugoslav people would be able to solve their difficulties, and expressed sympathy for them and paid tribute to their contributions in the war.

The paper's authentic story on the Cominform statement was run under the head "Cominform Sharply Criticizes Leaders of Yugoslavia," and was based on a United Press dispatch.

Magyar Jove, Deak told the press conference, has supported the Hungarian people in their struggle against fascism for many years, from the time of the Horthy dictatorship 25 years ago. It has also campaigned for their relief and re-

habilitation, and consistently supported their struggle for an independent, democratic government, which gave birth to the present coalition.

"Such an attack on the freedom and integrity of an American newspaper," Deak declared, "suggests new hazards for publications whose main concern is the peace of the world, and who seek this through international cooperation and the United Nations instead of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan."

Witness Not Neutral

FORT WORTH, Tex. (UP)—A woman who called the district attorney's office here said she had some information on an assault case in which "a poor man was beaten up by another man." First, though, she wanted to know "which side you'll take in the case."

3 New Dealers

(Continued from Page 2)
son was now in jail because the Supreme Court refused to take up an appeal. He refused to say whether the committee would prosecute the three attorneys for their refusal to reply to questions.

Nixon, at the same time, kept up his pressure on Immigration Service Director Watson Miller to produce a J. V. Peters, who is free on \$5,000 bond while awaiting a deportation hearing. Nixon said Peters introduced Elias and Chambers.

WASHINGTON — Immigration Commissioner Watson B. Miller told the Un-American Committee that J. Peters, so-called "brain" of an alleged Communist spy ring, could not be forced to appear before the Committee next week. Miller said he had conferred with Rep. Richard Nixon (R-Cal.) and both had agreed that the immigration law prevented authorities from making an alien testify before the committee.

Miller said Peters had been arrested Oct. 8, 1947, on a warrant charging him with advocating overthrow of the U. S. government by force and violence.

Miller said, "An alien who has been taken into custody under a warrant of arrest in deportation proceedings and released under

bond may not be called upon by the immigration authorities to produce himself" unless it applies to the case.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1948

Frame-Ups — A Growing Export

THE official list of Marshall Plan exports does not mention our leading export in the "cold war"—frame-ups against Communists.

Following immediately upon the Truman Administration's indictment of the leaders of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. on the frame-up charge of "force and violence," the Cuban police tried the same stunt on the Cuban Communists.

Cuban officials, closely tied in with the Wall Street Sugar Trust, tried to frame 32 Cuban Communists. They prepared secret indictments, hoping to spring them in court without informing the victims. In this way, they planned to inform the country that the Communists were "fleeing" Cuba. This was to be the excuse for widespread raids and violence against Cuban workingclass organizations.

A NEAT scheme. But it backfired. The Cuban Communists discovered it. They told the country the true story.

Reports from Cuba indicate that our Embassy there was implicated in this sneak attack.

Is this another one of the "Project X" jobs. Project X is the secret fund in Washington for fomenting disorder, espionage and sabotage in countries with popular, democratic governments which side with the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace.

IT'S A FUNNY thing, but wherever the Marshall Plan makes its appearance, it is quickly followed by the flouting of democratic liberty, raids on labor unions, and anti-Communist persecution.

In France, the arrival of Marshall Plan "aid" (mostly raw materials) was followed by a pledge that France would not build up its own industries, and by the dismissal of Communists from the Government. That the French Communists got the biggest vote of all parties made no difference. The price of Marshall Plan "aid" was violation of the French Constitution. The same pressure was felt in Italy. It is felt everywhere. The British had to scrap their nationalization plans.

Down in Chile, they are hunting Communists. Chile wants Marshall Plan "aid." It qualifies for it by wiping out democratic liberty.

BUT IS is not only overseas that the Marshall Plan spells danger for democratic liberty. It is just as true here at home.

The announcement of the Marshall Plan last year said that it was merely a relief scheme to help the hungry and speed recovery. But, it soon turned out that the "recovery" that was meant was the recovery of fascism in Germany, and the revival of reaction everywhere with the help of our guns and money.

On top of that, it turned out that any citizen here at home who questioned the noble motives of this scheme was branded as "disloyal." Since the announcement of the Marshall Plan, there has been a steady rise in the hysteria of red-baiting and "loyalty" witchhunts. The Marshall Plan and the House Un-American Committee go together.

The Marshall Plan is exporting the witchhunt tactics which the Un-American Committee is using to cripple all political opposition at home.

Hence, the indictments leveled against the Communist Party leaders. Hence, the conspiracy to outlaw the Communist Party with the Mundt Bill. Hence, the jail sentences against anti-fascists like Howard Fast, Dr. Barsky, Dr. Bradley, Gerhard Eisler, and Eugene Dennis, Communist Party secretary.

Look at the record. Doesn't it prove that the anti-democratic witchhunt has increased since the Marshall Plan? Both abroad and here at home?

The record tells the story. The Marshall Plan's "cold war" is aimed no less against the American public than against the Communists and democratic movements of Cuba, China, France, Chile or Italy.



Face to Face

'New York's Finest'
At Last Get Their Man

By Benjamin J. Davis

IT IS like pulling eye-teeth from a rhinoceros to get "New York's finest" interested in tracking down hoodlum violence against Negroes, Jews and other minorities, or in prevailing upon them to stop their own police brutality.

The most immediate obstacle to our effort is "muss-em-up" Police Commissioner Wallander, whose political skin is fully as thick as that of a pachyderm, considering the wide and incessant protests that have bounced off him. The chief source of responsibility, however, is none other than Mayor O'Dwyer, who must know that the people are up in arms against Wallander and his vicious policies and are clamoring for his removal. But though policemen beat striking workers to the ground, and though Willie Milton and several other Negroes have been lawlessly slain, by quick-trigger cops, O'Dwyer hangs on to Wallander and rewards his villainy with high praise and frequent, ceremonial decorations.

"New York's finest" may be sluggish on matters under their direct jurisdiction, but they are aggressively alert in injecting themselves into complicated international incidents. They cannot apprehend one fascist gangster, yet they think nothing of handing a summons to the whole Soviet Union, or to its official diplomatic representatives. As the saying goes: fools rush in where angels fear to tread.

NO one can say that "New York's finest" don't have big ideas, even though they haven't yet realized that there is no real difference between the "peace" of the American capitalist class and the "peace" of the Soviet Union.

Soviet citizens. In fact, there is no jail big enough to hold all the democratic souls in New York. So it really is ridiculous for the "finest" to start policing the Soviet Union. Ask Hitler!

It is obvious that what the cops did in trespassing upon the Soviet Consulate was perpetrated in collusion with the State Department, the Czarist Tolstoy gangsters, the FBI, and assorted stool-pigeons and provocateurs. The State Department pretends that it is protecting Russians from the big, bad Soviet bear, and that its delicate sensibilities are outraged that a Russian should be forced to "act against his or her will." It is for the Soviet Government to deal with its nationals. But it is for the American people to express their views on the conduct of the American Government.

DOES the bi-partisan Truman Administration compel Negroes, trade unionists, monopolized consumers and others to do anything "against their will"—or is an answer necessary to that question? Isn't Wall Street, through both major parties in Washington, trying to drag the American people into war, and into domestic fascism against their will? Plainly, it's the American people who need protection—from the policies of Washington!

Why are the bankers in the State Department so worried about justice in the Soviet courts? They are real houses of justice, uncontrolled by bankers, financiers, capitalists and landlords—the Russians do not fear them because they deal harshly with enemies of the people. Russian courts do not frame fighters for the people; they do not indict and attempt to outlaw the party of the working class—the Communist Party. They do not legally lynch members of oppressed nationalities. These "virtues" are reserved only for our capitalist class, and not for the Soviet Union.

the State Department interfere when Negroes escape from the real hell-holes of Mississippi, only to be sent back to certain death by some of the very same Republican and Democratic Governors now railing against alleged injustice in the Soviet Union. So the revolting hypocrisy extends all the way from "New York's finest" clean through to the State Department, Truman and the coterie of Wall Street multi-millionaires that surround him. Meanwhile, the GOP and the Democrats are vying with each other to see which can vomit up the most red-baiting in this and the spy hoax.

THE plain truth of the matter is that the consulate incident reveals that the men at the head of our bi-partisan government are reporting to sheer gangsterism, political blackmail and provocations as a part of their drive to whip up a war against the Soviet Union.

The administration's camouflage of "peace talk" to hide its war schemes is not going too well, when it has to stoop to such foul and frenzied tricks.

Millions of Americans will blush with shame. But that is not enough. One has to fight against Wall Street's war program and not be disoriented by Truman's desperate provocations to keep himself in office. One does not merely cuss—he builds the coalition for peace and democracy spearheaded by the Progressive Party, led by Henry Wallace.

Both Mayor O'Dwyer and the police department heads did not fail to ride the publicity wave of Soviet and Communist baiting. They got in their two cents worth. But this won't make the people forget the mounting wave of police violence and killings against Negroes and strikers. Protests will yet penetrate the thick political hides of the Mayor and his "finest" in the Center St. The system will be shaken from its foundations.

World of Labor

Who Owns Corporations? CIO Says 5% of People Do

George Morris is on vacation. In his absence we reprint excerpts from the July, 1945, issue of the CIO's "Economic Outlook."—The Editors.

OF EVERY \$3 spent in America, \$2 goes to corporations. Except for the small farmer, the professional, and the disappearing small business man, corporations are the economic life of our nation.

About 5 percent of the adult population, less than six million people, own stock in corporations. A handful of these six million own a great deal of stock. Most of the stockholders own only a few shares.

Corporations are supposed to be controlled by all the stockholders; but in practice, the handful who own the large blocks of stock have complete control.

Corporation advertisements and radio speeches tell how thousands of people from all walks of life own stock in the corporations. They even tell us the average number of shares stockholders own.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the largest corporation in the world, with more stockholders than any other, is proud of the fact that on the average each stockholder owns about 30 shares. They forget to say that each of the thirty largest stockholders owns an average of more than 35,000 shares. Quite a difference between 30 shares and 35,000. The latest over-all estimate available shows that 5 percent of the stockholders own more than half of the total shares.

THE most authoritative source for the huge ownership of stock by a relatively few is in Treasury Department figures taken from income tax returns. Unfortunately dividend income is lumped in with interest from bonds. Since bonds are more widely held by middle and lower income groups than stocks, these figures understate the concentration of stock ownership. The latest figures available are those for 1945.

The 38 million people with yearly incomes under \$3,000 received on the average \$17 a year from interest and dividends. This amounts to 32¢ a week. The 71 people with a yearly income over \$1,000,000 received on the average over \$750,000 a year from interest and dividends. This amounts to \$14,423 each week!

In 1945 there was one individual who received \$3,595,000 in income just from dividends and interest. That is equal to \$165,000 each week! If this individual had his money invested in Chrysler stock, to receive \$8½ million in dividends, he would own two-thirds of the entire stock, or 2,865,000 shares. The average stock owner whose income is less than \$3,000 receiving \$17 from dividends and interest would own less than 6 shares. Six shares—as compared to 2,865,000 shares!

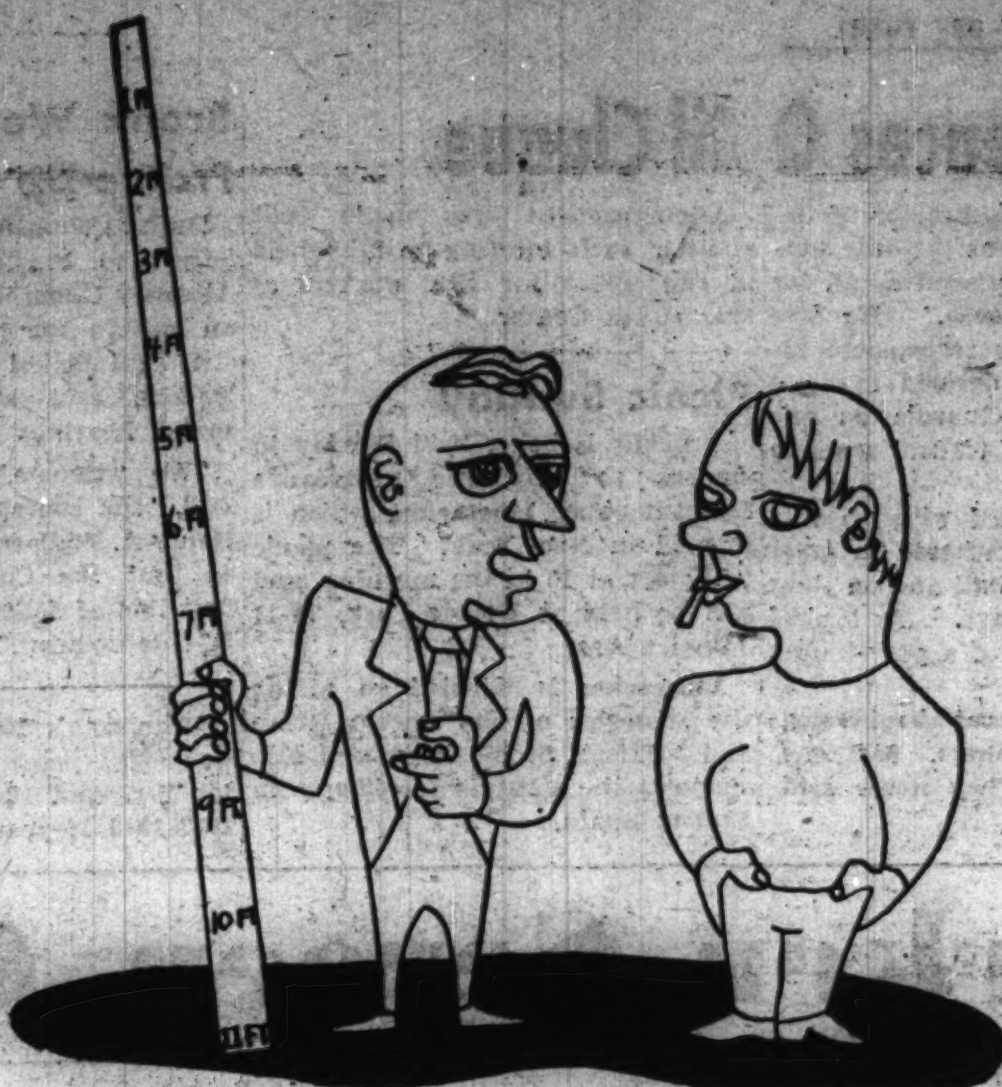
THE huge wealth that a relatively few people have is certainly startling. But the control over our economy by these few people is many times greater than their ownership. By controlling the major banking, insurance, and industrial corporations of America, they virtually control the fate of our economy.

However, the main control that these few people have over the economy is through the corporations themselves. As an example of this control, General Motors Corporation is made up of hundreds of plants both in America and in most foreign countries. These plants are organized into divisions or subsidiary corporations and they make everything from parts and bodies of trucks and autos to household appliances and railroad locomotives. The parent corporation of General Motors also owns a substantial or controlling interest in Bendix Aviation, North American Aviation, steamship lines, chemical companies, taxi-cab companies, real estate companies, and huge finance corporations.

General Motors Corporation, in turn, is part of the du Pont group which controls three other major parent corporations: U. S. Rubber, du Pont, and National Bank of Detroit. On the Board of Directors of each of these corporations sit representatives of many other interest groups who control other corporations. One of the General Motors' directors, for example, is George Whitney, president of J. P. Morgan & Co., and a director of sixteen corporations including Kennecott Copper, Continental Oil, and New York Central R.R. The J. P. Morgan corporation group includes fourteen major industrial corporations (like U. S. Steel), twelve major public utility corporations (like American Telephone & Telegraph), eight major railway systems (like New York Central), and three major New York banks.

General Motors also works very closely with Standard Oil of New Jersey, which is the largest corporation in the Rockefeller corporation group. Standard Oil of New Jersey and GM each owns 50 percent of the stock in the Ethyl Corporation. The Rockefeller group, like J. P. Morgan and du Pont, controls a whole series of other corporations.

In the case of General Motors, du Pont interests own about 23 percent of the voting stock, more than enough to control stock. More than enough to control policy since under GM by-laws, 30 percent is now a majority. Alfred P. Sloan, the acknowledged head of GM, is also a du Pont director. So are five other GM directors. Five other GM directors are also on the du Pont board.



"It's for people I wouldn't touch with a 10-foot pole."

Letters from Our Readers

Farmers Help Kids, Why Can't Trade Unions?

Glenburn, N.D.

Editor, The Worker:

I noticed in a recent issue of The Worker an article on the failure of New York City to provide summer camps or vacations for youngsters. A lot of this could be done by labor organizations or other progressive-minded groups.

The National Farmers Union has summer camps for its youth on both a state and national scale, and also local camps for youngsters. Being a member of the North Dakota Farmers Union, I know a lot of good has been done in this line. Scholarships are offered as inducements to attend these camps and at them short study courses are taught on economics and matters pertaining to the organization.

Recreation is emphasized and handicraft courses taught. During the year, study topics on a wide variety of subjects are completed to give the Farmers Union fundamentals not found in most public school textbooks. Educationally we have progressed far more among the youth than the older members. Those below 21 to 16 are juniors and from 8 to 14, junior reserves. So we have two age groups to work with. Courses are all short so as not to become monotonous.

A lot of yeoman work could be done by labor for its own youth, who will be the guiding influence in the future. Labor sadly lacks an educational program in economic fields and needs to heed the hand-writing on the wall, which is showing plainly now.

GEORGE MANN.

Liked Story by Susan Kling

Flushing, N. Y.

Editor, The Worker:

Why don't we have more stories from Susan Kling? Her story, Once a Comedian, and the others, are so full of life and emotion of working people. I have talked to several people and they liked her stories a lot.

C. NOBLE.

Life in Hungary Is Getting Better

Budapest, Hungary.

Editor, The Worker:

Our receiving The Worker means a great deal to us since it is our one stable contact with our past life in the U. S. Our nine-year-old son and I came to Budapest about two months ago (the first in our family, by the way, to leave America for the past seven or eight generations) to join my husband who is a Hungarian citizen and with the Budapest family. It is quite an interesting experience for me, therefore, to begin life

over in this old-new world over here.

Those I have spoken to here do not even talk of a new war, or fears of not having a job tomorrow, quite unlike back home where the immediate topic is the "coming depression" and "we hope there won't be another war." Everyone seems to be working hard; helping to rebuild what the war destroyed, and talking and doing whatever they can to make things better in the early years to come.

Living costs are high just now—which doesn't seem to bother anyone too much. This is probably due to the fact that they know that their pay check of today will still come in tomorrow, too. There is also the assurance that as industry is rebuilt and production increases, prices will be reduced. Just now commodities are taxed high by the government to secure the funds for industrial rebuilding and expansion.

We have seen an increase in the living standards during the two months we are here, too. Prices of some foods have dropped as much as 20 percent; the government has increased the bread rations twice (July 1st and August 1st); we have also noticed an improvement in the quality of several items. Everyday life is still pretty rugged which is to be expected not only after the war but because of the prewar years of reaction which denied any decent kind of living to the Hungarian people.

My husband tells us that there will be a doubled rate of investment in all industry with the aim of a 75 percent increase in production in heavy industry—and 2½ times the amount of electric energy—by 1950. These simple figures mean a lot to the average working person here: it means more food, more clothing, shelter, the little things that go to make up a better life.

A few weeks ago my husband spoke at a meeting of the workers of the largest rubber plant here. It was held in the recreation hall of the factory. This was one of the many called by the Hungarian Working Peoples Party to step up production. He says it was inspiring to see how the delegates of the various factories came to listen and to speak on how the production levels be raised.

My son and I will miss very much our life in the U. S., regardless of the happiness we may find here. We left not only our family there but our many good friends and comrades. We hope to be able to maintain our contact with what goes on there through The Worker.

—GRACE GARDOS.

As We See It

What Do Communists Think Of the U. S. Constitution?

By Milton Howard

HOW DO THE American Communists view the U.S. Constitution?

According to the falsehoods of the red-baiters, the Communists "want to overthrow the Constitution." This is absurd, from the point of view of Marxism, since constitutions are never "overthrown," changed, or replaced simply because somebody wishes to do so. Constitutions mirror social relations and the relations of classes. They are amended, or replaced when new social conditions cannot develop within their limits, or when new conditions demand new constitutions.

When the red-baiters claim that Communism is un-Constitutional and un-American they assert that the Constitution and capitalism are one and the same thing, that private profit, monopoly control of industry, and Americanism are all one and the same thing.



THESE assertions are false. It is true, of course, that our Constitution was created on the basis of private property in the days when private property was a revolutionary-democratic advance over the feudal-monarchist property relationships prevailing in England. It required a revolutionary war to replace the British Constitution by our own American Constitution establishing a democratic republic.

But it is not true that the Constitution fixed forever the property relations which are to prevail in our country. Even without abolishing private profit, the original system of property relations has been considerably modified under the Constitution. For example, Negro men and women were "private property" under the Constitution from 1800 to 1863. This kind of property was abolished, without payment to the "owners," incidentally.

There have been other changes (income tax laws, women suffrage, etc.). But changes in the Constitution have been made very difficult to achieve. The property classes made sure of that even in the early days because they feared the propertyless majority.

Since our Constitution has undergone radical changes which mirrored new social conditions and historic changes, it is obvious that the Constitution today provides for still further changes. In fact, the method for changing the Constitution itself has to be modernized and made more democratic. This, too, is a basic right of the American people. The Constitution was made for the people, not the people for the Constitution.

WILLIAM Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, and one of the men whom the Truman Administration is trying to send to jail for 10 years on a frame-up charge of "conspiracy," contributed to Marxist thinking on the Constitution, recently. He said in reply to a question about Communism and the Constitution:

"When the American Constitution was adopted in 1789, it was a revolutionary document, the most democratic Constitution in the world. It was a pioneer government of, by and for the people. In the intervening years, however, because the economy of the country was in the hands of exploiting classes, the pressure of the landowners and capitalist interests has prevented the Constitution from keeping abreast of the times. Consequently, today many countries including France, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Mexico, the Soviet Union and others, have constitutions more democratic than ours. To amend the Constitution to meet changing conditions is fully in accord with American traditions and with the terms of the Constitution itself."

"Under present political conditions, the Constitution requires many vital democratic amendments, including guaranteeing the full rights of the Negro people, the right to work, the right to social security, the specific right to trade union organization, the outlawing of anti-Semitism, special rights for women and children, the more complete separation of church and state, more democratic methods of constitutional amendments, the abolition of the present conservative and paralyzing system of governmental checks and balances, etc."

Foster goes on to point out that when the American working class, at the head of the majority of the country, decides to establish the Socialist collective ownership of industry, this will require drastic amendments or even a re-writing of the Constitution as the people themselves may decide.

In indicting the above democratic philosophy as a criminal conspiracy, the red-baiters prove that it is they who are seeking to undermine and overthrow the Constitution. The outlawing of the Communist Party would in fact abolish the right of the people to change their social system as they see fit.

Communist's Courage Silences Quill Clique

(Continued from Page 3)

ing. He announced that he, personally, had just been promised an improved transit pension plan and the O'Dwyer-Davis formula, which recognizes unions on the basis of their strength among the workers. Quill demagogically called for all those opposed to the Communist Party to rise. A large number stood up. When he called for all those who support the Party to rise, three workers stood up boldly and insisted that Quill note their position.

OTHER SPEAKERS

Other speakers at the meeting were Austin Hogan, president of Local 100; Gustave Faber, secretary-treasurer of Local 100; and John

Santo, international director of organization. Faber was the only supporter of Quill. He issued a call for "war" to "clean house." He also praised O'Dwyer as responsible for TWU's gains, and derided the late Mayor Fiorella LaGuardia as one who "stabbed the transit workers in the back."

The meeting closed with no vote taken. Members gathered in quiet groups outside the hall and on their way to the subways. A typical comment was that of a gray-haired worker:

"Say what you want about Doug, Austin and the others. But one thing is sure. They never sold out."

Announcement was made that another such meeting will be held in two weeks for IRT workers at Manhattan Center.

Picnic Sunday

A picnic is being held Sunday in Queens to help the progressive Spanish paper *Liberation*, which is printed in New York. The picnic will start at 10 in the morning and will be held at Dexter Park, 74-11 Jamaica Ave.

Liberation is devoted to aiding the struggles of the Puerto Rican and Mexican people here, and also supports the struggle for liberty in Franco Spain.

Bronx Women Rap Frame-Up of CP

Bronx Women for Wallace, in letters to President Truman and Attorney General Tom Clark, urged an end to the proceedings against the 13 indicted Communist Party leaders, and attacked the "spy scare" hearings in Washington.

"We welcome," the organization said, "the courageous statement by Henry A. Wallace in which he warned that the Communists are the first line of defense of civil liberties in this country."

Minnesota's 1946 spring pig crop was eight percent lower than that for 1947 and 12 percent below the 1937-1946 10-year average.

Truman

(Continued from Page 2)

prebended was receiving military information."

Asked by reporters to comment on the Franks report, McDermott said his remarks were based on Smith's report to Washington. Insofar as the additional remarks of Smith were concerned, McDermott said, he knew nothing about them. But he said he stuck by his previous statement.

Meanwhile U.S. Army intelligence officers added to the spy scare with a warning to business men not to reveal any information to prospective customers abroad—it might get to the Reds.

The Worker Screen Guide

Tops
Good

If your local movie house is not listed here, please ask the Manager to mail us his advance listings.

First Run—Broadway

AMBASSADOR oJenny Lauer
ASTOR The Babe Ruth Story
AVENUE PLAYHOUSE oMurders Among Us
CAPITOL Pittfall
CRITERION Abbott & Costello Meet Frankenstein
ELFEE Naked Fury
5TH AVENUE PLAYHOUSE Day of Wrath
55TH ST. PLAYHOUSE Where Words Fall
GLOBE Escape
GOTHAM Unavailable
LITTLE CARNEGIE Last One
LITTLE CARNEGIE Great Expectations; Black Narcissus
LOEW'S STATE Unavailable
MAYFAIR Race Street
MUSEUM OF MODERN ART The Blue Angel
N.W. EUROPE Unavailable
NEW YORK The Prairie; Bold Frontiersman
PARAMOUNT Beyond Glory
PARK AVENUE Quiet Weekend
PIX Passionville oTorment
RKO PALACE Street With No Name; Music Man
RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL A Date With Judy
RIALTO Gang No; Eagle Squadron
RIVOLI So Evil My Love
ROXY Walls of Jericho
STANLEY oAugust Fourteenth
STRAND oKey Largo
WINTER GARDEN Mr. Peabody and the Mermaid
WORLD oPalace

MANHATTAN East Side

ACADEMY OF MUSIC Street With No Name; Smart Woman
ART Give My Regards to Broadway
ARCADIA oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
BEVERLY School for Husbands; Valed Bride
CITY Razzia; Jericho
COLONY oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
34TH ST. Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
52ND ST. TRANS-LUX Sat. Green Grass of Wyoming
53RD ST. Forever and a Day
58TH ST. PLAYHOUSE Mr. Standish Builds His Dream House
59TH ST. TRANS-LUX Somewhere in the Night
GRACIE SQUARE Sat. Road Show; Santa Star Murder
Sun. Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
55TH ST. TRANS-LUX Give My Regards to Broadway
GRANACY PARK CINEMA Sat. Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming Sun. Specter of Ros
GRANDMA Closed
IRVING PLACE Closed
LOEW'S CANAL Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
LOEW'S COMMODORE The Pirates; Adventures of Casanova
LOEW'S 42ND ST. The Pirates; Adventures of Casanova
LOEW'S 72ND ST. Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
LOEW'S 86TH ST. Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
LOEW'S LEXINGTON Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
LOEW'S ORPHEUM The Pirates; Adventures of Casanova
MONROE Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
MONROE Under California Stars; Saddle Path
PLAZA Sat. Give My Regards to Broadway
Sun. Another Part of the Forest
RKO JEFFERSON Sat. oBest Years of Our Lives; Big Punch
Sun. Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
RKO PROCTORS 55TH ST. Fort Apache; So Well Remembered
RKO PROCTORS 58TH ST. Street With No Name; Smart Woman
SUTTON oNaked of the North
TRIBUNE Sat. Panhandle; Joe Palooka
Sun. Two Hugs From Brooklyn; Kelly the Second
TUDDER Sat. Four Feathers; Drums
Sun. Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
YORK Sat. Crime Doctor's Gambles; Two Blondes and a Redhead
Sun. Tower of London; Man Who Remained Head

West Side

ALDEN Sat. Goldwyn Follies; Eve of St. Mark
Sun. Dark Corner; Show Business
APOLLO Lyricalists; Glee From
ARSEN Sat. State of the Union; Red Stallion
Sun. Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Duane
BEACON The Phantom; King of the Olympics
BELMONT Reiner Dupage de Merit; La Isla de la Pasion
BRYANT Sundown; Tepper
CARLTON Sat. The Flame
COLUMBIA Sat. Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
Sun. oBest Years of Our Lives; Big Punch
DELMAR Yo Soy Tu Padre; La Serrana
EDISON oAll My Sins; Are You With It
5TH ST. PLAYHOUSE Dark Corner
ELFIN Sat. Johnny Apollo; This Is My Affair
Sun. oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
GREENWICH Romance on the High Seas; Father Duane
LAFFMOVIE Blackheads
LOEW'S 33RD ST. Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
LOEW'S LINCOLN Sq. Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
LOEW'S LYMPIA Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
LOEW'S SHERIDAN The Pirates; Adventures of Casanova
LYRIC The Pirates; Adventures of Casanova
MIDTOWN Westside of the Waltz; Something for the Boys
5TH ST. PLAYHOUSE oBig Clock
NEW Street With No Name; Smart Woman
NEW AMSTERDAM Street With No Name; Ideal Husband
RIVERSIDE Street With No Name; Smart Woman
RIVERA Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
RKO COLONIAL Fort Apache; So Well Remembered
RKO 51ST ST. Street With No Name; Smart Woman
RKO NEW 32ND ST. Fort Apache; So Well Remembered
SAVOY Sat. Ex-Mrs. Bradford
Sun. Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
SCHUYLER Standish Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
SILVER Sat. Fort Apache; So Well Remembered
77TH ST. oBest Years of Our Lives; Big Punch
SWART oBlindfold of Fearful; oSeven the Terrible
ST. JEROME Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
STANLEY Sat. Johnny Apollo; This Is My Affair
SUNSHINE Sat. Drums; Four Feathers

Sun. KH Garden; Last of the Mohicans
TERRACE Sat. Paradise Case; Arlyle Secrets
Sun. The Storm; Men of Texas
THALIA Beauty and the Beast
TIMES Not NIH; Big Street
TIMES SQUARE Saboteurs Squad; Billy the Kid Rides Again
TIVOLI Sat. oBest Years of Our Lives; Big Punch
Sun. Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
TOWN Sat. oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
Sun. Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
WAVERLY Blood and Sand; I Wake Up Screaming
YORKTOWN Sat. oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
Sun. oBest Years of Our Lives; Big Punch

Harlem

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Relevance; Sign of the Cross
LOEW'S APOLLO oBest Years of Our Lives; Big Punch
LOEW'S 116TH ST. Trapped By Sooty Blackie; My Dog
Sun. oBest Years of Our Lives; Big Punch
LOEW'S VICTORIA The Pirates; Adventures of Casanova
RKO ALHAMBRA Street With No Name; Smart Woman
RKO 125TH ST. Street With No Name; Smart Woman
RKO REGENT Street With No Name; Smart Woman

Washington Heights

ALPINE Romance on the High Seas; Father Duane
DALE Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
DORSET Paradise Case; Love Well in London
EMPEROR To the End of the Earth; Alias a Gentleman
GEN Johnny Apollo; This Is My Affair
HEIGHTS Paradise Case; Arlyle Secrets
LAKE Another Part of the Forest; Up in Central Park
LOEW'S DYCKMAN oBest Years of Our Lives; Big Punch
LOEW'S INWOOD The Pirates; Adventures of Casanova
LOEW'S 110th St. The Pirates; Adventures of Casanova
LOEW'S 127TH ST. Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
RKO COLISEUM Street With No Name; Smart Woman
RKO HAMILTON Street With No Name; Smart Woman
RKO MARBLE HILL Street With No Name; Smart Woman
UPTOWN Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming

BRONX

ACE Sat. Romance on the High Seas; Father Duane; Sperm
ALERTON oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
ASBOT oBest Years of Our Lives; Big Punch
BEACH Sat. Flower Gold; Background to Danger
Sun. Mr. Standish Builds His Dream House
BEDFORD Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
BURKE Sat. Romance on the High Seas; Father Duane
Sun. Saloon; The Flame
CIRCLE Sat. Saloon; The Flame
Sun. Mr. Standish Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
DORCHESTER Saloon; The Flame
DE LUXE Sat. Top Hat; Tower of London
Sun. Saloon; The Flame
EARL Fort Apache
FENWAY Sat. Marine Raider; Tarzan
Sun. Johnny Apollo; This Is My Affair
FREENAN Sat. Johnny Story; Home in Oklahoma
Sun. Mr. Standish Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
GLOBE Sat. Sing Your Way Home; Fighting 99th
Sun. Mr. Standish Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
LIDO oBest Years of Our Lives; Big Punch
LIDO Johnny Apollo; This Is My Affair
LOEW'S BOSTON ROAD Sat. oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
Sun. Romance on the High Seas; Father Duane
LOEW'S BOULEVARD Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
LOEW'S BURNSIDE Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
LOEW'S BURLAND Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
LOEW'S ELKREE Sat. Paradise Case; Arlyle Secrets
Sun. Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
LOEW'S FAIRMONT Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
LOEW'S GRAND Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
LOEW'S NATIONAL Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
LOEW'S 107TH ST. Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
LOEW'S PARADISE Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
LOEW'S POST ROAD Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
LOEW'S SPOONER The Pirates; Adventures of Casanova
LOEW'S VICTORY Paradise Case; Arlyle Secrets
MOHOLU oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
NEW RITZ Sat. Pride of the Navy; Outing All Marions
Sun. Last Show
RKO ROYAL Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
PROSPECT Does not wish to be listed in Daily Worker
PARK PLAZA Street With No Name; Smart Woman
RKO CASTLE HILL Street With No Name; Smart Woman
RKO CHESTER Street With No Name; Smart Woman
RKO FRANKLIN Street With No Name; Smart Woman
RKO FORDHAM Street With No Name; Smart Woman
RKO MARBLE HILL Street With No Name; Smart Woman
RKO PELHAM Street With No Name; Smart Woman
ROSEDALE Sat. Sleep My Love; Big City
Sun. oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
SQUARE Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Duane
TUXEDO Sat. oBest Years of Our Lives; Big Punch
Sun. Great Waltz; Rape in Ravenna
UNIVERSITY Sat. It Happened on Fifth Avenue; Tiger Fangs
Sun. Romance on the High Seas; Father Duane
VALENTINE Sat. oBest Years of Our Lives; Big Punch
Sun. Drums; Four Feathers
WARD Unavailable
ZENITH Sat. Johnny Story; Home in Oklahoma
Sun. Johnny Apollo; This Is My Affair

BROOKLYN—Downtown

FOX Garden Gate; Smart Woman
LOEW'S METROPOLITAN Arch of Triumph; Adventures in Silverado
LOEW'S METROPOLITAN Unavailable
MAJESTIC Art & Love; Bedroom Diplomat
MOMART Sun. Fighting; Hollywood Stars Dance
PARAMOUNT Foreign Affair; Showy
RKO ALBEE Abbott and Costello Meet Frankenstein; Cuckoo
RKO ORPHEUM Fort Apache; So Well Remembered
STANLEY Sat. Standish Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
ST. GEORGE'S PLAYHOUSE Sat. oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
Sun. Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
TERRACE Sat. Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
Sun. oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
TIVOLI Sat. oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
Sun. oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
WALKER Sat. Four Feathers

CARLTON oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
RKO PROSPECT Fort Apache; So Well Remembered
SANDERS oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
BELL CINEMA Sat. Captain From Castle
Sun. Mr. Standish Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
LINCOLN Sat. Coast
Sun. Romance on the High Seas; Father Duane
LOEW'S BREVORT Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
LOEW'S BREVORT oBig Clock; Love Well in London
NATIONAL Sat. Sleep My Love; Big City
Sun. Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Duane
SAVOY Fort Apache; So Well Remembered

Park Slope

LOEW'S PALACE The Storm; Men of Texas
LOEW'S PREMIER Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
STONE Fort Apache; So Well Remembered
SUPREME Not Available
SUTTER Sat. River Lady; Letter From an Unknown Woman
Sun. State of the Union; Red Stallion

Brownsville

BILTMORE Romance on the High Seas; Father Duane
LOEW'S PALACE The Storm; Men of Texas
LOEW'S PREMIER Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
STONE Fort Apache; So Well Remembered
SUPREME Not Available
SUTTER Sat. River Lady; Letter From an Unknown Woman
Sun. State of the Union; Red Stallion

Queens Heights

CARROLL Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
CONGRESS Four Feathers; Drums
CROWN Sat. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
Sun. Homecoming; Close Up
LOEW'S KAMEL Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
LOEW'S PITKIN The Pirates; Adventures of Casanova
LOEW'S WARWICK Paradise Case; Arlyle Secrets
RKO REPUBLIC Fort Apache; So Well Remembered
ROGERS Sat. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
Sun. Homecoming; Close Up
STADIUM Fort Apache; So Well Remembered
SUTTER Hell's Devils; Gangs Inc.

Flatbush

ALBEMARLE Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
ASTOR oIt Happened One Night; One Night of Love
AVALON oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
AUSTIN Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
AVENUE oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
AVENUE U Sat. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
Sun. Saloon; The Flame
BEVERLY Romance on the High Seas; Father Duane
CLARIDGE Saloon; The Flame
COLLEGE Sat. Romance on the High Seas; Father Duane
Sun. Sleep My Love; Big City
ELM Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
FARMOUT Green Grass of Wyoming; Give My Regards to Broadway
GRANADA oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
JEWEL Sat. Standish Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
KENT Sat. Standish Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
Sun. Homecoming; Close Up
KINGSWAY Fort Apache; So Well Remembered
LEADER Sat. Iron Curtain; Tender Years
Sun. Johnny Apollo; This Is My Affair
LINDER Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
LOEW'S KINGS The Pirates; Adventures of Casanova
MAGIN ST. PLAYHOUSE Johnny Story; Rocky
MARINE Paradise Case; Arlyle Secrets
MAYFAIR Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
MIDWOOD oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
NOSTRAND Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
PARKSIDE Love di Lammewer; from the Terrible
PATIS oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
QUENTIN Sat. Homecoming; Close Up
RUEIN Homecoming; Close Up
RKO KENNEDY Fort Apache; So Well Remembered
RUGBY Homecoming; Close Up
TRAYMORE Sat. Homecoming; Close Up
Sun. Tarzan
TRIANGLE Sat. Romance on the High Seas; Father Duane
Sun. Homecoming; Close Up
VOGUE Curtain Rise; She Returned at Dawn

Brighton—Coney Island

LOEW'S CONEY ISLAND Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
OCEANA Green Grass of Wyoming; Give My Regards to Broadway
RKO TILYU Fort Apache; So Well Remembered
SHEPHERD Sleep My Love; Big City
SUNF Sat. Saloon; The Flame
Sun. Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Duane
TUXEDO Sleep My Love; Big City

Bay Ridge

BERKSHIRE Sat. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
Sun. Burning Cross; North Canadian Skies
CENTER Sat. Tiger Fangs; Riding Down the Trail
Sun. Shanghai Garters; Escape to Paradise
CENTER They Won't Believe Me; My Brother Talks to Horses
COLISEUM oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
ELECTRA Sat. The Soldier; Criminal Court
Sun. Flaming Gold; Background to Danger
HARBOR Sat. Dead Reckoning; Rocky
Sun. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
NEW PORTWAY Sat. Burning Cross; North Canadian Skies
Sun. Romance on the High Seas; Father Duane
PARK Burning Cross; North Canadian Skies
LOEW'S ALPINE Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
LOEW'S BAY RIDGE Paradise Case; Arlyle Secrets
PORTWAY Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
PARK King of the Gamblers; French Love
RITZ Sat. Burning Cross; North Canadian Skies
Sun. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
RKO DYER Prince Life of Dan Juan; Catherine the Great
RKO SHORE ROAD Homecoming; Close Up
STANLEY Sat. Standish Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
Sun. Haircut; Sky Giant

Boro Park—Bensonhurst

COLONY Sat. It Pains to Be Funny; Lili Abner
Sun. Secret Sins; Partners of the Sun
LOEW'S 5800 PARK oBest Years of Our Lives; Big Punch
LOEW'S ORIENTAL Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
LOEW'S 58TH ST. The Storm; Men of Texas
WALKER Sat. Four Feathers

EMPIRE Sat. Homecoming; Close Up
Sun. Eye of the Underworld; Prison Break
LOEW'S GATES Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
RIDGEWOOD oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
RIVOLI Sat. Delightfully Dangerous; Son of Dracula
Sun. Woman in the Night; Invisible Wall
RKO BUSHWICK Fort Apache; So Well Remembered
RKO MADISON Fort Apache; So Well Remembered

Williamsburg

ALBA Give My Regards to Broadway
COMMODORE Devil Ship; Wedding Night
KISMET oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
LOEW'S BROADWAY Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
MARCY Unavailable
RAINBOW Unavailable
RKO REPUBLIC Fort Apache; So Well Remembered

Queens—Astoria

ASTORIA Fort Apache; So Well Remembered
BROADWAY Sat. Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
Sun. Paradise Case; Arlyle Secrets
GRAND Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
LOEW'S TRIBORD The Pirates; Adventures of Casanova
STEINWAY Sat. Tower of London; Man Who Remained Head
Sun. The Storm; Men of Texas
STRAND Sat. Glimmer Girl; Key Witness
Sun. Captive Wild Woman; Drums of the Congo

Bayside

BAYSIDE Sat. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
Sun. Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Duane
CORONA Sat. Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
Sun. Paradise Case; Arlyle Secrets
LOEW'S PLAZA Another Part of the Forest; Up in Central Park
VICTORY Sat. Homecoming; Close Up
Sun. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady

Forest Hills

FOREST HILLS Tower of London; Man Who Remained Head
INWOOD Sat. Saloon; The Flame
Sun. Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Duane
MIDWAY Fort Apache; So Well Remembered
TRYLON Sat. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
Sun. Song of Love; Rocky

Flushing

CROSSBAY oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
LEFFERTS Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
LOEW'S PROSPECT Trapped By Sooty Blackie; My Dog
MAYFAIR Sat. Saloon; The Flame
Sun. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
OASIS Coast Guard; Only Angels Have Wings
ROOSEVELT Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
RKO KEITHS Fort Apache; So Well Remembered
TOWN Sat. Conquerra; Service
Sun. The Storm; Men of Texas
UTOPIA Sat. Silver River; Red Stallion
Sun. Homecoming

Jamaica

ARION Sat. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
Sun. Homecoming; Close Up
AUSTIN Sat. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
Sun. Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Duane
BELLAIRE Sat. oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
Sun. Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
CASINO Sat. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
Sun. Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Duane
CARLTON Sat. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
Sun. Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Duane
CAMBRIA Sat. Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
Sun. oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
COMMUNITY Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
CROSSBAY Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
BRAKE Sat. Saloon; Big Town After Dark
Sun. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
GARDEN Sat. oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
Sun. Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
JAMAICA Sat. Tower of London; Man Who Remained Head
Sun. The Storm; Men of Texas
KEITHS Fort Apache; So Well Remembered
LAURELTON Standish Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
LEFFERTS Johnny Apollo; This Is My Affair
LINDER Sat. Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
Sun. oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
LITTLE ROCK Sat. Homecoming; Close Up
Sun. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
LOEW'S HILLSIDE Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
LOEW'S VALENCIA Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
LOEW'S WILLARD Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
OASIS Green Grass of Wyoming; Give My Regards to Broadway
MAIN ST. PLAYHOUSE Sat. Johnny Story; Rocky
Sun. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
MERRICK Hollywood; Argentine Nights
MERRITH OASIS Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
OASIS Saloon; The Flame
QUEENS Fort Apache; So Well Remembered
RICHMOND HILL-GARDEN Sat. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
Sun. Sleep My Love; Big City
ROOSEVELT Romance on the High Seas; Father Duane
RKO ALDEN Fort Apache; So Well Remembered
ST. ALBANS Sat. oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
Sun. Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
SAVOY Tarzan

Rockaway

GEN Sat. South and Lowdown; Kaptanky Moonshines
Sun. Tarzan
PARK Sat. oBest Years of Our Lives; Big Punch
Sun. Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
RKO COLUMBIA Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
RKO STRAND Fort Apache; So Well Remembered

Woodside

CLIFF oBig Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
CENTER Sat. Dead Reckoning; Start Cheering
Sun. Sea Wolf; New Town
43RD ST. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
HOBART Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
LOEW'S Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
MIDWINTER Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming

Link FBI to Intrigue Here Against Soviets

(Continued from Page 1)

cided to take him with them and leave his family here for a day or two.

"Then one of the men looked at the clock and said that at 9:30 they must be 'at the place.' But I didn't know where that was. I don't know where they went. Then everything broke in the papers. A few days later Mrs. Samarin and the children left."

Schibanoff said he did not know the man with the group who spoke Russian and who was revealed yesterday as the traitor Kravchenko. But the farmer was firm in stating that Countess Tolstoy (whom he called Mrs. Tolstoy) led the group to his farm.

He stated further that it was the Countess who arranged for him to take the Samarin to the farm. This appears to refute the Kravchenko story of the "thrilling" pre-dawn ride through the Jersey countryside in "search" for Samarin. Location of the teacher's hiding place was known all the time to the group.

AFFIRMS FBI ROLE

Schibanoff repeated several times in the presence of this reporter, a photographer and a chauffeur that the FBI was represented in the group that took the teacher from the farm. This differs from Kravchenko's story that the FBI didn't enter the picture until the group got to New York and the teacher allegedly asked to be taken to FBI headquarters.

I questioned Schibanoff about what organizations he belonged to. He replied:

"I am not a member of any White Russian underground. I do not belong to any political organizations. I am a member of the Baptist Church. I have friends in this township who are pro-Soviet. And I have some friends who are on the anti-Soviet side. I came to America in 1937 after I got into trouble twice in the Russian revolutionary movement. I came without permission of the Russian Government."

Schibanoff said he was active with Russian War Relief during the late war, but he made it clear he was anti-Communist and not

friendly toward the Soviet Government. But he insisted he would not have gotten into the anti-Soviet affairs of the Tolstoy Foundation conspirators if "I had seen all this trouble ahead."

HOW IT BEGAN

"Around the first part of July two old women came to my farm," Schibanoff stated, explaining how he got sucked into anti-Soviet underground. "One was a missionary that I knew. I did not know the other. They wanted me to sign an affidavit vouching for a relative of an unknown woman to come here from Europe."

Schibanoff said he at first refused to sign for a person he did not know. But, under pressure, he agreed, and suggested they go to the International Institute in New York City to have the document drawn up. The people in the International Institute sent the three to the Tolstoy Foundation, 289 Fourth Ave. He claimed he made his first contact with the Foundation July 10 when he went to sign the papers.

The farmer said he received pleasant treatment from "the ladies" at the Foundation and Mrs. Nina Ruzska, of the Foundation, suggested he help her find jobs for displaced Russians in America. He agreed to give her all the support he could, and said he could perhaps place some persons on farms.

Then things began to speed up. Ten days later Mrs. Ruzska called Schibanoff and he agreed to come to the Foundation, to help get a Russian, who came from the French zone of Germany, to Guatemala. The Russian was in Ellis Island because he lacked transportation. Schibanoff agreed to put up \$500 bail to get him out.

But the Foundation later made a deal with the Immigration Department to release the Russian providing he took a plane at once for his destination. Schibanoff donated \$80 to complete the sum needed to buy an airplane ticket for the Russian.

Countess Tolstoy then began to show interest in the Jersey farmer. She invited him to her office. She invited him to the Reed Farm, at Valley Cottage, N. Y., center of the

White Guard conspiracy. Five days later Schibanoff visited the farm. He said he found about 80 persons at the farm. These were described by the Countess as DPs looking for a place in America.

The Countess did not permit Schibanoff to rest. Four days later, on July 29, she called him to come to the Foundation in New York City to help her on a case.

The old farmer hot-footed it across the river to the Countess' office. There he was told that the organization had contact with Mrs. Kosenkina, the Russian teacher who later leaped from the Soviet Consulate, and Samarin.

"They said they were afraid to put the two together," Schibanoff said. "Mrs. Tolstoy said Samarin was afraid to go back to Russia because he would be severely punished."

Schibanoff admitted he was never told of any specific crimes or charges for which the Soviet courts might punish Samarin.

"I talked with Mrs. Tolstoy and asked her if we wouldn't harm Samarin more by helping him," Schibanoff said. "She said she was 95 percent sure he would be allowed to stay in America, and she wanted to hide him a few days until after his ship left."

The old farmer said he secretly met Samarin Saturday, July 31, in the Automat Restaurant, 104th St. and Broadway.

"I told Samarin it was dangerous and risky and that if he is caught he would be punished," Schibanoff continued. "I explained to him that

he will have to work hard in the United States and that he is not used to that kind of work."

That night at midnight, the farmer said, he drove his truck to the

Samarin apartment, two doors from the Automat, picked up the Samarin and their baggage and drove them to New Jersey, arriving at

(Continued on Back Page)



Farm truck, owned by Harry Schibanoff, Jersey chicken farmer. Schibanoff told The Worker he used this truck at suggestion of Russian White Guards to carry Michael Samarin, recalcitrant Russian teacher, to secret hiding place on his farm.

Coming Soon! **GALA OUTDOOR CONCERT...**

Paul Robeson

Mary Lou WILLIAMS Arlene CARMEN
formerly of Cafe Society Concert Artist

Sat., Aug. 28 **PEEKSKILL, N. Y.**
Rte. 202 on Crompond Rd.

General Adm. \$1.20 — Field Adm. \$2.40

Tickets on sale at Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St.; Jefferson Bookshop, 575 Sixth Ave.; Bookfair, 133 W. 44th St.

Ausp.: Artists Committee for Protection of Negro Rights

RESERVE THURS.
THIS SEPT. 23
DATE 7:30 P. M.

Watch for Announcements

N. Y. STATE COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY

SUNDAY, AUG. 22, 8:30 P. M.
PENTHOUSE Lecture-Dance Presents
JOHANNES STEEL
Noted News Analyst Just Returned from Tour of World Capitals Speaks on "EUROPE—1948"
(An Eyewitness Report)
Followed by Dancing to Music of SY OVRYN and His ORCH.
PENTHOUSE BALLROOM (\$1.25 & tax)
13 ASTOR PLACE (5th St. near E-way)
Air-Conditioned — Bar — Open Terrace

East Bronx Youth Section presents
FORUM - DANCE
"Why the Draft?"
Prominent Speaker • Entertainment
Dancing • Refreshments • Subs 40c
SATURDAY, AUG. 21
801 Freeman St., Bronx 8 P. M.

EUGENE DENNIS, FIRST TARGET OF THE ENEMY

(Continued from Page 4)

jails battling against hunger. The lawyer described him as a "fearless" young man with an "earnest yet cheerful" disposition.

Gallagher remembers him best in the great 1930 unemployment demonstration in Los Angeles where Dennis managed to make his way through the squadrons of blue-coats to reach a lamp post in front of the famous old Mission Church of Our Lady, the Queen of Angels. "A striking figure in a black leather jacket, Dennis jumped onto a perilous footing on the lamp post and his young, powerful clear voice rang out the first sentence of a Communist demand for food and jobs for the unemployed. A half dozen cops grabbed him, slugged and pummeled him and dragged him through the protesting, clamoring crowd to a Black Maria and jail."

THIS WAS ONE of his early crimes that the Un-American Committee cited in their Inquisition. Dennis wanted bread for the hungry millions and he was brazen enough to fight for it.

He came by that honorable arrest naturally. His grandfather, a Fenian, fought for Ireland's freedom in the Nineteenth Century. Dennis knew poverty, went to work at 13 in the local sawmills, where he encountered the Wobblies, engaged in innumerable arguments with them. Shortly thereafter he ran across Marx's Capital. After managing to go to high school, where he showed aptitude as a crack athlete, he

graduated in 1923, to begin his basic education.

Longshoreman, electrical worker, teamster, lumberman, he joined the Communist Party at the age of 22, and soon thereafter became one of the West Coast leaders.

As a Communist and workingman, he naturally gravitated toward trade union organization. Early in his life, he had become interested in our Pacific neighbors—the Chinese and Philippine peoples—and in 1929 he helped edit the Pan-Pacific Monthly. His admiration for these peoples led him to those lands where he helped fight off Japanese aggression at a time, as Elizabeth Gurley Flynn says, when our government was shipping scrap iron to the Japanese warlords.

Later, after Pearl Harbor, he offered his war services to the government. "I happened to have previously been in the Philippines," he said, "was acquainted with the labor and Communist movement there, and felt that I could make a contribution of value to the liberation of the islands." His offer to volunteer was carefully blacked-out by the Thomas Committee for the obvious reasons.

AS A COMMUNIST LEADER his work in Wisconsin is memorable. Communists and trade unionists there cite his "easy manner," his ability to work with people, and his unusual political qualities which

lowered of the late Victor Berger, Socialist Congressman from that area.

Shortly thereafter he came to the national office of the Communist Party as legislative director some years ago, where he gained the admiration of his associates who speak of his "profound knowledge of the political forces in the country." Since the re-formation of the Communist Party he has been its general secretary, and was re-elected with acclaim at its recent convention.

In that post, he has been in the direct line of enemy fire. Dennis' associates and fellow-party members are not the only ones who recognize his qualities. They admire him but the enemies of the people fear him.

J. PARNELL THOMAS and J. Edgar Hoover have read his speeches, too, and have sized him up as a man who loves the people, and who has remarkable qualities of leadership. They know that as a Communist leader, he will continue to make even greater contributions to democracy, to peace, to the right of the people to win a greater share of our nation's abundance. And consequently, they fear him. And plot to jail him.

Like the obscure L. A. police sergeant they regard him as one who will unyieldingly "advocate the principles of the Communist Party."

What's On?

SATURDAY

Manhattan
MUSIC! Dancing! Refreshments; fun. At the Maritime Committee for Wallace Party; Sat. night, Aug. 21, 313 Eighth Ave.
BOYCOTT MEAT with Borscht — eat 'Red' herring with potatoes. Join Jean Lenthier Players. Saturday night. New Drama Studio, 17 W. 24 St., N.Y.C. 8:30 p.m. Dancing, entertainment. Sub. 75c.
DANCE under the Stars. Hotel Diplomat Roof Terrace, 108 W. 43rd St. Orchestra. \$1.25 plus tax. Rain or shine.
WRITING Out Loud. Original work of short story workshop. Read by the authors. Discussion. Refreshments. Contemporary Writers Studio, 37 E. 19 St. 8 p.m. Sub. 75 cents.
COME TO another of our wonderful parties Tonight 9 p.m. Swell crowd, entertainment, dancing, 400 West End Avenue (at 83rd St.) Apt. 6-D. Auspices: ALP 5th South. Sub. \$1.
TOMPKINS SQUARE Young Progressives presents a Hootenanny and Dance. Also "Caravans for Wallace" Club Lincoln, 62 Pitt St., near Delancey. 8:30 p.m. Contribution 50c.

FORUM-DANCE — "Why the Draft." Prominent speakers, entertainment, dancing, refreshments. East Bronx Youth Section, 801 Freeman St., near Southern Blvd. 8:30 p.m. Sub. 40c.
HUNTS POINT AYD presents "Perfect Weekend" Act. 1, something to please every mood, some social dancing, to latest music, some square dancing with professional caller, watermelon, refreshments. Sub. only 50c. 1623 E. 163rd St., Bronx. 8:30 p.m.
Queens
ALBERT E. BARN in Far Rockaway. Also Mrs. Anna Anderson. Saturday, Aug. 21, 8 p.m. at Far Rockaway, 222

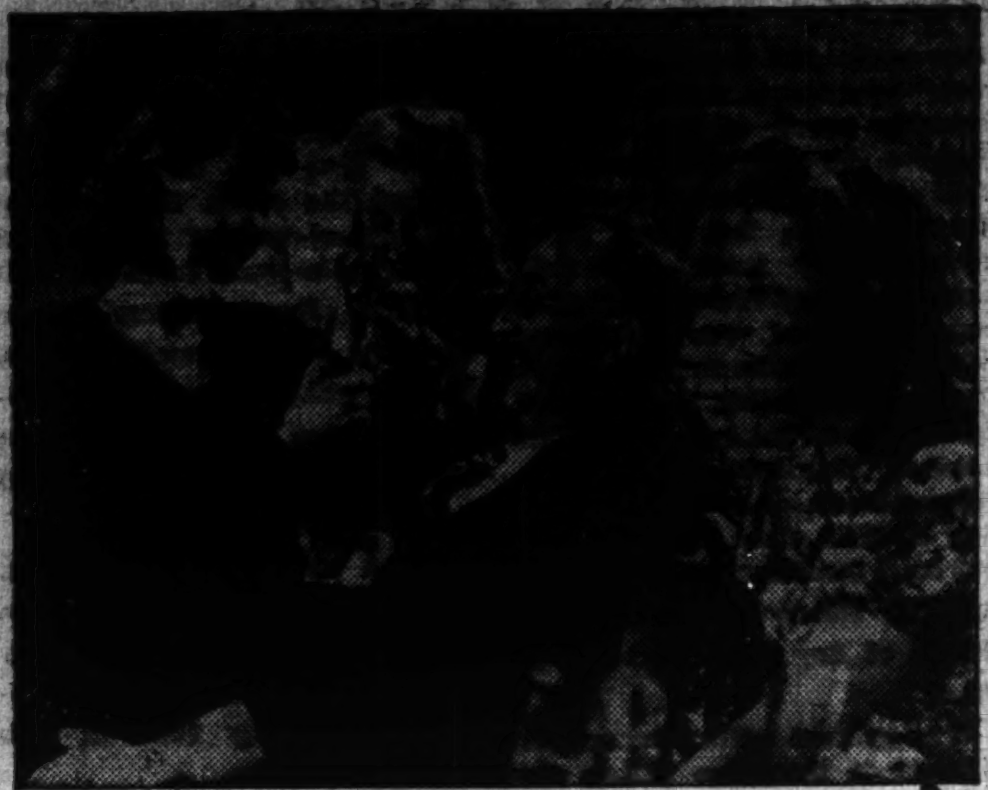
Beach 17th St., near Caffrey Avenue. Proceeds to Red Mogen David and rehabilitation of Jews. Adm. \$1 (incl. tax). In case of rain postpone till next day. Ausp.: Far Rockaway Lodge 756 JFFO.

SUNDAY

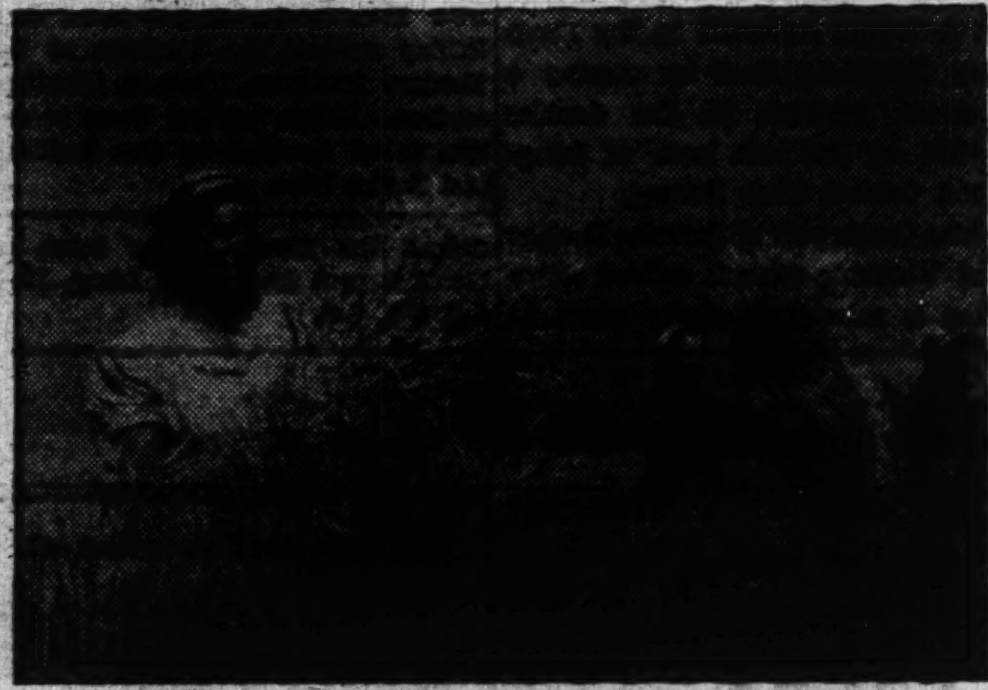
Manhattan
DANCE under the Stars. Hotel Diplomat Roof Terrace, 108 W. 43rd St. Orchestra. \$1.04 plus tax. Rain or shine.
HOWARD PAST, noted author, "Freedom Road," "The Last Frontier," and others, will speak on "The Hovelists and the Drive to Fascism." What is the impact of monopoly on the novel today? What part can the novel play in the anti-fascist struggle? Chairman Harold Collins. Jefferson School, Sixth Ave. and 16th St. 3:45 p.m. 50c.
Bronx
HISTORIC FILMS. World Youth Premiere. Wallace Convention. May Day, Palestine, Mundi Bill Rallies. Hunts Point AYD, 1623 E. 163 St. Everyone welcome. Refreshments and social.
Brooklyn
PING-PONG, dancing, and games. Get acquainted with New Youth Club, 401 Thalford Avenue. Sub. 25c.

Coming
LOU DIEKIN will speak on Socialism, "What's in it for you," at the National Hall, 321 E. 13th St., Room 2, Tuesday, Aug. 24. Extra added attraction, movies and refreshments. Adm. free. Terkville Youth CP. 8:30 p.m.
SOUTH BROOKLYN Youth. Celebrate our Birth at a Moonlight Picnic and Weenie-Marshmallow Roast. Under the stars at River Beach. Community singing with guitar accompaniment. Saturday, Aug. 21, 8:30 p.m. Admission Free. Brooklyn Youth Section.

Scenes from Current Films



A SCENE from the important new German film "Murderers Among Us" at the Avenue Playhouse. Produced in the Soviet zone of Germany it is being released here through Artkino, Inc.



A SCENE from the new Soviet full-length documentary "August 14" at the Stanley Theatre. Photographed by more than 50 cameramen in natural color it gives an intimate view of life in the USSR today.



DICK POWELL and Jane Wyatt in a scene from United Artists' latest production "The Street With No Name" now at the Stanley Theatre on Broadway.

Horror

Delicatessen Dialogue And Some New Films

By Herb Tank

SAID the well fed press agent of a big Broadway movie house after 15 minutes of cheese cake, coffee, and conversation: "Do you work for the same paper as . . . ?" He nodded at a movie critic from another paper. The two of us had come in together.

"No, I don't. I work for the Daily . . ."

"The Daily News?"

"No, the Daily Worker."

"You kidding?"

"Nope."

"But, ha-ha, you're shaved."

"They let us shave in the summer 'cause of the heat."

"Seriously though, I don't really care. Hell, you can be what you want to be. Me . . . I'm liberal. I figure as long as it's legal, ya know . . . well, you got a right."

"Thanks."

"Of course, I'm anti-Communist. I been in the newspaper game too long. Before I became a press agent, ya know. Everything's a racket. Not that there isn't a lot of truth in what you guys say. A lot of stuff I agree with. Sure. But me, I got to have freedom. There's no freedom under Communism. I don't care what you tell me. I KNOW. Me . . . I got to have my freedom . . . passionately now . . . I want to be free to speak my mind. Say what I want to say."

The other press agent hadn't been listening. He butted into the conversation. "Say," he said, "did you see that newsreel with



the kid who had murdered all those people in the Middle West? Terrible. How can a kid do a thing like that?"

Said the first press agent: "How? I'll tell you. It's the movies the kids see. Sure. Nothing but violence and killing for no good reason. It's the movies . . . Hey! wait a minute." He turned back to me. "Don't quote me, huh? I mean don't use it with my name, see. . . After all I work in the industry. I could lose my job."

Freedom. It's just that a guy has to be careful that no one hears him.

AND WHILE we're in the anecdote division . . .

Someone told us they went to Radio City to catch a movie preview up at RKO. It was hot. The elevator man was waiting for the car to fill. Finally someone quipped brilliantly:

"Hot, huh?"

The elevator man turned around, his face dead pan.

"I wouldn't say that about the

weather if I were you, Mister," he said.

"Yeh, why not?"

"Well . . . criticize the weather and you're criticizing the weather bureau. Criticize the weather bureau and you're criticizing the government. Criticize the government and you're a Red and they put you in jail. No, if I were you, Mister, I'd keep my mouth shut about the weather."

REVIEWS IN BRIEF: Artkino's *Murderers Among Us* is the best bet of the week. A German film, it attempts to tackle the subject of war guilt. Although not entirely successful in dealing with this crucial theme, it is a fascinating film to watch. The film is at the Avenue Playhouse. . . . The Capitol's *Pittfall* is a better melodrama than most. Halfway it manages to be fairly good. When it begins to solve its problems by kicking people in the stomach and shooting them in the back it falls apart in the regular Hollywood manner. . . . The Stanley's documentary *August 14* is a full-fledged camera report on life in the Soviet Union today. A good job. . . . *Quiet Weekend*, at the Park, is a very quiet, and very British, film comedy. Competent and dull.

Theatre

Edith Atwater will start as The Bachelor Queen in the new play by Lawton Campbell which will have its premiere performance Monday, Aug. 23, at the Kennebunkport Playhouse, Kennebunkport, Me.

The Bachelor Queen is based on the life of Queen Elizabeth between the ages of 23 and 50. The final scene was previewed last winter on the ANTA-NBO Television Playhouse, with Judith Evelyn playing the lead role.

Movie Notes

THE LOST ONE (La Traviata), Columbia Pictures' version of the Verdi opera, opened Saturday for an extended run at the Little Carnegie Theatre. Accompanying it on the program is *A Voice Is Born*, Columbia's two-reel special which introduces the voice of the famed tenor, Miklos Gafni. B. K. Blake produced and directed the latter.

Produced in Rome, Italy, by Gregor Rabinovitch, *The Lost One* was directed by Carmine Gallone. This is the first time the story of Dumas's "Lady of the Camellias" has been told in English and sung to the music of Verdi.

The feminine lead, Nelly Corradi, is well known on the Continent as an operatic and concert singer and as a screen star, and has already won acclaim in this country by her appearance opposite Ferruccio Tagliavini in the film version of *The Barber of Seville*. Gino Matters, popular Italian tenor, is introduced in the romantic role of Alfredo and Hector Panizza conducts the orchestra and chorus of the Rome Opera House.

A Voice Is Born presents the life story of Gafni, starting with his student days in Hungary. The film follows him through a Nazi concentration camp to his final triumph as an American concert singer. In the picture he sings three numbers, *The Return to Sorrento*, *Vesti la Giuba* and a haunting Hungarian love song written for him by one of his fellow prisoners in the concentration camp.

"A REWARDING EXPERIENCE."—N. Y. Times

2nd Week

AN INTIMATE VIEW OF LIFE IN THE U.S.S.R. TODAY!

IN BRILLIANT NATURAL COLOR!

ARTKINO presents

AUGUST 14

Color in color

800th ANNIVERSARY OF MOSCOW

Produced by Artkino

Stanley 7th Ave. bet. 42 & 43 STS.

DOORS OPEN 2:30 A.M.

"A FILM TO BE SEEN—AND SEEN AGAIN!"—N. Y. Times

"ANOTHER GREAT FILM BY ROSSELLINI, DIRECTOR OF 'OPEN CITY'—YOU MUST SEE IT!"—Daily Worker

THE LIVES AND LOVES OF GI'S IN ITALY!

21st Week

PAISAN

WORLD, 49th ST. bet 7th Ave. C17-3747

Doors Open 10:30 A.M.

"Delivers a stinging impact . . . rearing from . . . Recommended."—N. Y. STAR

A stark, shocking picture of morality and guilt in post-war Germany . . .

MURDERERS AMONG US

"THE MURDER 31ND UNDER UNS"

A Data (Berlin) Prod. released by Artkino

AVENUE

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL

Rehearsal Center

"A Date With Judy"

Wallace DEERY • Jane POWELL

Elizabeth TAYLOR • Carmen MIRANDA

Kaiser CUBAY • Robert STACK

Color by TECHNICOLOR

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

Spectacular Stage Presentation

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Now through Tuesday

Mark Stevens • Richard Widmark

THE STREET WITH NO NAME

Dick Powell • Jane Wyatt

MUSIC BY

2 SUPER MOVIES OF DARING QUALITY

ARLETTY "Represents the best of the best"

CHILDREN OF PARADISE

WISDOM'S MOST WONDERFUL CLASS!

EISENSTEIN'S

IVAN THE TERRIBLE

"A SUPER MOVIE!"—45¢

SQUIRE

THE WORD THAT STRIKES TERROR IN BEELINE'S UNDERWORLD

CITY RAZZIA

14th ST. bet 4th & 5th AVE. C14-5240

(THE ROAD) C14-5240

Aug. 25-28 "DRUMS" and "FOUR FEATHERS"

Aug. 29-31 "TOBACCO ROAD" and "OF NICK AND NICK"

Visiting Czech Athletes Get the Mundt Treatment From Telegram Sports Writer

By Lester Rodney

The bullying un-American inquisition of the Thomas Committee has been turned upon visiting athletes to these shores in one of the most revolting pieces of journalistic hatchet work to ever disgrace the American press.

Sent to cover the Czechoslovakian-Australian Davis Cup matches held in Brookline, Mass., James A. Burchard of the World Telegram deputized himself as a junior Mundt-Nixon investigator in an astoundingly shameless exhibition of arrogance and bad manners towards Karel Koselek, Jaroslav Drobny and Vladimir Cernik.

These Czech athletes had won

through the European elimination round in the annual international Davis Cup competition and won the right to meet Australia here, the winner to challenge the American team, present Cup holders.

In an interview published in the World Telegram, Burchard asked such questions as "Wasn't it true that Drobny and Cernik wanted to make a clean break in Italy last April and went home only because of strong Soviet persuasion?"

When this lie, invented by American correspondents in Italy was flatly and indignantly denied by Drobny and Cernik (who said at the time "I can't understand why reporters are trying to do

this to us"), Burchard, apparently nettled, gave them what the un-American Circus calls "The \$64 Question," asking them if they were members of the Communist Party.

The tone and temper of the interview, and Burchard's attitude toward the Czechs, is amply revealed in the first sentence of the story, which reads:

"Karel Koselek, captain and technical adviser to the Czech Cup team, banged his fist on the table and spluttered like a faulty firecracker. 'We will not talk politics,' he shouted. 'I come here with Jaroslav Drobny and Vladimir Cernik to play tennis. Later we go home.'"

The Czech players subjected to

this crude and insulting "interview" by a sports writer, are presumably guests of this country, just as the American track and field stars were invited guests of Czechoslovakia last week in a seven-country track and field meet at Prague. Nobody in Prague asked any of the Americans whether they were Republicans or Democrats, whether they believed in a system that breeds discrimination, depressions and wars. They were there as honored visiting athletes from a presumably friendly country and were so treated. Not so the Czechs at the hands of Roy Howard's hirelings here!

The political affiliations or lack thereof of the three visitors are

of no concern to this paper. But JUST SUPPOSE one or more of them happened to belong to the party that led the resistance against the Nazis, that received the highest vote of any in that country, the party to which Emil Zapotek, runaway Olympic victor at 10,000 meters proudly belongs, exactly what business of sports-writer James A. Burchard's would that be, and exactly what would he propose to do about it?

If an apology to the visiting Czechs from the World Telegram isn't made, one should certainly be made FOR the World Telegram by sports fans of this country.

Braves' Prize Rookie Star Poo Poo's Talk of 'Collapse'

As the Braves were rained out of the opener of their crucial series with the Dodgers, Alvin Dark declared that his Bostonians were ready to crack down on the opposition, instead of cracking up.

The \$40,000 shortstop, who appears the Rookie of the Year, laughed down the insinuations of New York baseball writers that the Braves were ready to collapse.

How could the Braves crack up, he asked as he began cheerful surgery upon a slice of breakfast ham at his hotel. "How could we play any worse than we've been playing for the past month? Why, we haven't been playing .500 ball during that time. Everyone knows we're a better club than that."

Moreover, there were two specific reasons why the athletic Louisiana lad with the dark brown hair could predict an up-surge.

FIRST, THE INJURY list is growing smaller. Catcher Salkeld and outfielder Conater are back in the lineup. Eddie Stanky, second baseman, is slated to return next month. Second, the club now has its back to the wall and will put up a terrific fight to protect its first place lead, which had dwindled to one game over second-rung Brooklyn before the series.

As an after-thought Alvin added, "and Warren Spahn is back in old-time pitching form. He'll be a big help from now on."

Dark, now 25, has lived at Lake Charles, La., since he was eight; but he's more a Texan because his early childhood was spent jumping from oil camp to oil camp in the south-

west. His father, who died in June, was an oil-driller.

A reporter said, "You certainly struck oil when you signed for that \$40,000 bonus in 1946. Say—was that bonus really 40 grand?"

"That's what I read in the papers," Dark chuckled.

Although the rookie packs 176 pounds of all-round athletic ability on a five-foot-11 frame, he was one of baseball's biggest gamblers when the Braves signed him on July 9, 1946. His baseball experience had been limited to college and sandlot play. Three years in the Marines had prevented minor league apprenticeship.

NOW PLAYING his first full season in the majors, he said he was hitting about .330. He is not a long-ball hitter, he explained while pointing out that he had only three home runs. He has 27 doubles.

What was his biggest problem in major league play?

"I don't know; I got so many of them," he said. "My throw to first isn't as good as it was at Milwaukee last year. I guess the speed of the runners puts me under greater pressure. But I'm practicing every day gettin' that ball away fast."

"Another thing I noticed is that the pitchers up here have enough control to try to force you to hit to spots. And the fielders play for you in those spots. I've been concentrating on trying to hit around the field."

He said Stanky had given him much valuable advice on coming in low on the ball and in throwing

under-handed and back-handed to second for speed on double-plays.

Was there any crowning achievement this season that he recalled?

"Yeah, I hit into a triple-play at Pittsburgh."

Drobny, Cernik Keep Czech Hopes Alive

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Czechoslovakia kept alive its slim chance of defeating Australia in the Davis Cup interzone final by scoring a four-set triumph in the doubles match on the lush lawn of Longwood Cricket Club Friday.

The Czech pair of Jaroslav Drobny and Vladimir Cernik settled down after a somewhat shaky start to

PAIGE MAY START AGAINST YANKS

According to present indications, Satchel Paige will make his first New York major league start next Friday against the Yankees at the Yankee Stadium. It's a daytime contest. Satch worked three scoreless relief innings in the Indians' last Series here.

defeat the Down Under team of Geoff Brown and Colin Long, 10-8, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Vacation at ...

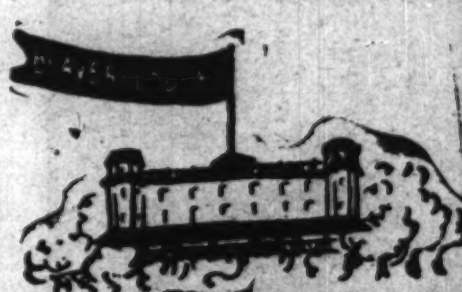
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per week

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\$35
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- Entertainment and Dancing
- MILLIE WHITE (Pins & Needles)
- BETH POST (Comedy Pianist)
- NAT KORNFIELD (Comedian)
- and others

Jefferson Forum—This Week:
Howard Selsam on "Philosophy"

JEFFERSON SCHOOL

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Sports - Swimming - Fishing

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SATURDAY 10 a.m., 1:30 p.m.

SUNDAY 9:30 a.m., 1 and 4:30 p.m.

605 ALBANY AVENUE, BROOKLYN
For reservations call GR 5-1000

WILLIAMS, MUSIAL APPEAR SURE OF BATTING CROWNS

Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox and Stan Musial of the St. Louis Cardinals, virtually assured of the batting championships of their respective leagues, are conducting a hot battle for the overall clubbing title of the 1948 season.

Swinging into the final weeks of the campaign, Williams boasted a .383 average, just two percentage points ahead of the Cardinal clouter.

Musial, however, had little to worry about in the National League hit race as he led his nearest competitor, Andy Pafko of the Cubs, by almost 50 points. Pafko had a .332 mark, just one point in front of Alvin Dark, sparkling rookie in-fielder of the Braves. Another rookie, Richie Ashburn of the Phillies, was next with .324, followed by Enos Slaughter of the Cardinals, .318.

Lou Boudreau, heady manager of the Cleveland Indians, picked up 15 points during the past week to pull within shouting distance of

tabulations. Boudreau had a .364 mark, including games played Thursday. Dale Mitchell, another Cleveland, was next with .333, followed by Elmer Valo of the Athletics, .327.

Musial also was leading the pack in two other hitting departments. He had the most runs, 101, and the most hits, 170. Williams and teammate Dom DiMaggio each had 86.

The home run race remained tight with Ralph Kiner of the Pirates on top with 31 blasts. Musial was right behind with 30. Joe DiMaggio was tops in the American with 26.

The Yankee Clipper also topped both leagues with 105 runs-batted-in. Musial again topped up as the National League pacemaker with 95.

Harry (The Cat) Brecheen had the top hurling mark of the majors with 15 won and four lost. Cleveland rookie Gene Bearden led the American League pitchers with a 12-9 mark.

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\$40-\$43 per week — no tipping

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Programs nightly. Full social staff and band
FREE CLASSES in ballroom, folk and modern dancing
Sketching, swimming, lifesaving, stage lighting, archery,
tennis, acting and singing

Tournaments—All Sports, Land and Water

Space open until end of season — Closing Sept. 12

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N. Y. office: 1 Union Square W., Rm. 619 — Open daily 9:30-6:30; Sat. 10-1
Telephone AL 4-8824 Wingdale phone 2561

AUGUST AT ARROWHEAD

20th - 22nd

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Dr. Lyman Bradley

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WALLACE WEEK

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Fast tennis, swimming, handball, etc.
Jack Frost, me and his band
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Racing Results and Entries

Saratoga Entries

Saratoga entries for Saturday Aug. 21, clear and fast. Post 2:30 p.m. EDT.

FIRST—4 furlongs; maidens; 3-year olds and up; \$3,500.
Dint117 a* Hals Pal112
b-Otterbrook117 b-Duggans Dew 117
West Citizen117 b-Better Luck 117
Toronto117 Sims Day117
Spring Poppet112

a-G H Bestwick-Mrs G H Bestwick entry.
b-W J Ziegler Jr entry.

SECOND—5 1/2 furlongs; allowances; 3-year olds; \$3,500.
Print117 Fire Again117
Outland112 Shine On117
a-Highbinder111 Galacope117

JEWISH YOUTH FRATERNALISTS
JYFO
Ask All Our Members and Friends
to Attend the Funeral Services of
PFC GERALD FEIFER
on August 22, at 1:30 P.M. at
1 J. MORRIS FUNERAL PARLOR
9781 Church Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

In Sweet Memory of
FRANCES ROSENBLATT
Beloved Comrade
August 22, 1946

Unveiling
UNVEILING of monument for
ANNA MARK BRATTER on Sun-
day, Sept. 12, at 1 p.m., in Well-
wood Cemetery, Long Island. All
friends and comrades are urged
to attend. Those wishing to go by
hired bus, please turn names into
Brighton Center, 3200 Coney
Island Ave. immediately.
—ANN BRATTER CLUB, CP.

Deaths
LODGE 500 IWO calls on their
members to pay last tribute to
our Brother **MILTON JACOBS**,
who gave his life so that democ-
racy may live. Memorial services
and burial, Sunday, Aug. 22nd,
9:30 a.m., from the Hirsch Fun-
eral Parlor, 167th St. and Jerome
Ave., Bronx.

—ANN BRATTER CLUB, CP.

Classified Ads

APARTMENTS WANTED
NEED 2 1/2, three-room apartment, lower
Manhattan area. Write Box 308 c-o
Daily Worker.

DAILY WORKER staffer facing eviction,
third child on way. Please call editorial
dept. if you hear of an apartment or
house in city or within commuting
distance. Winterized summer home un-
til next June would be fine.

PROFESSIONAL STUDENT and Party Or-
ganizer vets, need apartment; write Box
312 c-o Daily Worker.

VETERAN being evicted wants five rooms,
three bedrooms. Occupancy now or Fall.
Mornings or evenings. OL 2-6812.

DEPORTATION to New Jersey, faces me
unless I find small apartment turn. or
unfurn. or apt. to share, strictly mid-
or downtown. Days DI 4-5564 evenings.
WA 5-5657.

ROOMS WANTED
BUSINESS GIRL, stay in with child
evenings exchange for room. Write Box
314 c-o Daily Worker.

BUSINESS GIRL needs private room with
kitchen privileges; furnished preferred,
anywhere. Box 315 c-o Daily Worker.

APARTMENT TO SHARE
BUSINESS GIRL, wanted to share apart-
ment, 2 girls, own room. Evenings.
Watkins 4-6191.

ROOMS TO RENT—FURNISHED
UNFURNISHED
LARGE ROOM, two, kitchen privileges.
Brooklyn. GE 8-0517. Call between 8-10.

FURNISHED room to rent, Bronx, board
for school child and father. Under-
standing child care, crafts, play yard,
offered by recreational mother with 10
year old daughter. Call OY 8-3636.

COZY, sunny studio room. Immaculate,
running water, elevator, for man. AU
8-4588.

FURNISHED room, single, with family.
Reasonable, privacy, near Riverside
Drive. Columbia area. Box 308 c-o
Daily Worker.

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BUICK 1940, four-door super, beautiful
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MODERN FURNITURE Built to order.
Oak, walnut, mahogany. Cabinet, 64
E. 11 St. OR 3-1191, 9-5-30 daily, 9-12-30
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SILVER PLATED Flatware—32 piece set—
service for 8—rated Best Buy by Inde-
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Atomic Era, Westport, Pa.

HELP WANTED
BRANDS assistant to blind person, knowl-
edge of music desirable. \$15-20 per
week. 220 1st Ave. 2nd fl.

Gambler117 Crystal Boot117
Percival117 Dry Fly117
Option117 a-Shackleton117
Bridgewood111
a-DeLair stud entry.

THIRD—about 2 miles; hurdles handi-
cap; 3-year olds and up; \$4,000.
Deep Six130 Lock and Key 146
Escarp135 H Hour131
Penda131

FOURTH—1 mile; allowances; 3-year
olds and up; \$3,500.
Rush Hour115 a-Silverling107
Control112 a-Final Tough107
a-Gaelic Gift108 Boom Boom115
a-Parhellen118 Gangway115
Green Knight108

FIFTH—6 furlongs; Grand Union Hotel
stakes; 2-year olds; added \$10,000.
Brick109 a-Blue Counselor 114
a-Swordstown114 Sport Page114
Noble Impulse118 Babot111
Magic Words109 Sagittarius114
b-Porker109 Slam Bang118
b-Gold Field114
a-A T Simmons-H Akeberg entry.
b-W F Chrysler entry.

SIXTH—1 1/4 miles; Saratoga handicap;
3-year olds and up; added \$25,000.
Gallotette122 Harmonica111
Lower Weeper104 a-Loyal Legion 118
Lucky Draw119 Beauchef122
a-Snow Goose120 Bug Juice106
a-W M Jeffords entry.

SEVENTH—6 furlongs; handicap; 3-year
olds and up; \$4,000.
Blue Border122 Peace of Mind 108
Compliance110 Gallant Bull118
Lord Grillo117 Yankee Hill118
Kypnos112 Gold Bull112
Sir Harry109

EIGHTH—1 mile; allowances; 3-year
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Vamp107 Advance118
Dinner Gong115 a-Hyblaze118
Flying Mile109 Stunts115
Royal Lily110 Conflict112
Deep Seatale112 Marine Charger 112
a-*** lbs sac; listed according post
position.

Saratoga Results
FIRST—5 1/2 furlongs; claiming; 2-year-
olds; \$3,000.
Gold Heel(Arcaro) 5.60 4.70 4.00
Wars End(James) 7.50 6.60
Pro(Anderson) 7.50 6.60
Also ran—Laxy Lester, Plucky Prince,
Clarence, Haberdasher, Janie's Fellow,
Unapproachable, Escrow, Comet's Flash,
a-Proceed, White Spring, The Street,
Sambet, Polly's Boy, Field, a-Winlochan,
Rompel entry. Time—1:06 3/5.

SECOND—4 furlongs; claiming; 3-year
olds; \$3,000.
No Bull(McLean) 6.70 4.60 3.90
b-Merly(Licausi) 6.20 4.40
Dry(Arcaro) 5.30
Also ran—Mattie Girl, Happy West,
Roman Runner, b-Sugar Drop, Friak,
Pittacus, Golf Club, Joan's Robin, Chal Jay,
b-Schifter & Schifter entry. Time—1:13 1/5.

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a-Proceed, White Spring, The Street,
Sambet, Polly's Boy, Field, a-Winlochan,
Rompel entry. Time—1:06 3/5.

SECOND—4 furlongs; claiming; 3-year
olds; \$3,000.
No Bull(McLean) 6.70 4.60 3.90
b-Merly(Licausi) 6.20 4.40
Dry(Arcaro) 5.30
Also ran—Mattie Girl, Happy West,
Roman Runner, b-Sugar Drop, Friak,
Pittacus, Golf Club, Joan's Robin, Chal Jay,
b-Schifter & Schifter entry. Time—1:13 1/5.

THIRD—about 2 miles; hurdles handi-
cap; 3-year olds and up; \$4,000.
Deep Six130 Lock and Key 146
Escarp135 H Hour131
Penda131

FOURTH—1 mile; allowances; 3-year
olds and up; \$3,500.
Rush Hour115 a-Silverling107
Control112 a-Final Tough107
a-Gaelic Gift108 Boom Boom115
a-Parhellen118 Gangway115
Green Knight108

FIFTH—6 furlongs; Grand Union Hotel
stakes; 2-year olds; added \$10,000.
Brick109 a-Blue Counselor 114
a-Swordstown114 Sport Page114
Noble Impulse118 Babot111
Magic Words109 Sagittarius114
b-Porker109 Slam Bang118
b-Gold Field114
a-A T Simmons-H Akeberg entry.
b-W F Chrysler entry.

SIXTH—1 1/4 miles; Saratoga handicap;
3-year olds and up; added \$25,000.
Gallotette122 Harmonica111
Lower Weeper104 a-Loyal Legion 118
Lucky Draw119 Beauchef122
a-Snow Goose120 Bug Juice106
a-W M Jeffords entry.

SEVENTH—6 furlongs; handicap; 3-year
olds and up; \$4,000.
Blue Border122 Peace of Mind 108
Compliance110 Gallant Bull118
Lord Grillo117 Yankee Hill118
Kypnos112 Gold Bull112
Sir Harry109

EIGHTH—1 mile; allowances; 3-year
olds and up; \$3,500.
Vamp107 Advance118
Dinner Gong115 a-Hyblaze118
Flying Mile109 Stunts115
Royal Lily110 Conflict112
Deep Seatale112 Marine Charger 112
a-*** lbs sac; listed according post
position.

Saratoga Results
FIRST—5 1/2 furlongs; claiming; 2-year-
olds; \$3,000.
Gold Heel(Arcaro) 5.60 4.70 4.00
Wars End(James) 7.50 6.60
Pro(Anderson) 7.50 6.60
Also ran—Laxy Lester, Plucky Prince,
Clarence, Haberdasher, Janie's Fellow,
Unapproachable, Escrow, Comet's Flash,
a-Proceed, White Spring, The Street,
Sambet, Polly's Boy, Field, a-Winlochan,
Rompel entry. Time—1:06 3/5.

SECOND—4 furlongs; claiming; 3-year
olds; \$3,000.
No Bull(McLean) 6.70 4.60 3.90
b-Merly(Licausi) 6.20 4.40
Dry(Arcaro) 5.30
Also ran—Mattie Girl, Happy West,
Roman Runner, b-Sugar Drop, Friak,
Pittacus, Golf Club, Joan's Robin, Chal Jay,
b-Schifter & Schifter entry. Time—1:13 1/5.

NIGHT—1 1/8 miles; claiming; 3-year-
olds and up; \$5,000.
Vance(Arcaro) 13.50 6.00 4.10
Leadership(Anderson) 27.20 9.50
Chips Down(McCreary) 4.10
Also ran—Old School, Applause, Be
Ready, Bright Kid, Chantouse, Darby
Doodit. Time—1:52 1/5.

AL'S SELECTIONS
1—Better Luck, Vim's Day, Hal's
Pal.
2—Dry Fly, Outland, Percival.
3—Escarp, Lock and Key, H Hour.
4—Silverling, Green Knight, Control.
5—Noble Impulse, Blue Counselor,
Slam Bang.
6—Beauchef, Gallotette, Harmonica.
7—Lord Grillo, Gold Bull, Com-
pliance.
8—Dinner Gong, Stunts, Deep Sea
Tale.

Warehouse Softball
'World Series' Opens
A three-game "World Series" be-
tween softball teams composed of
warehousemen opens Saturday
morning, 9:30 a.m. at the Benjamin
Franklin Field, 114th Street and
East River Drive.

The two contenders, who emerged
from a 16 team tournament includ-
ing employees of Macys, Gimbel's,

and other major stores and ware-
houses throughout the city, are
workers of the Breakstone Dairy
Products of the Bronx, and the
Dadourian Co., Manhattan exporters
of used clothing.

The tourney was sponsored by
"Union Voice," Local 65's paper.
The Dadourians, unbeaten in a
three-game schedule, are favored.

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The workers in the basement of the Second Baptist Church. (Back row, l. to r.): Fred Jenkins, Henry Jacobs, J. J. Harrington, (front, l. to r.): Robert Brown, Herbert Jackson, Marvin Benton.



The Army tents Thompson provided after the workers were removed from the pigstys. Many are now living in the Second Baptist Church. Aid can be sent to the Rev. William McCottry, 244 N. Monroe, Bay City, Mich.

228 Negroes 'Sold' for \$35 a Head

Brought to Michigan in Vans, Victims Of Job Hoax Sleep in Pig Stys, Suffer Hunger

BAY CITY, Mich.—Two hundred and twenty-eight Negroes, jammed into four vans as in the slave ships of old with human cargo, were brought here from Georgia three weeks ago and sold to a canning company at a price reputed to be \$35 a head.

The 228 Negroes were delivered to three farm camps in Bay County—one of them a pig sty where they slept separated from the pigs by a three-foot wall of straw bales.

After two weeks of brutal starvation and living in pig stys, 40 of them fled and today they are roaming the Saginaw Valley, seeking any place for a night's rest or a handful of food hoping to find employment or means to get back to Georgia.

Local relief authorities can only account for some 70 of them who are being protected by Negro families and Negro churches in the valley.

BROUGHT TO BAY CITY to gather cucumbers for the pickle factories on the promise of \$6 to \$12 a day, the 228 Negro workers left jobs in Savannah, Ga.

They were recruited by the Georgia State Employment Service, affiliated with the U. S. Employment Service whose address is P.O. Box 626, Savannah, Ga. I have before me the mimeograph handbill that states:

WANTED 200 FIELD HANDS

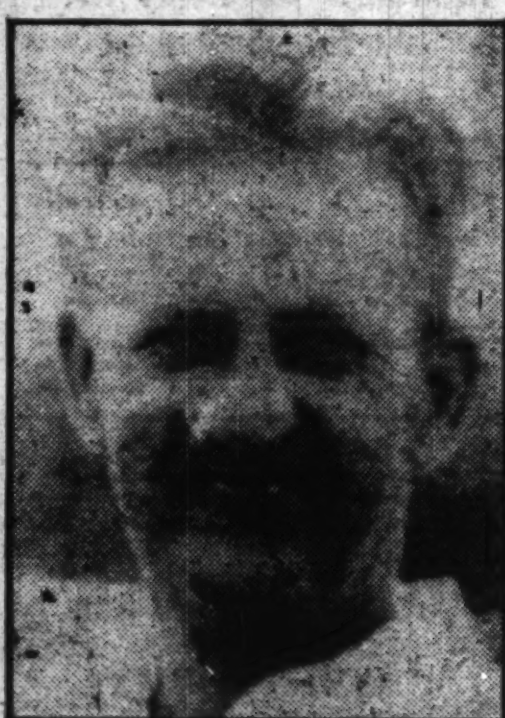
"To work in Michigan pulling cucumbers—male or female from 14 to 55 years of age. Transportation and housing furnished. Job will last until Sept. 20. Each worker paid one half gross value of pick. Each worker paid off at end of day. Should make from \$6 to \$12 a day. The only thing worker furnishes will be cooking utensils.

Based on that, 228 people signed up. The man who came to Savannah, Ga., to swing the deal and bring them to Bay City is Clyde Thompson.

WELFARE DIRECTOR Grove G. Stine of Saginaw County, Mich., said he was told Thompson was paid \$35 for each man, woman and child he delivered.

Interviewed at his farm Thompson said he had no comment on how much he was paid "per head."

He said his contract to bring 228 Negroes from Georgia was with the Bayview Food Products Co., which is in the Bay County town of Linwood. The Bayview firm in turn supplied the Negro workers to farmers with whom it has con-



THOMPSON

tracted for the harvest of pickle cucumbers.

No one could mistake what Thompson was, after hearing him. I arrived at the sorting shed at Linwood, having been courageously brought there by two of the Negro workers who had fled from there a week before.

Thompson led a grand rush of white overseers at Bill Marinoyitch, The Worker photographer, as he shot a picture of one of the vans that brought 52 of the 228 from Georgia.

Told to take it easy, Thompson said, "What made me mad was seeing you with them n-----s. After all, I'm a southerner."

Thompson admitted that the Negro workers had not been able to earn the much advertised \$6 to \$12 a day promised by him and the Georgia State Employment Service. The maximum was \$1.50 to \$2 for a ten-hour day in the fields.

"OUTSIDE AGITATORS" was Thompson's retort to why more than 150 of the Negro workers had fled the brutal starvation and living in pig stys.

He showed us the accommodations. A group of old army tents had replaced the pig stys. On the

army cot in one of them lay a sick 24-year-old Negro named H. S. Graham.

"Now there's a boy I'm really taking care of," said Robert Golden, one of Thompson's henchmen. When Golden left, we leaned over to talk to Graham.

He told us that he had lain there for two weeks and that he could not walk to where he could wash.

"If that man dies from his sickness," we told Golden, "you will be held responsible."

"Oh, I have been good to him," was Golden's reply, "I got him two laxatives and six oranges."

"Get him to a doctor, today, tonight at the latest, or you will be charged with murder," we told him.

IN BAY CITY we sought the truth from one group of Negro workers who had fled the camp and were living in the basement of the Second Baptist Church.

Of the many who fled the slave camps, not a one had applied for welfare relief as had been falsely claimed by the Michigan press. Rather, of the 15 we talked to, many of them had not eaten that day.

Not a single public or private agency had offered help. The Red Cross sent one check of ten dollars. While we were there the county relief truck came with "food." It was several baskets of cucumbers and peas.

The Rev. William McCottry and his wife said that things were desperate as no money existed or food for the next meal. As we sat in the little frame church and looked at these 20 Negro men, women and children, it was hard to ask questions. Food was what they wanted.

We asked them to pose for a picture and one 16-year-old said, "We would rather eat than have our picture taken."

From there we went to see the mayor of Bay City. He was out. No city official was "in" to The Worker reporter who wanted to ask "what about food for 20 starving people two blocks over."

FINALLY towards evening we



52 PEOPLE IN THIS TRUCK FOR 3 DAYS AND 2 NIGHTS—Fred Jenkins, 24-year-old Navy veteran points to one of the trucks which carried him to Bay City from his home in Savannah, Georgia.

learned that food and shelter was to be given by local relief authorities.

Another thing must be told. The story of three days and two nights when 228 people, men, women and children, were locked up in four vans that travelled from Georgia to Michigan.

They slept on straw and ate with the few pennies they brought along. The back doors of the vans were locked from the outside during the two long nights the cargo was on the road, and the only air was from two peepholes about eight inches in diameter, according to Dr. Loftus, health officer of Bay County.

Human needs were taken care of when mass hammering on the walls of the vans brought the vans to a halt for ten minutes besides some dark and lonely road.

Then at the journey's end, the pig stys. But let the health officer, Dr. Loftus of Bay County tell it:

"The women (there were 28 of them, they have totally disappear-

ed) were herded into an old pig barn on what is known as the Linwood farm. Only a three foot wall of straw separated them from the pigs.

"They slept on the straw and lined up to cook on an old stove. They had no lights, no running water and no sanitation facilities whatsoever."

DR. LOFTUS condemned all the camps, but today there is only a handful of Negroes left, the rest broke for freedom in Bay County, Michigan.

Tonight in Saginaw Valley with its scores of towns and cities, 150 Negro men, women and children are afoot, looking for a place to find shelter, food and a job. As we drove down highway 23 from Bay City to Detroit, we saw them walking by the roadside.

In many Negro homes they are finding shelter, and food, but that's only temporary. After a day or two they must find another friend.

LINK FBI TO INTRIGUE

Continued from Page 11

the Freehold farm at 3 a.m.

Everything was quiet for a week, Schibanoff explained, until Saturday, Aug. 7. Then, he said, a "strange man" who spoke Russian called and asked to hide the Samarins elsewhere. He stated he then called the Countess three times, that she was excited about the Kosenkins case, and that she, too, asked him to find a new place

for the Samarins.

The Samarins, however, remained on the farm, staying in a house of other members of the Schibanoff family. Then came the dawn of Sunday, Aug. 8. The Countess and the three men, one of whom Schibanoff was "sure was an FBI man," pushed open the farmer's door and carried Samarins away.

"I've had enough of this whole business," Schibanoff declared.

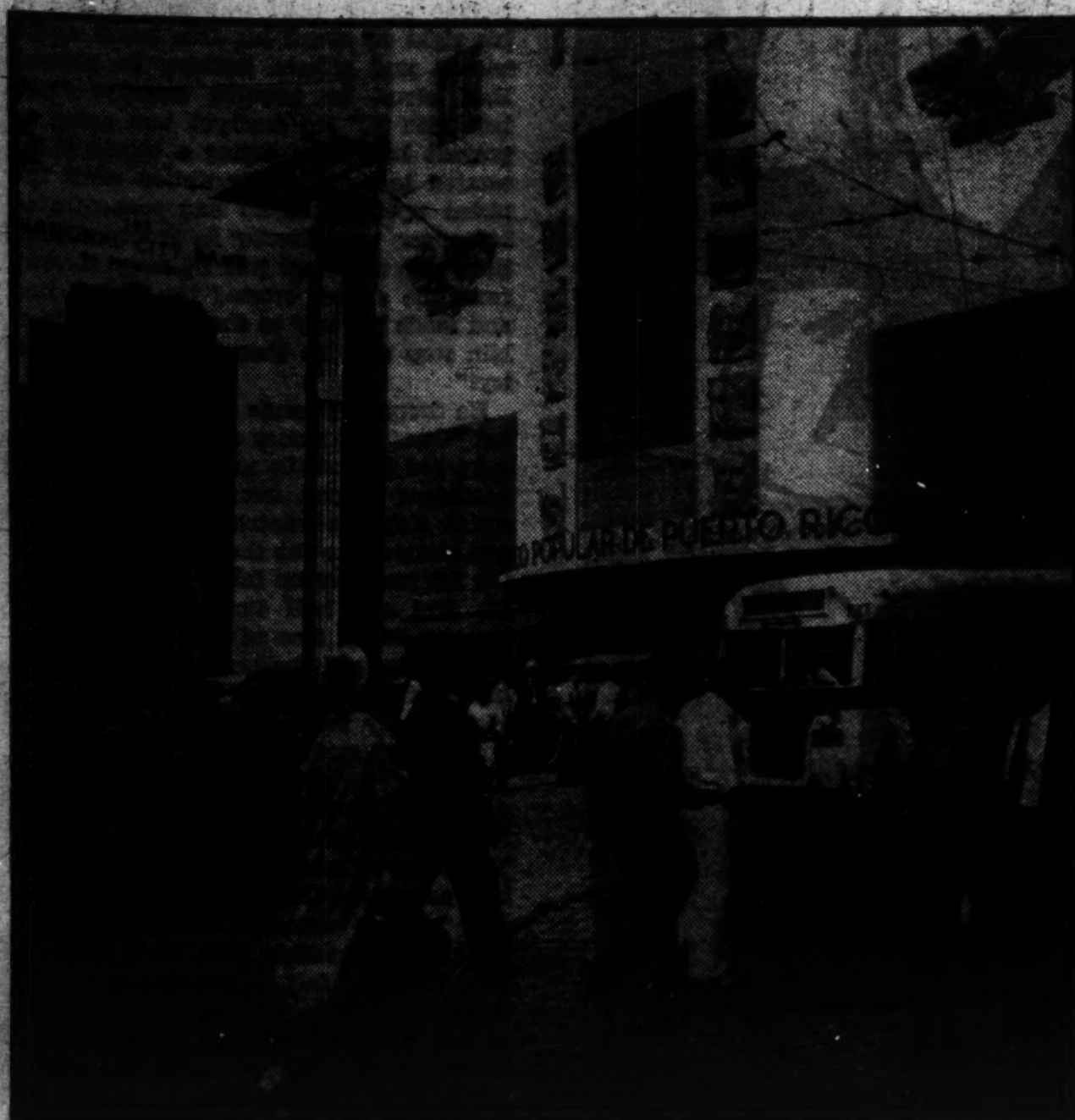
The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

AUGUST 22, 1948

SECTION 3

Puerto Rico Fights Back



BIG BANKS THAT DOMINATE THE ISLAND'S LIFE . . .

U. S. banks dominate the island. Their control reaches over the 20 families who own the land down to the peasant and worker.



. . . SHACKS TO HOUSE THE PUERTO RICAN PEOPLE

Some of the world's worst slums are in Puerto Rico. This settlement is in Comerio, near the edge of the town.

TODAY with the gradual elimination of imperialist competition, U.S. imperialism is succeeding in establishing full control over Latin America. The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan are carrying out on a world scale of the policies practiced toward Latin America for half a century.

The fight against the Truman-Marshall Plan has its main objective to halt U. S. imperialist expansion. But in order to be fully successful and to destroy imperialism, the struggle should also be directed against the vital core of its power in Latin America, and especially against its most vulnerable point, the colony of Puerto Rico. The winning of Puerto Rican independence will be a defeat for American imperialism, will strengthen the struggle for national liberation, for people's democracy and for world peace.

Directly Under Wall Street's Heel

To the extent that the American working class and its vanguard, the Communist Party of the U. S. A., joins in our fight for the independence of Puerto Rico, it will transform the Latin American continent from a reserve of power for U. S. imperialism, into a powerful ally of the democratic forces in the U. S. in the common struggle for people's democracy and socialism.

The peoples of Latin America are already involved in a courageous fight against American imperialism. The Latin American republics were the first to suffer from the shift from the progressive policies of Roosevelt to the reactionary policies of Truman, Marshall, Dewey and Vandenberg. In Chile, the Communists were forced out of the government and now more than 2,000 are in concentration camps. In Brazil the Communist representatives were thrown out of parliament, the working class press destroyed and the great Party of Peasants with its 900,000 votes was forced into illegality. The same as-

Trade unionists, students, farmers, professionals—a great people's movement for liberation strikes at this core of Wall Street's aggression against the Latin Americans. Their fight is the fight of all of us.

By CESAR ANDREU

(Chairman, Communist Party of Puerto Rico)



tion, dictated by American imperialism, has been repeated in almost all the countries of Latin America. At this very moment American imperialism is trying to carry out the same program of repression in Cuba.

But American imperialism is having a hard time to impose its will on the peoples of Latin America. The working class has repudiated the imperialist maneuvers to divide its ranks. The Confederation of Latin American workers, six million strong, with the Communist Parties of the different countries, is presenting a strong front against all imperialist moves

and thereby uniting all progressive forces.

The problem of Puerto Rico, however, is not merely that of an oppressed Latin American nation. . . . While all Latin American countries are within the economic and political sphere of American imperialism, Puerto Rico is directly under the absolute economic and political control of the U. S. This difference must be borne in mind by American Communists so as to be aware that the problem of Puerto Rico is not simply a part of the whole Latin American problem.

The problem of Puerto Rican independence is of fundamental importance to

the Communist Party of the USA. Puerto Rico has been under U.S. rule for 50 years. During this half century the Puerto Rican people have been subjected to the most ruthless exploitation and to an attack on our national culture, language and traditions. As a result, our people have been reduced to extreme poverty, a sub-human standard of living and actual starvation. The people's health has been ruined and there is permanent unemployment, insecurity and lack of educational opportunities.

Through this long period of colonial subjection the people of Puerto Rico have carried on a continuous struggle for national independence. The U. S. government has tried to divert the revolutionary energies of the people by granting so-called political reforms designed to confuse the people.

A New People's Party

American imperialism is trying to alter the appearance of the colonial government while keeping the essential character of colonial subjection. The increasing popular demand for national independence compels the U. S. government to make the meager concession of allowing the governor to be elected by the Puerto Rican people. This is an utter fake. This so-called elective governor will be responsible not to the people who will elect him but the U. S. government which will pass judgment on all his most insignificant acts.

In order to insure complete subordination of the governor, the U. S. government has felt it necessary to create the position of a Federal Co-ordinator appointed by the President of the U. S., who in practice will be the real governor of Puerto Rico. The U. S. government reinforces its control by retaining the power to appoint the Auditor, who exercises a vital control over the expenditure of public funds, as well as the Justice of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico.

The issue in Puerto Rico is now clearly
(Continued on Page 10)



"I can handle this," the policeman snapped back. "You turn around and mind your business."

THE CROWD, he saw, was bunched under the marquee, not stretched out in queue fashion. At least that meant they were not a lot of tickets. He quickened his step, anxious to know what was happening. In a small town crowds always meant something unusual or exciting.

He joined the fringes of the rough semi-circle of people and standing on tip-toe tried to see over the row of heads in front of him. Unable to do this he moved cautiously around the crowd, taking advantage of every small space until he had squeezed himself up front.

In the clear space before the box office he saw a thin line of some 10 pickets walking in single file, back and forth. They were quiet, intent on what they were doing and seemingly unaware of the curious spectators. There were four girls in the line and half of them were Negroes. All carried a sign of some kind, either supported by a string from the wearer's neck or tacked to a long pole.

On one side of the ticket cage the theatre manager, fat, balding, his hands rammed deep in the pockets of a baggy grey suit, stood next to an immaculately uniformed policeman. An unlighted, but wetly chewed cigar rolled in quick, nervousness back and forth across his heavy lips. Now and then, without turning, he jerked the cigar out to say something to the policeman. The rest of the time he smiled out at the crowd or scowled darkly at the pickets.

A little smile of amused disdain played on his lips as he watched the pickets. This was really the first time he had ever seen a picket line, although he had read a lot about them and seen pictures of them in the papers. Of course, in the papers they always seemed to be fighting with the police or turning over cars, but these seemed peaceful enough. He wondered how long that would last. In his work as a domestic, hearing his boss and

the guests talk across the dinner table, he has come to think of strikes and pickets as certain forerunners of violence.

INside the cage a heavily painted girl read a paper-covered magazine with studied nonchalance. A wad of gum enjoyed vigorous, uninterrupted attention from the synchronized action of her faintly dimpled jaws and now and then she swept the crowd with sharply pencilled blue eyes and flashed a smile meant for no one in particular. Watching her you got the impression that she was thoroughly enjoying the situation.

His eyes went back to the pickets and the signs they carried. For the first time he read them. "This Theatre Operated on Un-American Principles!" Another. "Is This the Freedom of World War II?" Another. "Boycott Jimcrows!" This one had a picture of a large black crow, wings outstretched in a gesture of pleading toward a flock of other birds who passed him by with their beaks in the air and eyes averted. He smiled. That was kind of clever.

And then, suddenly, the message of the signs got through to him and he felt a sharp wave of self-consciousness sweep over him. As if every eye in the crowd had centered on him. He looked around quickly. Here and there he spotted other colored people, but they were standing well back, not up front under the bright marquee lights as he was. Nobody was looking at him, but the feeling persisted. He wanted to move back, lose himself in the crowd, but was afraid, now that the movement would attract attention. So he stood there, gaze fixed on the signs, unable to argue with them, but hating them for focusing attention on him as a Negro.

There were other things to fight over, he thought. Big things, important things. Why pick out a little thing like a theatre's policy of making Negroes sit in the bal-

cony, to make a stink about? It was lousy, he admitted, sure it was lousy, but all three theatres in town had been doing it for years. People didn't seem to mind it or notice it. Even colored people. They just automatically went to the balcony and didn't think about it. To bring it up now, make an issue of it with pickets and signs and policemen and crowds was just making trouble. Looking for it in fact.

And he thought as he stood there pulling himself down in the protection of his coat collar, it made it tough on Negroes. It made you stand out, apart, different. It made you feel as he felt now; as though people were secretly pointing you out, whispering about you. It made you a target, a subject for speculation and question. And it wasn't fair. Not a damn bit fair!

HE STUDIED the serious faces of the pickets as they went by. One of the Negroes he knew by reputation. It was not surprising that he was mixed up in it. He was always starting something, doing something, getting petitions signed, writing letters to the papers, going to the city council meeting and making speeches. As if those people gave two hoots in hell about him. Now this!

His anger centered now on the wiry, intense looking Negro picket. What did he think you were going to do for amusement? There was nothing in town but the movies. The skating rink barred Negroes. The dilapidated thing they called a YM.C.A. offered nothing but a half dozen out dated books and two miserable pool tables. You couldn't go to the white "Y" where things were nice. There was one stinking bar where you could get a glass of beer if your stomach was strong and the one pool room was the rendezvous of all the horse players and card sharks in town and you entered it at the risk of a quick raid and a long jail term. And now no movies!

a short story by Ernest Lynn

Feeling his one remaining source of amusement slipping away from him his anger turned into rebellion. Why should he bow to the wishes of this radical, this trouble maker, thief who robbed him of his right to spend his free hours as he wished and offered nothing in return? Half aloud he grunted angrily. "The hell with it." No crackpot was going to prevent him from seeing a movie if he wanted to see one. He waited until the picket upon whom he had concentrated his anger was directly in front of him, then with a defiant jerk he stepped away from the crowd, crossed the picket line and made his way to the box office. "Let him stop me," he thought. "Just let him try!"

He dropped 40 cents on the little counter. "One." His money was swept away by long, red fingernails and a piece of pink pastboard leaped out at him from a metal slot. He snatched it up quickly and started into the theatre. As he passed the fat manager he felt a light touch on his arm and half turned, expecting to see the angry face of the hated picket, but saw instead the manager beaming at him, patting his arm approvingly. The gesture only added to his anger and he jerked away and hurried into the theatre.

ON THE long climb to the balcony he thought about what he had done. The surge of rebellion which had carried him across the line was dying down now and he was conscious of a feeling of guilt growing within him. This confused him, throwing fuel on the fire of resentment that had been kindled by the events of the past few minutes. Why should he feel guilty? Why should the simple act of attending a movie, something he did every week on his day off, now loom up as something wrong, something traitorous that assailed him with thoughts of betrayal, feelings of guilt. He cast about for an answer, some focal point where he could dump responsibility, concentrate blame and shake himself clear of the confusion that muddled his mind and scrambled his senses. The pickets! They were the ones, damn 'em, they were the ones. They with their puritanical faces and martyred eyes, a marching committee of watchdogs trying to supervise the spending of his money, the gathering of his pleasures. He yanked off his top coat. The hell with them! The hell with them!

At the top of the climb a uniformed usher met him and guided him up more steps with a tiny flash light that blinked off and on. In the dim light he could see a number of other people. This made him feel better. At least he was not the only one with guts enough to make up his own mind about things.

He found a seat on the aisle and slipped into it. The usher kept climbing. A moment later the usher came down again swearing under his breath. He smiled and wondered how far the man had gone before discovering that he was alone.

THE picture was a musical in color. It was his favorite type of picture, but somehow he couldn't concentrate on it. It seemed aimless, without point. The lavish scenes irritated rather than pleased him and the comedy struck him as just plain stupid. And his mind had formed the annoying habit of conjuring up the picket line and parading it across his consciousness. He tried to bury them in the glamorous make-believe of the screen, but found it impossible. Always they moved steadily across his vision, sharply outlined and stubborn, clashing with the bright color harmony of the scenes. He fidgeted in his seat, restless and uncomfortable. Several times he decided to leave, then, aggravated with himself for even thinking it, settled back more firmly determined to see it through.

In the row behind him a gang of small boys began making a racket, adding to his difficulties. They made wolf whistles

(Continued on Page 4)

The Campus--- Refuge or Arena?

struction workers building on the ruins left by the Nazis. Jan has a scholarship, and the government provides a living stipend. He receives special benefits because he comes from a peasant family, and in the New Poland every effort is being made to bring higher education to those groups whose sons and daughters, no matter what their ability, could never enter the universities formerly.

Capetown, South Africa

There is no university that is open to a "native." Young Africans who by some miracle are able to beat the vicious discriminatory laws that limit all opportunity must finish their educations abroad. And when they return to their native land, they will be faced again by Jimcrow laws more vicious than any place else in the world.

And so on—in Africa, Asia and Europe—in every part of the world students who hold aloft the torch of learning fight for freedom for their peoples. The tradition of the Resistance, of the students who lost so many lives and won so much glory in the anti-Hitler underground, lives on in daily struggle against imperialism, oppression and war.

Do echoes from foreign campuses reach the ears of American students? Perhaps not always strongly, but they do. A picket-line in front of the Chinese Consulate protesting U. S. aid to a government that murders students; a relief campaign in a small mid-western college; a lecture on the Soviet Union; a leaflet calling for aid to the anti-fascist youth of Greece—signs that international solidarity has meaning to American students.

Obstacles to Development

But the American student movement has its own proud record. In Texas and Oklahoma, white students joined the campaign for admittance of Negroes into their universities. A national student veterans movement, faced with both the High Cost of Living and the High Cost of Education, won GI Bill increases in spite of the initial opposition of the Republican leadership. President Truman and the old-line vet groups. Militant struggles were waged in the face of ever increasing attempts to limit free speech and free thought for both students and faculty.

And today students of widely varying political beliefs, led by the militant Students for Wallace, are organizing to fight for repeal of the peace-time draft. The campus, half veteran, knows war at first hand, and wants no part of another one.

There's no doubt that passivity and lack of information are among the major obstacles to the further development of the progressive student movement. Feeding upon them, however, are the student counterparts of adult reaction, the bankrupt leadership of Students for Democratic Action or the cynical opportunists who constitute the Catholic "Joint Committee for Student Action." Both mouth liberal slogans, both include many rank

and file members whose sincerity cannot be questioned, and both attempt in every possible way to confuse and divide a campus which is turning towards progressive political activity. The alliance that was sealed when David Dubinsky visited the Vatican has existed for some time as well in the student movement. It utilizes the same weapon: continual, hysterical red-baiting.

This week, at the national convention of the National Students Association, this strange alliance will appear in a strange guise, that of isolationism. This isolationism does not ignore the rest of the world, but obligingly listens only to what it would like to hear. With the blessings of the State Department it tries to keep American students in a cradle through which the rest of the world is filtered via the rose-colored lenses of the Marshall Plan—where the USA does no evil, and knows no evil—and where the students of the world giving their lives in bloody struggles are the unthinking dupes of "subversive Communists."

This "new isolationism," like the old, is really a phony. It is but waiting the opportunity to move into the arena of the world student movement to organize its own "little Truman doctrine." These student leaders from the Catholic organization and S.D.A. of "Western Blocs." It is an open secret that it was only the staunch support to the International Union of Students by the national student organizations of Great Britain and France that forestalled an attempt to split the IUS this summer.

Issue to Be Decided

Which way will the American campus go? The issue is not yet decided, and no matter what happens at the University of Wisconsin this week the real decision will be made during the months ahead in the grass roots of the student movement. For progressives the future hold much promise:

- Students for Wallace with 350 chapters and many thousands of members is the largest political action organization on the campus today. In vigor, activity, and new student leadership it stands head and shoulders above all competitors. . . .

- The Committee for International Student Cooperation established to strengthen ties between the IUS and American students has won an enthusiastic response from conservatives as well as liberal sections of the student movement. . . .

- Daily struggle on scores of campuses are being fought in defense of academic freedom, against discrimination in education. . . .

- The student peace movement is being reborn in the fight to repeal the draft.

And among students all over the world there is developing a clear realization that those who are striving to learn the truth must also fight for the truth. The American campus has a proud heritage, and one can be confident it will not be found wanting as the battle lines are drawn.

Blair Hall at Princeton University.

Life invades the classroom as it has in other lands. Can the student stand aloof?

By MARVIN SHAW

THE American campus is deep in the green - leafed golden August drone. Many students are waiting tables at summer hotels, working in offices and factories.

But summer is drawing to a close, and thoughts are already turning towards the new semester. The campus, 1948 version, will be an exciting place. A million and one-half votes are to be won there, and the ivory tower will hear a good many political speeches. Most student voters are first voters, and with critical minds will examine each candidate.

But October also brings football games and frat dances, classroom lectures and library assignments. Joe College and his co-ed sister will have every inducement to keep their minds and thoughts inside the ivy-covered gates of the American campus.

In other places it will be different.

San Juan, Puerto Rico

In the capital of this American colony, 6,000 students will go back to a campus whose student leaders were jailed last year for raising the national flag. They remember a nineteen day strike which closed down the university, and they remember policemen with drawn guns and tear gas who broke up a peaceful meeting of 3,000 on campus. They do not expect the fall term to be a quiet one; they will not give in. Free speech and academic freedom are dear to them.

Madrid, Spain

A letter from the Spanish University Federation tells, "Many have become the victims of oppression . . . are imprisoned, tortured or deported to Spanish Guinea to die slowly in the Sahara Desert. Recently five students including a woman were condemned by a Franquist court to imprisonment for two to 20 years, and the sentence of death was meted out to Julio Navas, Director of the Student Movement in Spain.

Hongkong, China

From Hongkong comes smuggled reports of terror in the universities of China. A badly mimeographed appeal to the students of the world reports 25

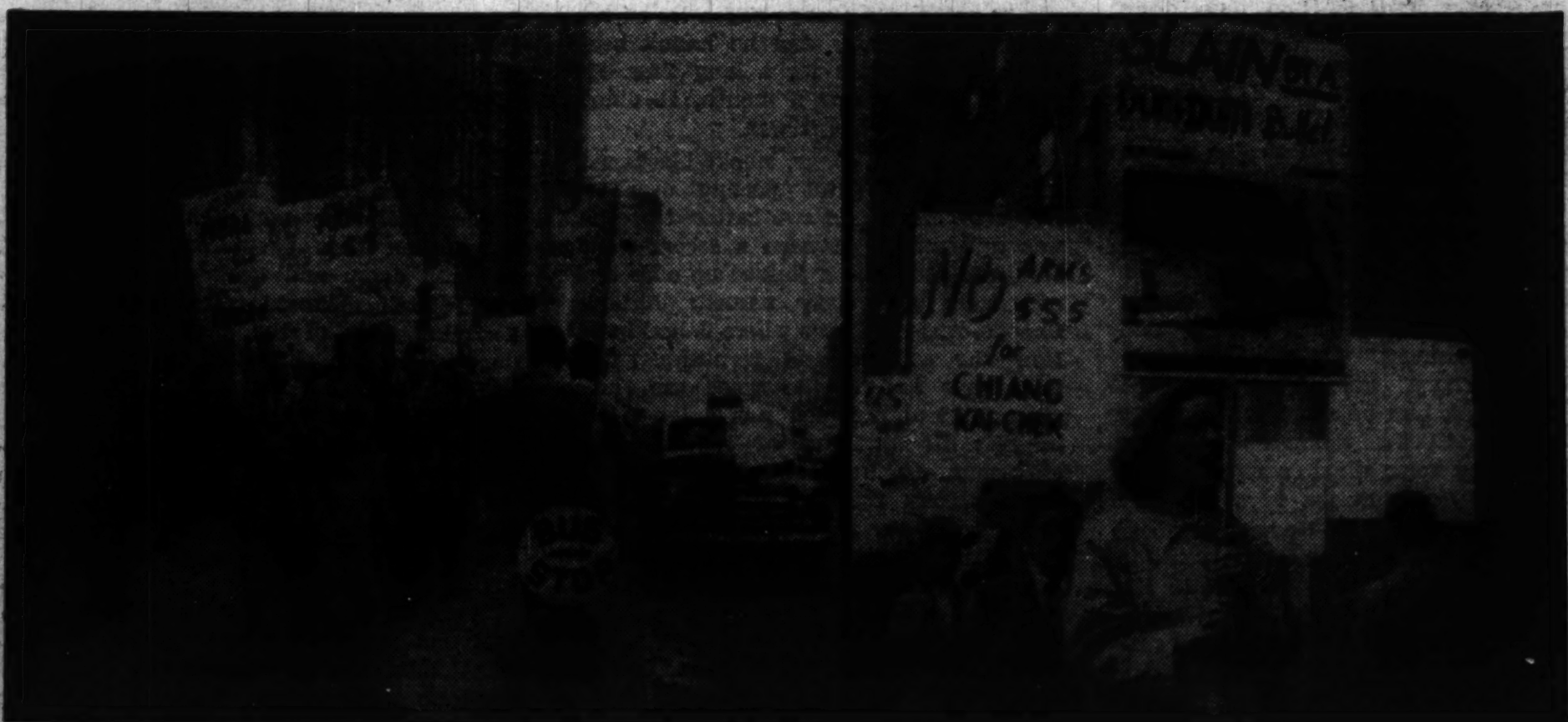
incidents in April 1948 alone. Incidents like this: "Early in March, Kuomintang gestapo stormed the National China University wounding and arresting five students. As a protest against such terrorism the Shanghai students organized an anti-persecution campaign.

"The first raid took place on April 5 when the China University students had returned from a spring tour to Hangchow together with thousands of students of other Shanghai universities. About 100 gestapomen marched into the campus and charged at the students. After the attack, eight students were found seriously injured.

"On the next day, China students sent delegates to appeal to the Dean of Discipline. While negotiations were in progress, dozens of gestapomen came into the school campus with outdrawn pistols. They invaded the Dean's office, dragged a boy student and a girl student on to their American-made jeeps and drove away."

Warsaw, Poland

Jan Ozestowicz enters his university for the first time. There is not much left to it physically—the students will attend classes in temporary shacks, and spend their free hours as volunteer con-



A student picket line at a Chinese Consulate. As in a strike, the cop (left) and his patrol car (right) are there.



The Picket Line

(Continued from Page 2)

at the actresses as they appeared on the screen and greeted the actors with loud remarks of questionable wit. Encouraged by the small ripple of laughter that greeted one or two of these sallies they became progressively bolder and louder until it was impossible to follow the screen dialogue.

He thought about changing his seat, then realized that nowhere in the balcony would he be free of the annoyance. Twice he turned and angrily demanded that they be quiet, but each time the noise was defiantly increased. He tried again to force his mind back on the screen, but taunted by the mental picture of the pickets, and bombarded by the din of the boys behind him, it was an impossible task. At last, when the noise had become almost unbearable he saw the usher, followed by a policeman, bounding up the steps two at the time. It was a welcome sight for at least he thought he would be freed from one source of disturbance.

THE policeman stood at the head of the aisle threatened the boys with loud, angry words. The boys sat quiet, looking straight ahead, seemingly cowed by the cop, but now and then one of the bolder ones ventured a scarcely audible snicker. The snicker irritated him more than the noise had, for he knew it was a subtle hint that the noise would stop only as long as the cop stood guard. After that it would break forth with renewed vigor. Unable to contain himself in the face of this knowledge, he spoke to the cop.

"Throw them out," he demanded. "Throw the whole damned bunch of them out!"

"I can handle this," the policeman snapped back. "You turn around and mind your business."

Like a sharp, unexpected slap the words brought him up short, momentarily bewildered. All the venomous authority in the angry voice which a moment ago had been directed at the boys was now turned full force on him. He knew the boys were laughing at him, pleased with the way the situation had developed. His confusion mounted as he struggled to regain his self-possession and meet the surprising attack.

"But I'm not doing anything," he protested. "I'm just trying to see the picture like everyone else in here."

"Well, you're doing something now," the policeman told him. "You're making noise now and if you're not careful I'll throw you out with the rest of them. You damn nig—" he hesitated over the word and left the sentence unfinished. "You're all alike. If I had my way I'd clean the whole balcony out!" He threw a last warning look at the boys. "If I hear any more noise up there I'll do it, too!" He turned then and clumped down the stairs followed by the usher.

A few minutes later the picture ended. He had not been able to pick up the threads and follow the story, but the end came with a feeling of relief. As the bright lights came up he hurried into his coat, anxious to put all the unpleasantness that was now connected with the theatre behind him.

COMING out on the sidewalk he saw the picket line still threading its way doggedly through the emerging throng. Once more the feeling of guilt rose up strong within him, but he beat it down, finding consolation in the number of dark faces among the theatre goers.

He turned away and strolled down the street looking idly into the shop windows. It was still early and the air was pleasantly cool. He didn't feel like going in. Maybe he'd stop at Harry's and have a cup of coffee. He always had a lot of fun kidding with Harry, and he hadn't been in the lunch room for a long time. He guessed it was over a month. It didn't seem that long, but it was.

Harry's Lunch, dingy, smoke-blackened, grease-smeared paint peeling over its five worn stools and two battered booths, was squeezed in between a second-hand furniture shop and a junked up odds and end store generously named: Antique Shoppe. At least that's where it had been. Now the antique and furniture shops were gone and in the space the three places it had occupied was a long, low, brightly lit structure of red tile and chromium. In front and above hung a large, oblong sign, announcing in blue neon positiveness: HARRY'S DINER. A shiny bar across the full length glass door bore the indented instruction, PUSH. He pushed.

SEATED on one of the high, red leather covered stools, he examined the diner. Everything was glass and chromium and red leather, and sparkled under the soft

"I've got my trade to think about," said Harry, not meeting his eye.

glow of fluorescent lights. From a hidden source the strains of sweet, subdued music drifted out so unobtrusively that you didn't notice it until it stopped momentarily. This was some layout. He turned a congratulatory grin toward Harry.

Harry—it was a different Harry, too; clean shaven, trim in a short, starched jacket with white shirt and black bow tie—was busy at the other end of the counter. Another man in a crisp white uniform was working too, but he passed and repassed without pause or notice. Presently Harry came down.

"Some wagon you got here, Harry," he said.

Harry said: "Yeah," without returning the grin. He picked up a cloth and wiped the counter.

"Yep, it's really swell. Congratulations!"

Harry rubbed the counter.

"Just the same," he said airily, "I'll have the usual. Coffee and pie. You know what kind!"

"You'll have to take it out."

For the second time within an hour he was stung by an unexpected answer. He stared hard at Harry hoping almost desperately that he had not heard right, but feeling the truth by the stinging, sickening sensation in the pit of his stomach. Even as he asked the question he knew the answer and the words came out hoarse, shaky.

"What do you mean?"

HE PUSHED himself off the stool, away from the counter. His whole body was aflame with the hot, itching burn of humiliation that swept over him and left him damp and weak with rage. He saw himself mirrored grotesquely in the gleaming glass of the pastry cases and distorted in the chromium trimmings of the furniture; he felt himself distorted and cheapened in the eyes of the dozen or so customers who watched him, waiting for his next move.

"You mean to tell me—" The words leaped out loud, angry, then got knotted and lost in a lump of tangled emotion in his throat.

"I got my trade to think about," Harry said, not meeting his eye. "If you don't want nothing, get the hell out. I don't want no trouble. Come on now, get out before I call a cop!"

Scorching tears of helplessness blurred

his vision. The blood pounding in at his temples set a wild, throbbing ache careening about in his head. Reason was shattered and out of the debris sprang a mad, frenzied urge to violence. The need to destroy this sparkling shrine of superiority and hate beat against the walls of his being, pressing down the dam of flesh. He longed to tear out the glittering installations with his bare hands, batter them into countless pieces of uselessness and trample the desolate wasteland in furious triumph. But a paralyzing weakness held him motionless, incapable of movement.

Only his hand moved, clenching and unclenching spasmodically. Seizing the material of his coat he squeezed it between his fingers feeling the cords of Harry's throat, taut, strained, yielding to the fury of his fingers as he slowly crushed a senseless tongue out of a stinking body. Twin streams of tears flowed down his cheeks, dripping saltily from his lips. Savagely he whipped them away with his sleeve, but new ones flooded in to blind him.

Somehow, when movement was possible, he found the door, threw it open violently and stumbled outside. The door swung easily, silently on its bright new hinges. A cool wind swept over his face, tugging at his hat brim. Confused, not certain where or which way he wanted to go he stood disconnected, suspended between nothing and nothingness, all that had happened tumbling about crazily in his mind.

SLOWLY he walked back to Main street trying to straighten out the chaotic knots. There must be a key, he thought. There must be an answer. There must be an alternative to standing helplessly by while your self-respect, your dignity was trampled in the mire of someone else's superiority.

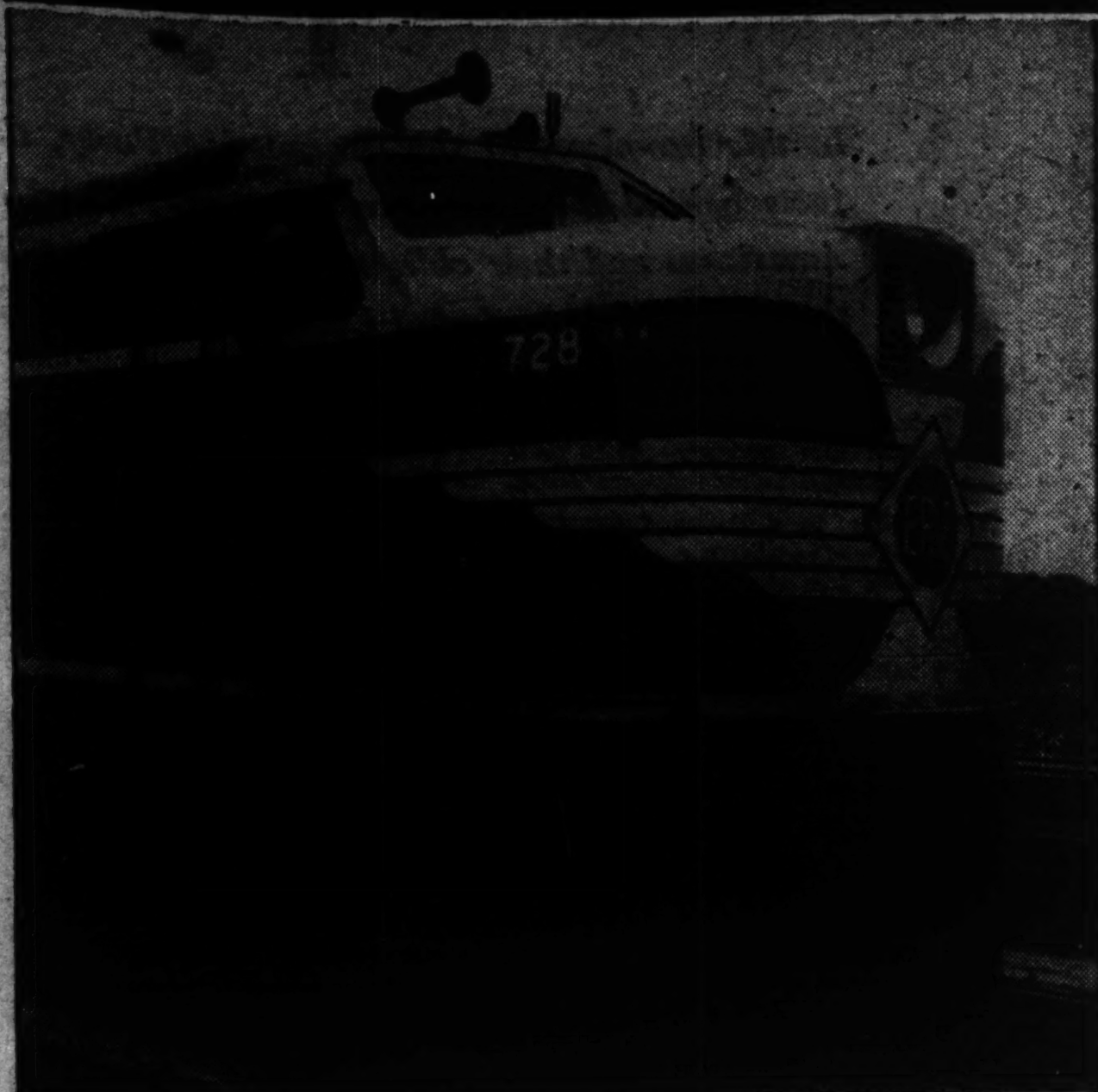
He stopped on the corner uncertainly. The consuming rage had subsided now, leaving him a naked, defenseless, bewildered victim of the canker of humiliation that gnawed at the very fiber of his being. Never had he been so stripped, so completely shorn of the thin, protective covering of his pride. A covering that he recognized now as only a veneer, a superficial overlay held in place by servility and fear. And the tears that coursed his face were tears of impotency and defeat.

DOWN in front of the theater he could see the signs of the picket line jutting above the heads of the crowd, bobbing rhythmically to the steady plod of the pickets. And, as he watched, out of the welter of his emotions there came a new and clearer understanding. These people knew, were aware, perhaps had felt what he was feeling now, and were fighting back. They were not helpless, held motionless by fear or mired in their own doubts and confusions. They were not the victims, they were the aggressors. On their hand-painted signs they trumpeted their purpose, in their thin ranks walk the determination and power to win. In a wave of shame he remembered his earlier charge across the picket line. There were no triumph in it now; only the painfully useless wish to undo what was done. Only the consciousness that an unreasoned rebellion had separated him from his allies. He saw himself now as both oppressed and oppressor, for in all that had happened he saw the irrefutable evidence of his own guilt. And now where did he stand?

Alone, helpless, cut mercilessly by the humiliation, assailed by the knowledge of his own degrading guilt, forced for the first time in his life to choose between a humble acceptance of inferiority and a long, hard, uphill struggle toward dignity and equality, he felt the confusions of his position closing in on him. There was no doubt about what he wanted, but what he wanted could be gained only by a sharp break with all that he knew, all that had been drummed into him in a lifetime of meekness and convention. He knew that the paths leading to the goal were alien paths to his step, rough underfoot and with many uncharted turns. He knew that only brave men traveled those paths and this was a bravery he had never before contemplated.

Standing there he tried to unravel tangle of thoughts, but the confusions and contradictions mounted until he was hopelessly engulfed. The theater, Harry's Diner, the picket line, all pressed in swamping every effort to think until at last he turned and fled. Fled, with the tears still wet on his cheek, to the dark privacy of his tiny, third floor room where he could think. And perhaps decide.

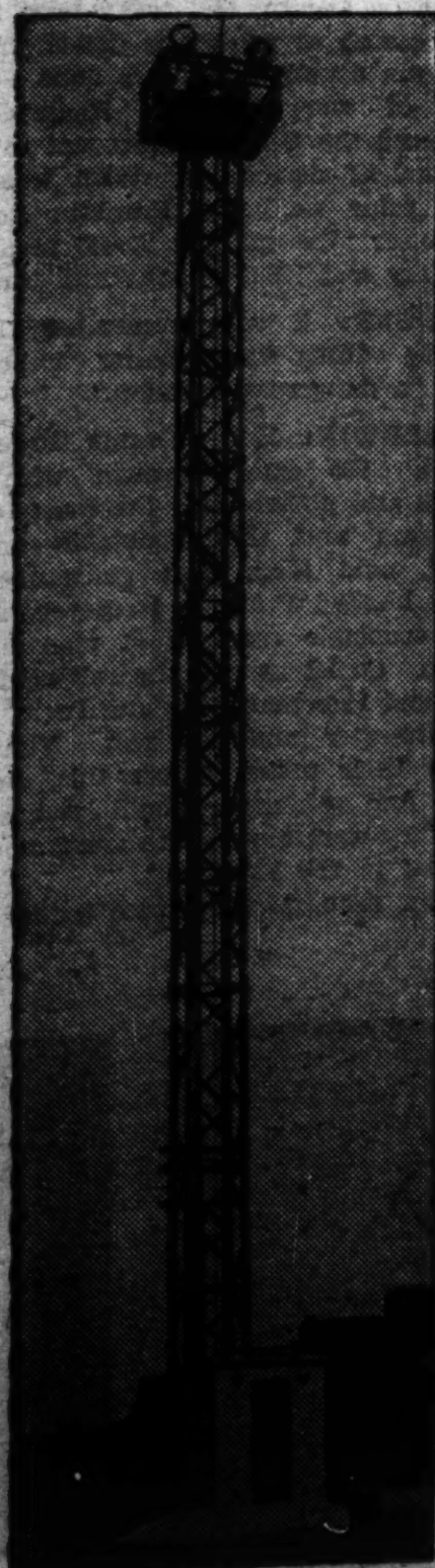
CALLING ALL RR CARS



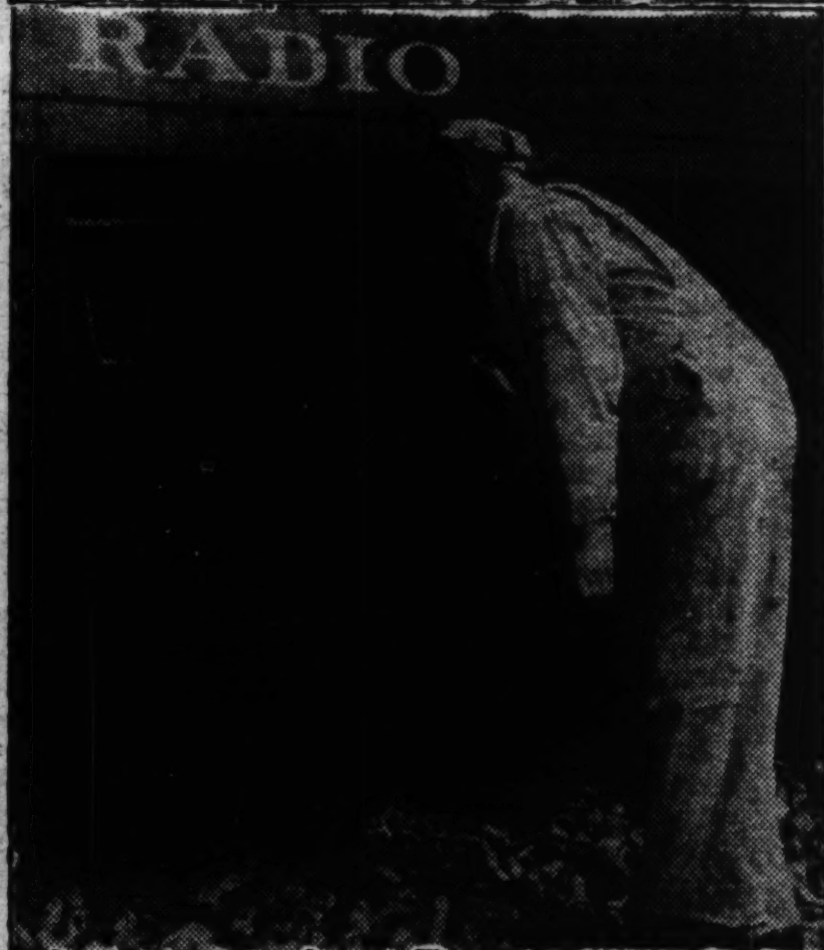
Four-way train radio enables the engineer to confer with the train conductor and the nearest way station.



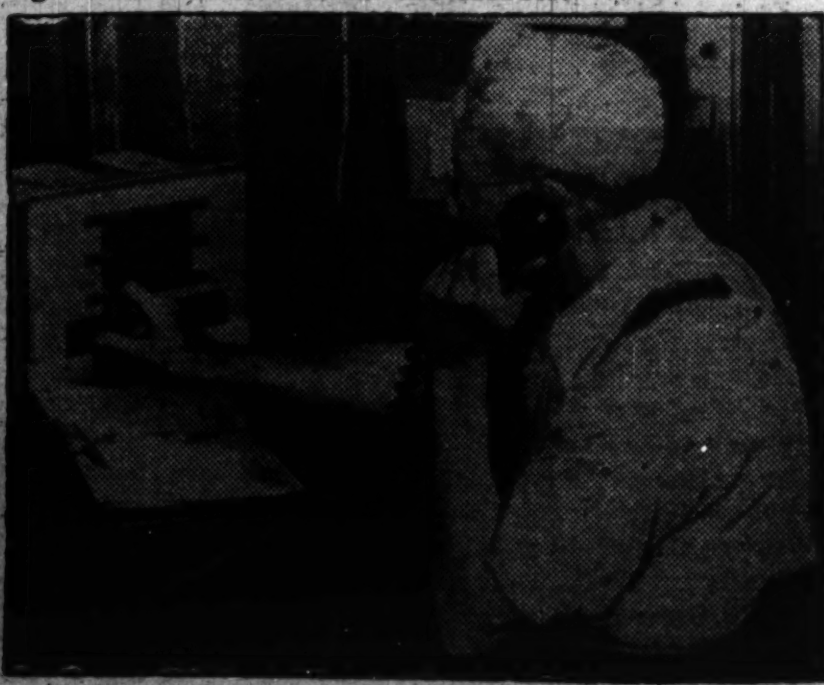
The conductor, too, can talk with the engineer or station.



Antennas have been installed on signal towers.



Tower for the system is powered by axle-driven generators housed under the caboose.



At the way station, the operator can control the movements of all trains by contacting the crews.

Powder Keg of Southeast Asia

Nehru bows to Grady and the Indian bourgeoisie help U.S.-British imperialism convert their country into a war base and colonial policeman — but the people have other ideas. Hyderabad is a symbol of the future.

By CHARLES WISLEY

JUST after World War I, on April 13, 1919, in the city of Amritsar, India, British General Dyer without warning ordered 50 soldiers to open fire on a densely packed crowd gathered in a completely enclosed space, resembling a very large swimming pool with perpendicular walls, called the Jallianwalla Bagh. Firing 1605 rounds, Dyer's men killed 379 Indians and wounded 1200. For his services, Dyer received a purse of \$100,000 from grateful Englishmen whose rule he had helped to preserve.

Just after World War II, on August 15, 1947, British Viceroy Lord Louis Mountbatten gave the Indian people his plan for their future, whereby India was partitioned along religious lines. It is true that he is not solely responsible for what followed; responsibility is shared by the British Government and the Indian politicians who recklessly accepted the unnatural division. But many foretold the resulting disaster: millions of people made homeless and tens of thousands killed when Indian fought Indian over the fixing of boundary lines. For his services, Lord Mountbatten was praised not only by the British, but also by the leaders of Indian princedom and privilege who occupied the throne after he left.

Cunning

Counter-Offensive

IN 1947, open imperialist gluttony was no longer practicable. Besides, rivals had appeared: Indian business had become inflated with wartime profits and was chafing at wartime restrictions; American monopolists had reached the top rung in the Western hierarchy and were casting covetous glances toward British preserves.

The problem was how to improve the system, increase the profits, but hide it all from public view. While Labor Party theoreticians exuded the volatile perfume of nationalization at home and freedom abroad, the financiers devised the Mountbatten Plan. Thereby they partitioned India, splitting its upper classes and cutting down their appetite; safeguarded continued exploitation by letting Indian industrialists join in the feast to keep them from ganging up with the Americans, and gave Indian big business political power—a chimera as long as the British retain economic control—thus obtaining its allegiance and divorcing it from the nationalist movement. To prevent Indian capitalism from growing too strong, the Mountbatten Plan provided for the preservation of the feudal puppets of Britain, the Indian Princes.

This is why the Indian Communist Party has said that the Mountbatten Plan "does not really signify a retreat of imperialism, but its cunning counter-offensive against the rising forces of the Indian people."

How Nehru Obeyed Grady

THOUGH THE BRITISH SCHEME is unfavorable even to Indian big business, it was speedily accepted because for Indian businessmen these are crucial years when they either go bankrupt or expand their industries and capture new markets before the other war-devastated nations become competitors. Due to the fact that their strength is based only on liquid profits, and not on capital assets whose growth the British prevented, they are looking for foreign handouts to ward off the coming economic storm.

The history of the first year of In-

dian "freedom" is blackened by the collaboration of Indian politicians in the execution of the Mountbatten Plan. Having exposed the jelly in their backbones, they soon became an ingredient in every Anglo-American concoction.

Singly or jointly, the U. S. and Britain formulated their demands and forced Indian agreement.

U. S. AMBASSADOR Henry F. Grady, ex-president of the American President Lines, known in India as the "garrulous Dr. Grady," pressured India to concede the U. S. "most favored nation" status.

"It is tremendously important to keep India on our side in the world struggle," said Grady on December 7, 1947, continuing his campaign. Accordingly, Nehru, despite his proclamation of neutrality between East and West, ordered Indian support of the U. S. in the United Nations. Instead of aiding the colonial peoples' movement, he sent coal to cast guns for Chiang Kai-shek.

"There are some here who feel that American capital is so eager that it will accept any terms. . . . This is emphatically not the case," said Grady on Aug. 26, 1947. Nehru took the hint and retreated from his position for nationalization of key industries. On Feb. 17, 1948, he announced his willingness to maintain the colonial order, saying, "There will not be any sudden change in the economic structure."

On June 7, 1948, Grady held out to Indian industrialists the possibility of Marshall Plan aid. They snapped at it like starving fish. But, said Grady, "conditions must be favorable for sound loans, just as they must be for direct investment in enterprise." To guarantee such conditions, Nehru launched the biggest terror campaign in the history of the Indian people's movement against the Communist Party, the trade and peasant unions and all other popular organizations. In the last three months, thousands have been arrested to break the resistance to Nehru's plan of collaboration with foreign exploiters.

Gendarme Of Southeast Asia

BESIDES SERVING as a strategic base against the Soviet Union and a colonial appendage of the West, India has been commissioned as the policeman of Southeast Asia. Just as in the last century, when Indian troops fought British wars in Asia and Africa, so today, when the impending collapse of Kuomintang China threatens the whole Anglo-American setup in the Far East, Indian troops are to help their masters in keeping the people of Indonesia, Indo-China, Burma and Malaya from following the example of Liberated China.

But history does not repeat itself ad infinitum. As the upper class leaders relinquished their places in the national movement, workers, peasants and students, who know that foreign wars mean starvation at home, took over. The ferocity of Nehru's campaign of terror is a tribute to the strength of India's Communist Party, today the largest in the British Empire, to India's trade and peasant unions, its students' and women's organizations. Grady's and Mountbatten's schemes will be stopped by the very crisis they themselves fostered, which is speeding the vast, spontaneous uprising of the Indian people.

"Death to the landlords, land to the tillers," is the cry ringing out all over India. And for the first time, many Indian peasants have guns to make the slogan stick.

A Tradition the Spy S

Text of the Progressive Party broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System, Aug. 8. The Washington spy scare and the bipartisan performance in the special session of Congress are analyzed by C. B. Baldwin, Progressive Party campaign manager; Elmer Benson, Progressive Party chairman, and Carey McWilliams, author. The Moderator is Sidney Roger, West Coast radio commentator.

ROGER: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen! Treason . . . the word from Washington tonight is treason. Men stand accused. We say the wrong men are on the dock. We propose to state the case of the people against the accusers.

Now, Mr. Carey McWilliams, as a lawyer and author, how do you feel about the rules of evidence in this case?

McWILLIAMS: The point is, Mr. Roger, that the committee has no rules of evidence and not much evidence. The real crime being committed in Washington is being committed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. This committee has by-passed the laws, subverted the idea of trial-by-jury and undermined civil rights.

The Supreme Court has said that no official can prescribe what shall be orthodox in politics, religion or opinion. It has also said that no official can compel a citizen to confess by word or act his political or religious faith. But now a set of political beliefs is declared to be criminal, a heresy, not by a court, not by a jury, but by a congressional committee that has arrogated to itself the powers of judge, jury and executioner. Not only has this committee made certain beliefs presumptive evidence of guilt, but it has also made association with those who hold such beliefs a mark of guilt.

It is not a crime for an individual to be a Communist, but the committee has in effect made membership in this particular political party a crime. For every man who hears this sentence read, a thousand live in fear of guilt by association. By so ruling, the committee is in process of destroying freedom of belief and opinion in the United States for all of us.

ROGER: Well, Carey, is this the essence of your indictment of the committee?

McWILLIAMS: No! On the contrary, the most vicious consequence of the witch-hunts consist in their unprincipled demagoguery. Of course, the smearing of individuals is vicious and unfair and, of course, one resents the undermining of civil liberties. The real danger consists in the ever-increasing, ever more dangerous, ever more shameless use of the so-called Red menace for demagogic purposes.

Now, a demagogue is a politician who appeals to popular passions and prejudices to serve his own interests. This what the Thomas Committee is doing. It has been creating a smokescreen to conceal the shameless behavior of the Congress. Its failure even to consider in any honest sense the real needs of the American people. After a farcical 11-day session, Congress has now adjourned. During every day of this session the Red scare has held the nation's headlines. No more effective smokescreen was ever manufactured to mask a shameless betrayal of the people's interest in Congress.

I want to go on record as saying as an independent liberal that if the demagoguery is continued it can have ever more dangerous consequences. It can bring the democratic process in this country to a dead halt. And once this demagoguery has been built up to a still higher pitch it can serve to mask the most sinister ends and purposes.

Here is the real danger of the current witch-hunts. They are fanning the flames of popular passion and prejudice and, concealed by these flames, powerful interests are encroaching on the citadels of American democracy. This is the real viciousness of the Thomas Committee. Actually, we have nothing to fear, but fear itself. As we were told in unforgettable terms by Franklin D. Roosevelt:

ROGER: We have nothing to fear but

fear itself. Franklin D. Roosevelt said that. Do you remember the year FDR came to Washington to fight and the years before? Their bitterness has burned deep in the memory of Americans. That was the time of the run on the banks, of farmers reading their names on foreclosure notices tacked on the grange hall, of breadlines along Main St., of soup kitchens on Market, and Maple, and City Hall Square, of men selling apples, of firing notices in pay envelopes. It was a time of doubt, and fear, and crisis and of war against these enemies of the people.

And to help him in that war against the enemies of the people Franklin D. Roosevelt called on the emergency crew, the rescue workers, to help him dig the nation out of the depression.

A man who worked closely with many of these men is now here with us, Mr. C. B. Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin went to work for Henry Wallace as his personal assistant in the Department of Agriculture. Later he became Farm Security Administrator. Baldwin knew many of these men who now stand accused before the nation, accused through the sensational headlines, and hysterical congressional committees, accused as un-American and worse.

Mr. Baldwin, who are those men and what do they really stand for that they should be so accused and smeared?

BALDWIN: I knew them . . . yes! . . . and knew them well, and I worked with them for years. Their only loyalty has been to the American people. I was in Agriculture when the AAA was born and I was with President Roosevelt when he jotted down the words "one-third of a nation is ill-housed, ill-clothed and ill-fed." Yes, I knew these men and their names are a roll call of public service and integrity.

ROGER: A roll call of the accused: Lee Pressman.

BALDWIN: Well, you remember the dust bowl, the Okies and the Arkies? Well, they were an American brand of displaced persons. They went west to escape the dust and they found starvation wages as migratory workers. We licked the dust bowl and the Okies came home. Pressman was one of those who planned that resettlement. As General Counsel for the Resettlement Administration he helped set up the machinery for bringing farmers back to the land and the land back in crops.

ROGER: That was Lee Pressman. And there was Alger Hiss, too, wasn't there?

BALDWIN: Yes, Hiss went to work for the American people in the AAA. He helped farmers get subsidies to make it worthwhile to put sweat into a crop and keep the country's granaries overfull and it was Hiss who was at Yalta with Roosevelt and later was one of the chief architects who helped to write the Charter for the United Nations.

ROGER: And there was John Abt.

BALDWIN: Yes, Sid! When the LaFollette Committee dug into the secret records of the corporations and came up with the bloody facts about company-armed squads and hired violence against labor unions, John Abt was Bob LaFollette's chief counsel. When the paritrusts challenged federal regulation of holding companies, it was John Abt who worked with Robert H. Jackson, the Attorney-General, to uphold the constitutionality of this New Deal.

ROGER: Another name on the roll

In this broadcast of the Progressive Party, the facts behind the spy scare came out. The Un-Americans and their obliging press tried to hide the shameless behavior of Congress with the spy

call—Nathan Witt, former Assistant General Counsel to the Department of Agriculture, and later Secretary—for 10 years—of the National Labor Relations Board.

BALDWIN: In a thousand foundries, mines and mills—wherever men in this nation work free from sweatshop conditions and industrial diseases—wherever a union has flourished and grown strong—it is a salute to men like Nat Witt. It was Witt and the others like him on the NLRB who worked day after day to turn the legal phrases of the Wagner Act into living dignity for Americans. It was men like Witt who fashioned the rulings and decisions that brought the trade union movement out from under the shadow of the 12-hour day and the blackjack of injunction.

ROGER: And another name dragged through the mud of trumped-up accusations and phony headlines—Harry Dexter White of the Treasury Department.

BALDWIN: Harry White worked night and day during the war to knock the financial props from under Adolph Hitler. White arranged for the freezing of enemy funds in the U. S. It was White who dug out the Nazis' secret accounts in neutral and friendly nations. And, when the peace came, once again it was Harry White who went to Bretton Woods to implement Roosevelt's plans for ending economic warfare between nations.

ROGER: And another good name attacked by the congressional hatchet men: Laughlin Currie, special assistant to President Franklin Roosevelt.

BALDWIN: Every GI from Saipan to Salerno who had good weapons to fight with, and who had the ammunition there when he needed it, was reaping the harvest of work that had been started years before by Laughlin Currie and others who worked with Franklin Roosevelt. For it was Currie's job to help devise the plans for harnessing American industry to the war effort. It was men like Currie who did the weary, grinding work that turned the nation into an arsenal of democracy.

ROGER: And another name on the roll call—Gregory Silvermaster.

BALDWIN: Gregory Silvermaster was one of the men I knew particularly well in the Department of Agriculture. We worked together on the first farm labor program, getting the migrant farmers out of the disease-ridden tent cities and the miserable shacks where the backwash of the great migration had flung them.

It was Silvermaster who planned the model government camps in California, where thousands of rootless Americans at last found a decent place to live while they picked the vegetable and fruit crops.

Later—during the war—it was Silvermaster who helped solve the farm labor crisis by arranging for 100,000 Mexican field hands to come up and bring in desperately needed crops.

This immense job of agricultural rescue work, planned and carried out during the thirties by Nat Witt, John Abt, Gregory Silvermaster, Lee Pressman and

others, paid off in victory when we went to war. For eight exhausting years the New Deal, with Henry Wallace as Secretary of Agriculture, worked to restore ravaged lands and give hope to embittered farmers. And, when the war came, the land was rich again and there was hope—we were prepared for the tremendous job of feeding troops and allies half way around the world.

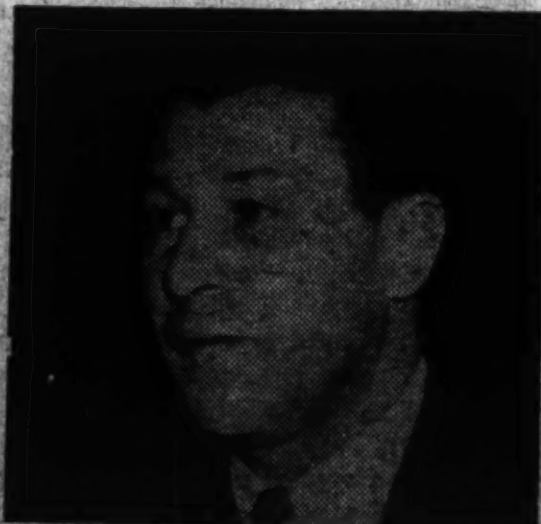
ROGER: And along with the food for victory went the tanks and planes—and that's where another name comes up on the roll call: Victor Perlo, formerly of the Defense Advisory Commission.

BALDWIN: Yes, they're smearing Vic Perlo on Capitol Hill today—and it must be because of what he's done. Well, I'll tell you exactly what he's done. On the eve of war, Franklin Roosevelt announced the United States was to be the arsenal of democracy. With what hope and pride we heard Franklin Roosevelt promise: "We will put 50,000 planes into the sky and 125,000 tanks into the field."

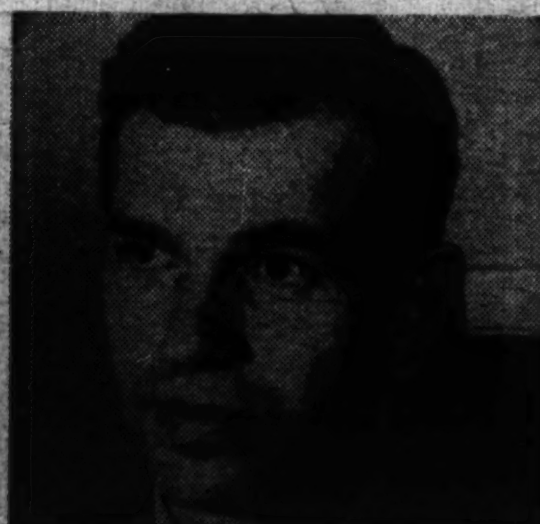
ROGER: I also remember Thomas Dewey calling those figures "impossible," and "a dangerous delusion."

BALDWIN: But we came through, all right. We came through with those tanks and planes—and the facts for that program and that timetable—and the hard, cold facts that guaranteed it—were handed Franklin Roosevelt through the economic research of men like Vic Perlo. So let us call the roll again. . . . Abt and Pressman, Hiss and Perlo, Currie, Silvermaster and the rest. You never knew their names before this, did you? No. And you never would have either—for they were among the anonymous who worked in the New Deal.

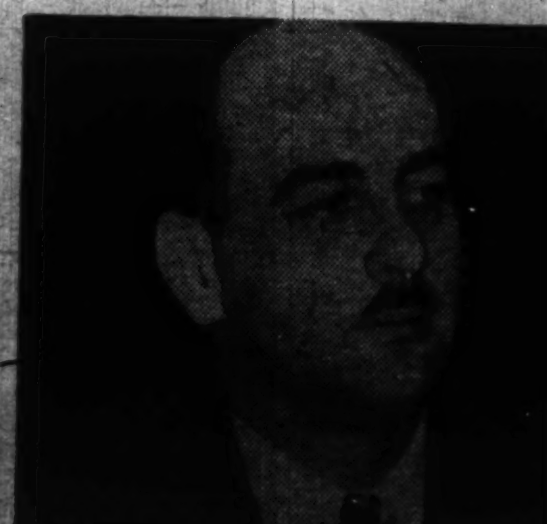
Why, then, do they come suddenly into



LEE PRESSMAN
Aided the Farmers



ALGER HISS
Helped Write UN Charter



JOHN ABT
Bared Trust's Labor Record



NATHAN WITT
Union Men

cares Cannot Wipe Out

smokescreen. They struck at the very advocacy of the people's needs, and at the great legacy of Roosevelt. Here's the truth of the circus in Washington, and what it tried to do. . . .

relief. After which his daughters-in-law stepped up to the gravy bowl.

Pearson further charged that J. Parnell Thomas used his influence as a Congressman to keep a young serviceman from being sent overseas and that later he received sizable campaign contributions from the young man's father. These are but trifles compared with Thomas' major offense against civil rights, freedom of conscience and expression.

I say that Parnell Thomas should stand among the accused. Or let us look at John E. Rankin, whose home state has had more lynchings in the last 65 years than any other state in the Union. A Negro-hater and a Jew-baiter. One can hear the crack of the plantation bosses' whip whenever he speaks. Every time he speaks or whenever Thomas speaks one hears the voice of hatred echoing in the halls of Congress, for they echo the sentiments and they imitate the accents of Gerald L. K. Smith in the KKK. This is not the voice of America. On the contrary, it reduces and defiles the democratic traditions of this country.

As one long interested in extending civil rights to all minorities in this country, I deeply resent and utterly repudiate the unscrupulous demagoguery of these misleaders of the American people.

ROGER: Yes, we could call the roll on every one of the little fascist bands in the land and find them all to be beneficiaries of the un-American activities of the Thomas Committee. But I think we can probe this deeper and find a direct link between the Un-American Committee and what's happening in Germany today.

McWILLIAMS: Yes, the Thomas Committee reflects the thinking of higher circles. For one thing—he's laying the foundation for an acceptance of American public opinion of the return of top-ranking Nazis to positions of power in Germany. Every one who can read a newspaper knows the top officials of Krupp and I. G. Farben are being restored to positions of power in Germany, with the approval of Gen. William Draper, former vice-president of Dillon-Reed & Co., now Undersecretary of the Army. Gen. Draper appoints these men to high positions as fast as they are acquitted of war crimes by judges who are in turn appointed by Assistant Secretary of War, Harold Petersen, himself a former member of the law firm representing I. G. Farben in this country.

But this is not all. The Thomas Committee has also provided a smokescreen for the acceleration of monopoly power in the United States. The net income after taxes of the 100 largest manufacturing corporations in this country in 1947 increased 91 percent over the net income after taxes of 1945. The jump, in fact, was from \$1,943,000,000 in 1945 to \$3,730,000,000 in 1947. This should be headline news. But instead, we are given headlines about witch-hunts. I say that the Thomas Committee is deliberately functioning as a decoy for its real masters, the American opposite numbers for fas-

They Probe the Washington Spy Scare



ELMER BENSON
Progressive Party Chairman,
former Governor
of Minnesota



CAREY McWILLIAMS
Author and Lawyer



C. B. BALDWIN
Progressive Party chairman,
former Governor of Minnesota

cist Krupp and I. G. Farben.

ROGER: With all the screaming today in Washington—it's strange that no official voices are raised against such acts as these or that no word is found to describe the nature of the role of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, whose wartime deals with Nazi firms are characterized in open court as having been guilty in 1939 of plotting furtively and deceitfully to prevent the United States Government from seizing as enemy property the patents of I. G. Farben. No headlines are given to this. But men whose loyalty and devotion helped us win the war while Standard Oil was trafficking with the enemy are denounced and smeared and threatened with imprisonment.

Among the great fighters against the crimes that are committed in high places is our third and last witness. He has learned to fight at the side of Roosevelt. He is Elmer Benson, former United States Senator and New Deal Governor of Minnesota, presently chairman of the Progressive Party, a man in the Roosevelt tradition and, of course, in the Wallace tradition. Mr. Elmer Benson.

BENSON: I think the American people must know that these criminals feel free to attack because the old political parties, Democrat and Republican, are guilty of conspiracy against the welfare, the peace and the liberties of the American people. The roll call of laws enacted by these two parties in the 80th Congress reads like a funeral dirge over the rights and the needs of the factory workers, the farmers and professionals who constitute 95 percent of the people of America.

I say that the 80th Congress, pulled a Pearl Harbor on the American people. The 80th Congress blasted the standard of living by scuttling price controls and undermining rent controls. The 80th Congress assaulted freedom with the Taft-Hartley Act, and almost gagged America with the Mundt-Nixon bill. The 80th Congress emptied the nation's treasury into the bottomless pit of military expenditures, forced our young men into military uniforms and shook its belligerent fists at the world.

ROGER: Mr. Benson, all the while the people asked for security, for the right to think and act as their conscience has dictated and to live at peace with the world. The 80th Congress momentarily

returned to the scene of its crime, openly boasts that it is too busy to discuss shelter or peace or even the price of bread.

BENSON: Yes, and the homeless remain homeless; the persecuted and harassed grow in number and the shadows of war grow longer. Meanwhile, behind closed doors President Truman and his Cabinet were sticking little pins into a military map of the world.

Of the presumably liberal Democrats from the north, half voted against extending social security benefits, among them was the chairman of the Democratic National Convention Platform Committee himself. The President did not complain.

The President remains strangely inactive on the program adopted by the Democratic National Convention, but note—two days after the Progressive Party convention challenged the President to sign an executive order ending segregation in the armed forces, he took his pen in hand and signed a meaningless order, which the War Department has openly rejected. The President did not complain.

I have another challenge, Mr. President. You and the Democratic and Republican Party leaders have shouted appeaser at every one who speaks up for living at peace with Russia, for negotiating differences instead of agitating them into world conflict. Yet, was Ambassador to Russia, Walter Bedell Smith, an appeaser last week when he spoke to Stalin about peace? Were the millions of Americans who felt momentarily the heavy hand of war lifted from them appeasers?

We challenge you, Mr. President, to affirm that there was no difference so great that the death of millions is their only resolution, and to open negotiations in good faith and in time, the time being now. It will surprise many decent Americans to learn that President Truman cannot do these things. The hand that signed the loyalty oath decree and the strike-breaking decrees against labor cannot sign decrees guaranteeing equality and freedom. The hand that signed away billions to prolong civil wars in Greece and China, that signed away billions to build armies in Turkey and pipelines in Palestine cannot make peace.

The truth must be faced. Both old parties, one led by Truman, and the other by Dewey, are war parties. A program for aggression leaves no room for peace, no room for houses. Barracks, tanks and trenches must be built for the young to live in. There is no room for price control, there is no room for liberty. An unnecessary war can only be imposed on a people who cannot hear, see or speak of the evil that is going on among the warmakers. The Democrats and Republicans are irreparably committed to war. The proof? Thirty percent of the budget goes for guns. One percent for education, one-tenth of one percent for housing. This is President Truman's budget, his party's budget, the Republican budget, the munitions makers' and cartellists' budget.

ROGER: War is not inevitable. When
(Continued on Page 10)

the public eye—by way of the biggest publicity stunt since Nero dreamed up circuses as a substitute for bread? Because the smearbrush is a mighty weapon. Smear them—and you smear the New Deal. That is the point. They aim—they aim—mind you, with their smearbrush and namebucket, at one man. His name is Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Smear Roosevelt, and you smear what he stood for—the American people and the democratic way to a better life. Smear Roosevelt—and you smear the new party that was organized to carry on in the course he charted. That is our party—the Progressive Party.

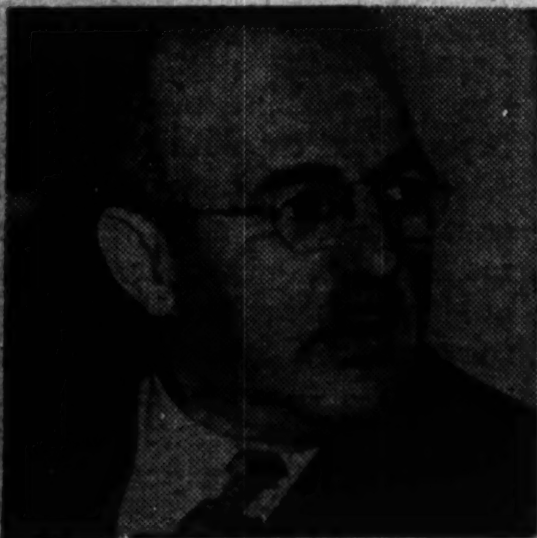
ROGERS: When we rip away the falsehoods, we find that the men under attack today are guilty as Franklin Roosevelt was guilty—guilty of feeding the hungry, of providing jobs for the jobless, houses for the homeless, clothing to the ill-clad, guilty of restoring hope and confidence to people who had been robbed of both. This is the crime the men of the Un-American Committee cannot condone, and it is to cover up the evil that they do against the people that they beat the drums of hysteria.

McWILLIAMS: Yes, Sid, their guilt is not so easily hidden. Let's take a look at some of the prosecutors. What sort of man is Chairman J. Parnell Thomas of the Un-American Activities Committee?

I would like to quote from charges published yesterday by Drew Pearson, who wrote: For four years he, Thomas, had a girl on his payroll who kicked back all her salary. He had a cleaning woman enrolled as a clerk who kicked back her salary. He put his wife's old aunt on the taxpayers' payroll until he could force New Jersey authorities to put her on



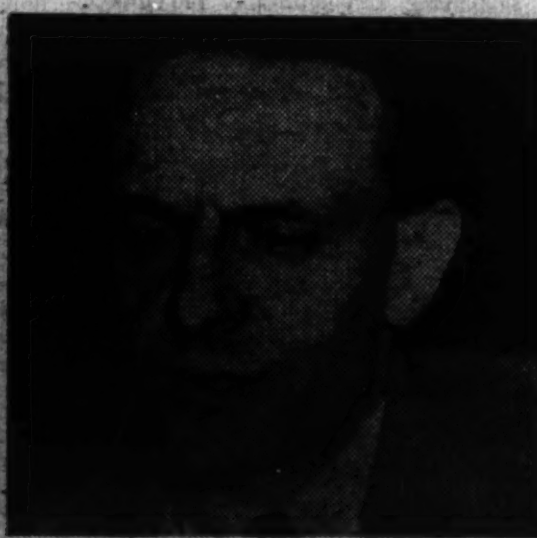
N. WITT
Salute Him



HARRY DEXTER WHITE
Uncovered Nazi Gold Hoards



GREGORY SILVERMASTER
Migrant Farm Workers Aided



VICTOR PERLO
War-Time Economist

JUST FOR US

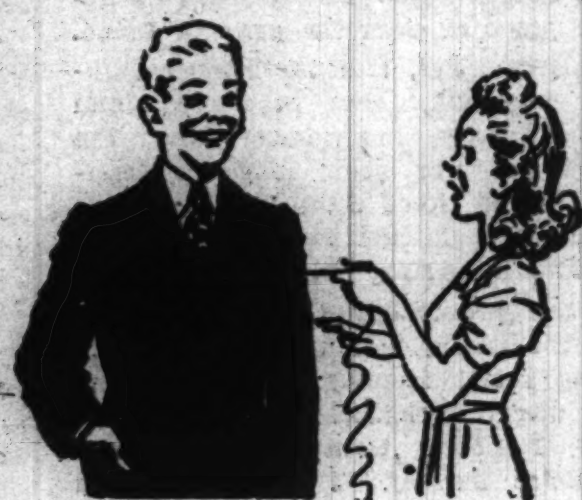


A JOKE TO PLAY ON SOMEONE

(Adapted from *Magic for All*,
an illustrated book of tricks by
Bob Dunn, by permission of
Citadel Press, New York.)

A piece of thread is on your
jacket. Someone is bound to pick
it off sooner or later. But when
they do —

— it never stops unrav-
eling! It is practically endless!



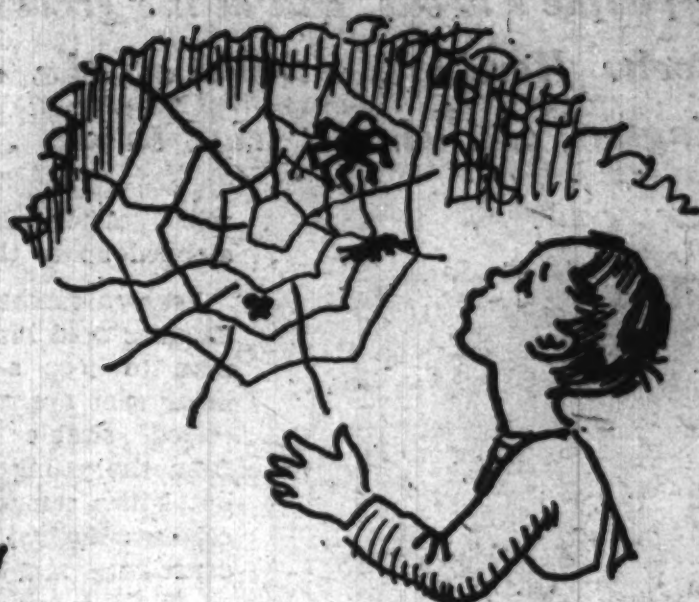
Here's the trick: the thread is
from a spool in the joker's pocket.
With a needle, he runs the thread
through a pocket of his jacket,
removes the needle and waits for
the victim to pull it.



Now go ahead and see if you can
fool your mother with this one!



"... I'll mop up the floor
with you!"



O TO BE A BUG!

By Lou Relin

I had a pesky toothache
That made me very sad.
Why did I eat more candy
Than I should have had?
I didn't dare tell mother.
She'd send me off to bed
Or take me to the dentist—
I'd stand the ache instead.
Then hoping to forget
About my awful pain,
I strolled down toward the pond
That bathes the foot of the lane.

Suddenly I noticed,
Stumbling through the grass,
A roly-polly bug
As bright as shiny brass.

O to be a bug!
No teeth are in his head.
He never needs a dentist
And never goes to bed.

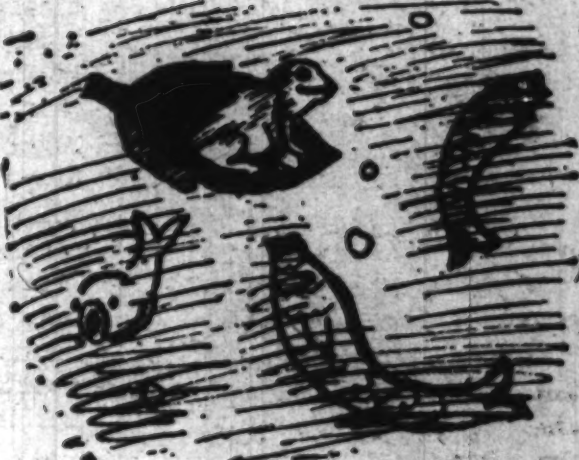
A black and yellow spider
Pounced upon the bug.
She brought him to her house
And wrapped him up quite snug.

O to be a spider!
A silken house she weaves
Where many guests arrive
But no one ever leaves.

Without a warning sound
A frog in speckled brown
Hopped up to Mrs. Spider
And quickly gulped her down.

O to be a frog!
With not a single care.
We hoppety-hops all day,
He's always free as air.

The frog dove into the pond
And swam with a swishety-
swish.
The last I saw of him
Was in the mouth of a fish.



O to be a fish!
Not like those silly fools,
The spider, frog and bug,
Who never go to schools.

I watched the fish at play,
Their scales gleamed in the sun.
I wished I could grow fins
And join them in their fun.

But suddenly a shadow
Hid the golden beam.
It swooped down to the pond
As swiftly as a dream.

A heron broke the surface
Quickly as a streak,
Then flew into the field
With a fish held in its beak.

O to be a bird!
Then everywhere I'd roam.
The sea would be my pantry,
A tree would be my home.

But while the stately heron
Was resting in the field,
A hunter stole up softly—
The tall grass was his shield.

In the winking of an eye
Or the turning of a page,
The heron was inside
A heavy, wooden cage.

Although I have a toothache,
Anyway I'm free.
So now I have decided
I want to be just me!

ANTS ROCK

ONE day when I was in the
country, I went picking rasp-
berries. They grew wild along
the road. I spied a nice patch. My
father and I went down into a
ditch to pick them, leaving my
brother waiting on a rock nearby.

When we came back, we found
my brother crying. We looked a
little closer, and found that he was
completely covered by ants. "We
brushed the ants off him, and he
stopped crying.

I called the rock "Ant-owned
Rock," because the ants acted as
if they owned it, and wanted it all
for themselves.

—By Jerry Goodisman, age 9.
(Thanks, Jerry. It's a swell
story. We're sorry we couldn't
print the little pictures you made



of the ants crawling all over the
rocks.)

We like to read poetry. We like
to sing poems at our parties.
Please print poems on our chil-
dren's page.

Yours truly,
Betty Klein, age 10,
Shirley Kaplan, age 10.

Dear Betty and Shirley and
Jack and Bobby and all the others
who wrote in asking for poems:
We have lots of poetry lined up

for you, so just keep watching for
it. The story Jerry sent in gives
us kind of an idea. Why don't
you kids write and tell about
something you did during your
vacation? Anything that was ex-
citing to you would certainly be
exciting to all the others who read
this page. For instance if you
found a daddy-long legs taking a
nap in your bedroom slipper; or
if you went on a hike and got lost
(it happens to every one at least
once in a lifetime—it happened to
me FOUR times); or if you got
bubble gum in your hair and had
to get it nipped off in sixteen
places — I guess you know
what we mean.

Let's hear from you, fellas and
girls.

Love,
Jo Rekow.

THE WORKER



Fancy Footwork

By JO LYNNE

By Federated Press

PUT YOUR best foot forward this summer and take care of your shoes.

There is a trick to every kind of shoe, but all respond to one treatment—rest between wearings. Have at least two pairs of shoes this summer and alternate wearing them to give accumulated perspiration a chance to dry out. Perspiration rots linings and leather and you'll get more wear out of your shoes by drying them out.

Also keep them in good repair to prevent them from getting out of shape. If you get soaked in a summer shower, remove the shoes as soon as you get home and let them dry with tissue paper stuffed inside, giving them a good coating of saddle soap to keep them from drying stiff.

White shoes are an ever-present summer nuisance. Clean them off the foot and let them dry thoroughly before you put them on to keep them from stretching out of shape. Remember, too, that each leather takes its own particular cleaner. White shoe soap is good for smooth white leather and dressing with chalk is adapted to cloth shoes. White suede or other napped leathers may be cleaned with powder rather than with a liquid, but, in any case, be sure the old dressing is brushed off before you apply more.

Removing Dirt, Stains

Shoes that are too soiled—baby shoes, for instance—may take to a little rubbing with steel wool to get the grime off before you apply polish. And if you have white shoes tipped with colored leather, be sure to have an old toothbrush handy with which to apply the colored polish.

Grass stains may be removed from white shoes with a solution of peroxide. Wash off the stain, then polish rapidly in order not to wet the shoes any more than necessary.

Gold kid, in style for daytime wear this year, can be touched up with applications of gold paint if chips or scratches occur.

Patent leathers, another summer favorite, can be cleaned with a damp cloth and mild soap. Or use vinegar. Be sure not to use oil or vaseline. It used to be thought that grease kept the patent leather from cracking by keeping it pliable, but actually all the grease does is soften the lacquer so that more cracking results.

Cotton fabric play shoes take still another treatment. If they are of good quality and colorfast, you can clean them with a stiff brush and mild soap suds.

If you are not sure of the quality, you had better play safe and use cleaning fluid or some of the new powders made for cleaning rugs. Rub the powder into the shoes, let stand for a while, then brush thoroughly.

One pitfall with summer shoes is elasticized fabric. It makes the shoe fit more closely but the rubber in such fabric is ruined by ordinary cleaning fluids.

Last of all, if your teenager has a pair of badly scuffed sandals, don't toss them into the trash basket. Paint them with a bright enamel and go over them lightly with colorless nail polish or lacquer.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

LINENS FROM THE SICK ROOM

LINENS used in the sick room should be kept absolutely apart from the other household linens, should be boiled before washing and should then be hung in the sun to dry. In cold weather it is an excellent idea to let them freeze on the line.

CLARIFYING FAT

When clarifying fat to make soap, use a saucepan which will hold more than twice as much fat as the fat you wish to clarify and put the fat in it to melt. Add more cold water than you have fat and bring to a boil. Boil hard for five minutes and then set aside to harden. Sometimes this must be done twice before the

THE RICKETY LADDER

Do not keep a step ladder that has become rickety and apt to collapse. Granted there may not be an accident with it, but it certainly is not worth taking a chance. A new ladder is too cheap an article to keep a dangerous one around.

What Makes Kids Fight?

By VERA MORRIS

AN ANXIOUS mother has asked me how to handle a young child that continuously hits and pinches other children, snatches and breaks their things, apparently for pleasure. This is not an easy task.

It is even less easy to prescribe a treatment, since the actual causes of such behavior differ in detail in every child.

In order to be really helpful, one would have to know the whole family history from the time the particular boy or girl was born.

However, there are certain general characteristics which are common to all such children, and hence certain lines of conduct, which can be generally prescribed for all parents.

In the first place it is quite wrong even to suppose that the child needs to work the aggressiveness out of itself by attacking the other children, while the mother stands aside, or that it is good for it to do so.

On the contrary, since he does so compulsively, that is, really against his own innermost wishes, each act of aggression brings about ever increasing unhappiness and an unbearable sense of guilt and wrongdoing.

For after the age of even three years a normal child is becoming well aware that it is not "good" to hit and snatch, bite and smash toys.

So getting it out of his system in this anti-social way is not helpful to the child, any more than it is to those who have to live with him.

How then can one help both the victims of these attacks and the attacker? Well, there are various ways.

We must never assume that just by intervening in a fight



Help!! But the right kind please.

when an older child is obviously bullying a younger one, we make an "enemy" of the bully.

A child's reactions are in fact very complicated, and even if he does turn on you and attack and abuse you, instead of the other child, that's no reason to suppose that he just hates you.

His feelings are not half so simple as that.

In fact it may be a tremendous help for him both to be restrained and to be able to vent his fury and misery on you, so long as you are able to remain calm, and are prepared to show love and affection as soon as his fury is sufficiently abated for him to be able to accept it.

What matters then, really, is the way in which we intervene.

The key to the secret is really that the aggressor shall not feel cast out, and that the grown ups should consistently love and cherish him while just as consistently preventing or stopping anti-social actions.

This may seem to be preaching a counsel of perfection. It is certainly hard and we need have no illusions about it.

Nevertheless, that's the only line of conduct on our part which will ultimately lead to success.

But there are also positive ways of helping the jealous, and therefore spiteful and destructive, boy or girl.

It is almost always true that children who show this kind of behavior have in some way found life too hard and too unsatisfactory for one reason or another.

It is equally true that parents are usually responsible, even though it may be, and often is, quite unconsciously.

There are, therefore, several things we can do to help.

One is to give these children as much freedom as is consistent with the rights of others in the family, to pursue activities which interest them.

Children are not slow in telling us, or showing us the things which give them satisfaction, and we should be prepared to sacrifice a good deal of tidiness and spit and polish and cleanliness to achieve this.

Another important and effective way in which we can help is to show a very great deal of interest in all the legitimate things our small sons or daughters do; again to go out of our way to notice other things they do.

We can help in another way. The aggressive child usually lacks confidence, and if we give him responsibilities, important tasks to fulfil, jobs to do for us, to make him feel he has a high place in the family, we shall do much to check jealousy and aggression.

DISTINCTIVE DETAILS



Want your frocks to have those professional touches that are so important? Then plan on smart, simple styles that call attention to distinguishing details. For instance, the dress at right above has gentle scallopes outlining the neck and sleeves. Scallopes are repeated on the skirt front. At left is a design with graceful neckline finished in feminine pattern. Sleeves are similarly treated.

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1802 is designed for sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 34 skirt alone, requires 4 1/2 yards of 36 or 38-inch fabric.

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1805 is designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14 requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch fabric.

Two separate patterns, 35 cents each. For these patterns, send 25 cents, for each in coin, your name, address, pattern number and also wanted to Barbara Bell, The Worker, 35 E. 12 St., N. Y. 12, N. Y.

The Fall and Winter issue of our pattern book, *STYLISH*, is ready for you. Bigger and better than ever with special features, American Designer Originals—gift pattern printed in the book, 25 cents.

Shopper's Guide

Rain Wear

READ the label on a raincoat before you buy to make sure of the kind of protection you can expect from it, clothing specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture advise. Consult the label also to learn how the coat should be cleaned and whether the finish is permanent or will be lost in dry cleaning or washing.

For wear in heavy rain a garment marked "waterproof" gives the best protection. Such a garment has a finish that seals out water. Note whether the thread used for stitching also is waterproof to make sure dampness will not enter at the seams. The disadvantage of a waterproof coat is that the finish which seals out water also seals out air which makes it hot and uncomfortable for general wear. Such a garment should have holes or slits under the arms for some ventilation.

A coat labeled "water-repellent" is usually more comfortable for ordinary wear. It gives shower protection but not complete protection in a drenching rain. Such coats are often made of firmly woven cotton fabric with a water-repellent finish. Before buying, learn from the label whether the finish is permanent. Some finishes are lost gradually with wear or are dissolved away in dry cleaning or washing. Then the coat no longer is a raincoat until it has been refinished by the manufacturer or by a cleaner who specializes in such work.

For warmth as well as rain protection there are reversible rain coats of wool with water-repellent cotton linings which may be worn either side out. Such a coat is more satisfactory if the lining is made separate

and can be removed for cleaning. Otherwise, satisfactory cleaning is difficult because the cotton needs washing while the wool needs dry cleaning. If one fabric shrinks more than another in cleaning, this may spoil the appearance of the coat.

Many women find that the thin plastic raincoats and capes which can be folded up and can be carried in a handbag meet the problem of shower protection best. The plastic is light but waterproof and can be slipped on over a top coat when a storm comes up. Plastic material does not soil easily but can be sponged off with soap and water if necessary. Cleaning fluids should never be used on plastics or on rubberized fabrics.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

HOME PROBLEMS

Emery cloth and oil are recommended for removing rust from tools.

Hot soda water and soft soap will restore paint brushes that have hardened.

Plastic roofing cement will fasten the kitchen linoleum securely and smoothly to the floor.

A porcelain funnel should be in every kitchen, as the action of some acids or tin is poisonous.

Two tablespoons of peroxide added to each quart of water in which white linens are boiled will remove mildew stains.

A STIFF BRUSH

It is wise to keep a small stiff brush in the laundry to brush out the dirt that collects in sunny's pockets before his suits go into the tub. It will make the articles easier to wash as the dirt clings to the material when it is wet.

The Worker Crossword Puzzle

HORIZONTAL
1-American
Socialist
8-Material used
in tanning

10-Cold dish
11-Anaesthetic
12-Daughter of
Aeneas
13-Refuge

14-To combine
15-Watered
16-Mulberry
17-Symbol for
actinium

18-Cinderlike
19-Lava
20-Campfire
21-Removes

22-Prefix: not
23-Paid notice
24-Large wading
birds
25-Sky look

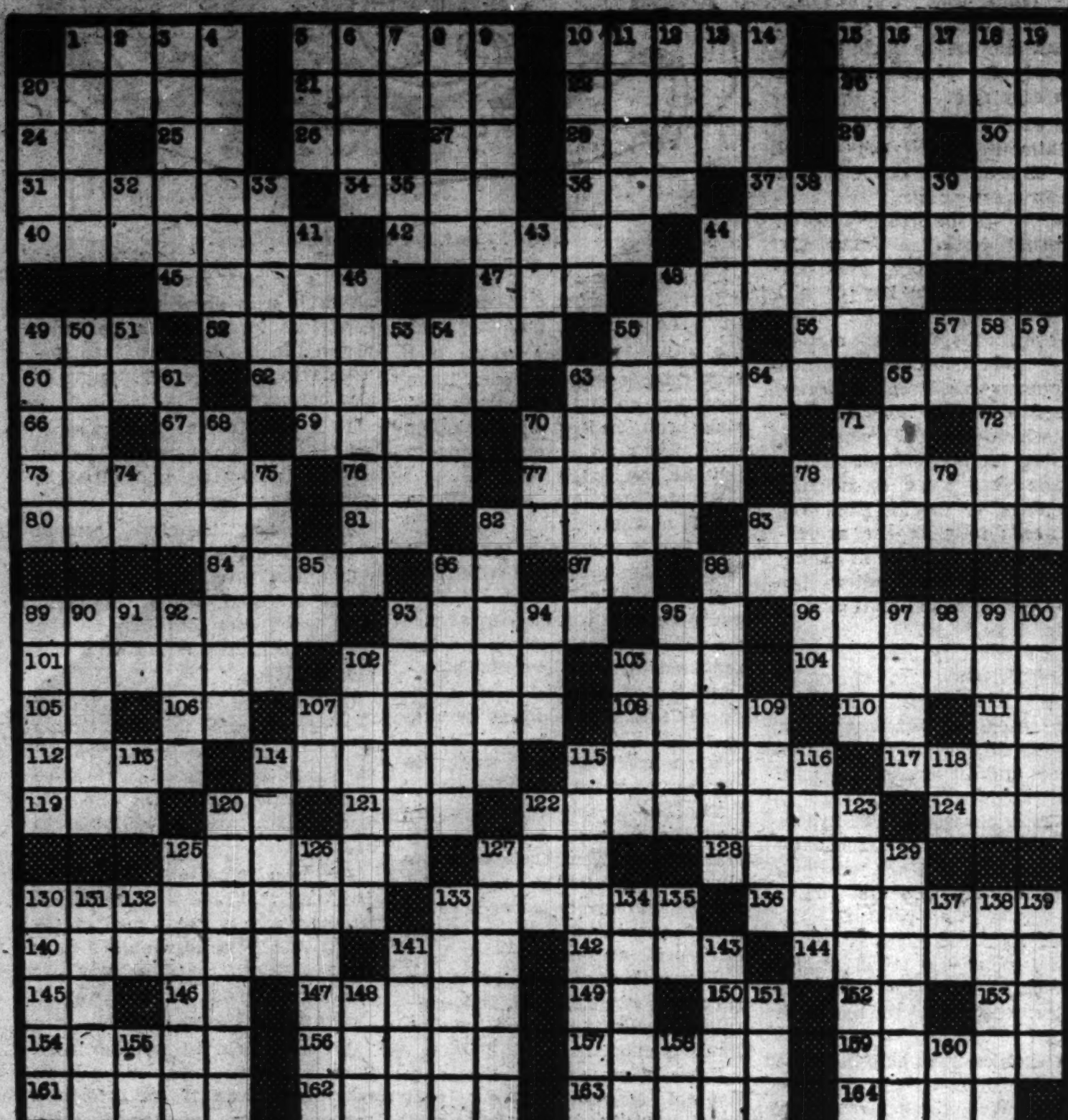
26-Period of
time
27-Oval-shaped
figure
28-29th U. S.

29-Peak in
30-Portending
31-Long
32-Perceived
33-Captivated
34-Lined
35-Quick letter
36-Leg joint
37-French
statesman
38-Two
39-Symbol for
cesarium

40-Stratum
41-Sun god
42-Powerful
delfy
43-Lloyd's
Register
(abbr.)
44-That man
45-79 guide
46-Heron
47-European
republic
48-Splendor
49-Serfs
50-Oases
51-Succinct
52-Particle used
after com-
paratives

53-Printer's measure
54-Sleeping walk
55-Fate
56-Ocean
57-Intricate
58-King of
Babylon
59-High-
spirited horse
60-Fault
61-Needlessly
62-Colloquial:
father
63-Young hen
64-Sun god
65-Comparative
suffix
66-Former
Treasury
Secretary
67-Anglo-
Saxon law:
value placed
on a man's
life
68-Storms
69-To eat away
70-Not any
71-Subway
72-Kind of
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73-Governor of
Algeria
74-Daughter of
Tantalus
75-Roman poet
76-Brother of
Odin
77-Iroquoian
tribe
78-Tea
79-Northern

80-First man
81-Cracker
82-Share (abbr.)
83-To take
effect (verb)
84-North
godson
85-To see with
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86-Ascent
87-Aryan
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88-Obtaining
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89-Archais
90-Aircraft
91-Share place
92-Shoulder
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93-Adherent of
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95-Second-
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96-To be
97-Law: to take
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98-Gives off
99-Pronoun
100-Precipitous
101-Growing out
102-Prefix: down
103-Fictional
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104-East Indian
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105-Let it stand
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111-Note of scale



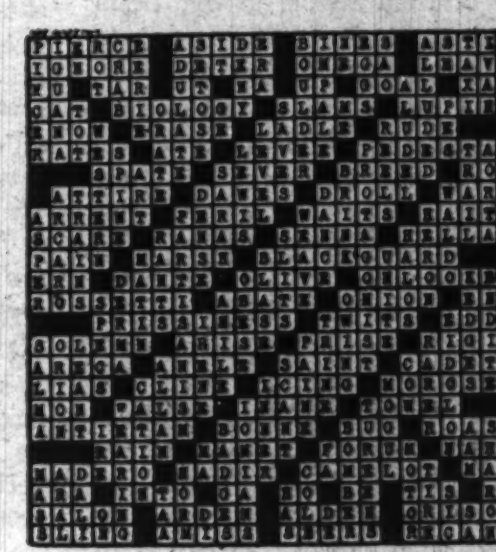
101-About
102-Fair young
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103-Atmosphere
104-Strict
105-To depart
106-Near
107-Low, one-
decked ship
108-Former
magistrate of
Venice
109-Eleven
110-Preposition
111-Act of voting
112-Ancient
Italian
tribesman
113-Stained
114-To observe
115-Exclamation
of inequity
116-Cask
117-Mounted
Egyptian
trooper
118-Here and
there
119-Domestic
fowl

120-Falls in
121-Portending
122-Long
123-Perceived
124-Captivated
125-Lined
126-Quick letter
127-Leg joint
128-French
statesman
129-Two
130-Symbol for
cesarium
131-Stratum
132-Sun god
133-Powerful
delfy
134-Lloyd's
Register
(abbr.)
135-That man
136-79 guide
137-Heron
138-European
republic
139-Splendor
140-Serfs
141-Oases
142-Succinct
143-Particle used
after com-
paratives

144-Printer's measure
145-Sleeping walk
146-Fate
147-Ocean
148-Intricate
149-King of
Babylon
150-High-
spirited horse
151-Fault
152-Needlessly
153-Colloquial:
father
154-Young hen
155-Sun god
156-Comparative
suffix
157-Former
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158-Anglo-
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159-Storms
160-To eat away
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fishes
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measure
202-Note of scale

(Last week's solution)



Puerto Rico Fights Back

(Continued from Page 1)

defined as between the Puerto Ricans' struggle for independence and U. S. imperialism supported by a colonial bureaucracy. The independence movement has attained new and higher levels of development involving the popular forces and important sectors of the Island bourgeoisie. A new broad party for independence has been formed.

On July 25, the date of the 50th anniversary of the military invasion of Puerto Rico by the United States, this party held its convention attended by 15,000 people. Delegates of over 700 rural communities as well as delegates from the 77 cities and towns of the Island adopted a progressive program calling for land reform and industrialization. The main objective of the party after winning power in the next election in November is to call upon the U. S. Government to grant immediate independence.

We are quite sure that this party, to which our Communist Party is giving full support, will win the votes of the great majority of the people, thus hastening the day of national liberation.

How People Are Fighting Back

The Communist Party of Puerto Rico is waging a struggle to broaden the base of the national liberation movement. In order to carry out this task we have paid special attention to the development of the trade union movement. Today mainly through the efforts of the Communists a strong core of workers, members of the UGT (General Confederation of Workers) are fighting for the complete unification of the working class.

The UGT represents more than 60,000 organized workers in the sugar fields, in the building trades, in the needle industry and other trades. We are conscious of the fact that a unified labor movement led by our Communist Party will be a decisive factor in the struggle for national liberation.

The Communist Party of Puerto Rico has today a clearly defined line of action. The leadership of the Communist Party of the U. S. has been helpful with its valuable political help. The visit of William Z. Foster, accompanied by George

Blake, points toward a more fruitful co-operation which has already resulted in strengthening our Party.

It is necessary that American Communists always keep in mind that the people of Puerto Rico suffer from all the evil legislation of the reactionary American politicians. The Taft-Hartley Act is in full force in Puerto Rico. The anti-Communist measures which are being planned here are also planned for Puerto Rico. A little Mundt Bill has already been passed by the Puerto Rican Legislature, copied from the Smith Act, which is now being used to indict the National Board of the Communist Party of the U.S.A.

American imperialism, with its Puerto Rican stooges, is trying to curb the progressive liberation movement. Two months ago 6,000 university students went on strike and a force of over 500 policemen took over the university, keeping it closed for almost a month, throwing tear gas bombs at the students and arresting 70 of them. This student struggle has been transformed into an issue of the people in general as part of the whole struggle for independence. At this very moment also there is a general strike of 8,000 longshoremen. The shipowners, relying on the Taft-Hartley Act, are trying to break the strike; already they have brought suit for \$250,000 against the maritime unions.

I have mentioned these phases of the people's struggle in order to give a general idea of how the popular forces in Puerto Rico are moving forward today. I should also like to mention the problem of the Puerto Rican national minority, 400,000 strong, residing in New York City. Most of these countrymen of mine have come to the United States to escape the misery, the hopeless conditions which afflict people of Puerto Rico. Here they

find themselves the victims of discrimination and white and national chauvinism. As an oppressed national minority, they are a militant and progressive force whose potentiality in the struggle for Puerto Rican independence and against monopoly imperialism must be fully realized.

Puerto Ricans have played an important part in maintaining Vito Marcantonio, the great progressive leader, in Congress. They are also coming into the Communist Party in increasing numbers. The full development of Party work among the Puerto Rican community in New York will greatly further the cause of Puerto Rico's independence and will be an important factor in the building of our Party, both here and in Puerto Rico.

We look to the Progressive Party led by Wallace and particularly to the labor movement and to our brother Party in the U. S. to give us a helping hand in the struggle for the national liberation of Puerto Rico. To this end I call on you to make the struggle for Puerto Rican independence part of your own daily struggle against American imperialism.

What Spy Scares Cannot Wipe Out

(Continued from Page 7)

the American people tore the Mundt-Nixon gag from their lips, they disrupted the timetable for war. They gave themselves a breathing spell. We must use it wisely, quickly and resolutely.

BENSON: The people of our country now have a party of their own—the Progressive Party. It is the only party today that would nominate a Jefferson, a Lincoln, a Roosevelt and a Wallace. That party calls upon the American people to stand fast and shun despair. Yes, we can bring an abundant life within our reach. We are stronger than those who would take milk from the children. We are stronger than those who would snatch peace from the world. The people are the court of judgment.

The people will decide whether they wish to continue the fear makers, the depression makers, the war makers in power or whether they will choose the one party which speaks for the people, not for private interests. In state after state—

Books:

What Children Read When U. S. Was Young

AMERICAN CHILDREN THROUGH THEIR BOOKS, 1700-1835, by Monica Klefer. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia. 344 pp. \$3.50.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

WHEN Elizabeth Butcher of Boston was two and a half years old (in 1711) "as she lay in her cradle, she would ask herself the question, 'What is my corrupt nature?' and would answer again to herself, 'It is empty of Grace, bent unto Sin, and that continually.'" This grim infant's monologue was symbolic of the training and education of the American child of the colonial and revolutionary era.

In *American Children Through Their Books, 1700-1835*, from which the above quotation was culled, Monica Klefer has provided a fascinating study of the books which molded, instructed and entertained America's first youngsters.

Youngsters is not the most apt term, perhaps, for the emphasis in child training was to make a miniature grown-up, with all the solemnity and responsibilities that entailed as soon as the babe was out of his swaddling clothes.

"Break their wills betimes," one John Hersey advised parents. "Whatever pain it cost conquer their stubbornness; break their wills if you would not damn the child . . . Therefore let child from a year old be taught to fear the rod, and cry softly."

Under the dour New England regimen, children were considered unregenerate, born into sin. Their books were heavy with terrifying promises of death, decay and hell fire or with pompous counsel for genteel behavior. The brightest "hope" offered children was such as contained in Michael Wigglesworth's ominously titled *Day of Doom*:

"You sinners are, and such a share as sinners may expect, Such you shall have; for I do have none but mine own elect . . . Therefore in bliss you may not hope to dwell, But unto you I shall allow the easiest room in Hell."

ABOUT the middle of the 18th century, American children began to be spared such nightmarish theology, and juvenile literature began to concentrate on instructions in prevailing bourgeois morality. Such abstractions as virtue, thrift and kindness were emphasized, and in a society still engaged in conquering a hostile physical environment, the dignity of labor was extolled over a life of luxurious idleness. In the 1700's, however, no less than today, there must have been American children who wondered why the disparity between the acts of a slave-runner, a pinch-penny employer or a high-riding patron and the virtues demanded in the primers.

The author makes the point that, while it is true that the absence of universal education made for a comparatively small audience for the first American children's books, the material contained therein undoubtedly found its way into the education of far greater numbers.

The major social and economic issues agitating the adult world inevitably found their way into the youngsters' books. A Federalist tract, denouncing the French revolution, told children of the head of a "happy family" which "by the effort of skillful labor, and without oppression or injustice to the poor, became extremely rich" only to see "the eager multitude" surrounded his house,

his property pillaged, his life destroyed."

On the other side of the fence, the *Instructive Alphabet* in 1814, expressed in verse the Negro's demand for freedom. Entitled *The Negro's Complaint*, it read:

"Deem our nation brutes no longer, Till some reason you shall find Worthier of regard, and stronger Than the color of our kind. Slaves to gold, whose sordid dealings Tarnish all your boasted powers, Prove that you have human feelings Ere you question ours."

Typical of the harsh restraints placed upon what should have been the golden years of child-

hood was the colonial emphasis on the sinfulness and wastefulness of play. At late as 1814, the author notes, a little book named *The Seasons* was scolding: "Unless care and labor are taken to keep down the evil propensities of little children to anger, idleness, and too much play, they will grow up in evil habits."

American Children Through Their Books does much to illumine the influences which molded the thought of the earliest Americans. It is to be regretted that the author did not provide, with her excellent job of research, somewhat more than she has of basic analysis of the adult social conflicts reflected in the colonial child's world.



Children's Books

LITTLE GOLDEN BOOKS FOR THE NURSERY
SET: (Each 25c)

BUSY TIMMY, by Kathryn and Byron Jackson. Pictures by Eloise Wilkin.
LET'S GO SHOPPING WITH PETER AND PENNY. Story and pictures by Lenora Combed.
MR. NOAH AND HIS FAMILY, by Jane Werner. Pictures by Alice and Martin Provensen.

Text and illustrations of varying quality, but usable.

FOR NEW READERS:

TONY, A CURIOUS CAT, by Irma Samonten Black. Pictures by Zhenya Gay. Holiday House. \$1.50.

Companion to the author's earlier animal stories: *Hamlet, a Cocker Spaniel*, *Kip, a Young Rooster*, and *Flipper, a Sea Lion*. Follows the kitten in the apartment that she calls home from her first drink to her sundry antics with fish, water, a neighborly dog, a party in which she becomes a decoration—and of course—with a mouse.

FOR CHILDREN FROM SIX TO NINE:

ABOUT CHILDREN IN OUR OWN COUNTRY:

PATCH, by May Mitig and Margaret Gossett. Pictures by Ursula Koeing. Doubleday. \$2.

Welcome first book of fiction by the authors of many factual books that have caught children's fancy from *Trains at Work* to *We Are the Government*. This story with a farm setting centers about a group of neighbors, young and old, the Negro family indicated only by the illustrations. Young Joe and Tony Hall acquire Patch, a mighty clever dog full of fun and adventure, only to discover they will have to curb him to overcome the objections of their neighbor Mr. Rankin. How they manage to keep him, and how the dog becomes a hero amidst the neighbors makes interesting reading that boys and girls will share alike, from play episodes to particulars they won't forget about wheat growing.

ABOUT CHILDREN IN OTHER LANDS:

A CLUB OF SMALL MEN, by Colin McPhee. Day. \$2.

The author built this story based on the activities of a group of young boys in Bali around his own impressions and observations. One comes to enjoy these boys who band together in a club, fly kites together, watch their crickets fight, and best of all: form a small orchestra introducing the reader to Balinese instruments and music. Stimulating photographs accompany the story. R.P.

Thoughts on the New Edition of Mann's 'Joseph'

JOSEPH AND HIS BROTHERS, by Thomas Mann. Knopf, New York, 1,304 pp. \$5.

By ARNOLD SROOG

THIS "monster," as Thomas Mann calls *Joseph and His Brothers* in a special forward written for this one-volume edition of his masterpiece, is a proper climax to the work of one of the great artists of our time.

It is a monument to Mann's integrity as man and artist. As he points out in the foreword, the 16-year-period, 1926-1942, covered by his work on *Joseph* includes the years of Mann's active political life, following shortly after publication of his *Thoughts of a Non-Political Man*, for which Mann has been steadily attacked, although his whole activity since then has been in refutation of his own words.

In *Joseph*, Mann has given the world not only a magnificent novel, but also the picture of the growth and development of an artist. It is the work of a man who freed himself from the depths of nihilism and moved to a powerful and beautiful assertion of life.

Viewed simply as a story, Mann's re-creation of the biblical myth is a great novel. Throughout, the pace and language are saturated with the time and the story. The people, dead for centuries, if ever they existed, live in their own leisurely fashion, but live they do. One knows them, one feels them, one senses them.

Mann has succeeded in giving a truly full, sensitive and understanding portrait of the people of the Bible. The places, Egypt's temples and court, Palestine's hills, the desert, the Nile, ancient metropolises—all can be recognized.

And the care and loving concern which Mann lavished on the human stories of the tale—the deep bond between Joseph and Jacob, his father, the beautiful love stories between Jacob and Rachel and Potiphar's wife for Joseph, the decayed customs of Egypt's mummified ruling class—amply reward the reader with a full and moving story.

Yet to all this, and it is considerable accomplishment, must be added still more. For while *Joseph* is told straightforwardly, it is nevertheless also an allusion to our own day, a statement by Mann of his revised ideas about our world.

Joseph is Mann's rejection of *Death in Venice* and *The Magic Mountain*, rejection not of their art but their ideas.

Mann is the son of a German merchant, who, it turned out, was the last of a line of merchants. The values created by these early capitalists seemed to Mann good ones, to be admired and preserved. But they were not for him, he could not embrace them or live by them.

Yet for most of his life he saw nothing with which to replace these values, nothing that had what seemed to be their virtues

and their durability. To Mann his embrace of art instead of commerce was a sign of death, the death of these values and the gradual decay of civilization. Art, to him, was destined for death, could create nothing to match that which was withering away for want of champions—the 19th century capitalist way of life.

These themes—the decline of capitalist civilization and the blind alley into which art seemingly led—from the heart of Mann's work, the totality of his major work, up to *Joseph*.

The great fact of *Joseph* is that Mann has discarded these ideas. In fact, in *Joseph* can be found all the great themes with which Mann has worked—all standing on their feet, so to speak, for the first time. For until *Joseph* they were standing on their head.

For example, in the dual personality of *Joseph* we find Mann's assertion of his solution for the problems of the artist. *Joseph*, the man of beauty, the teller of fine stories, is also the artist. He must maintain his purity despite all contact with death and the unbeautiful. In fact, Mann excludes death from the realm of the beautiful. At one point in *Young Joseph*, the second of the four books, *Joseph* states:

"So it is: either life is deception or beauty. Thou canst not find both united in truth."

And Mann makes it clear that *Joseph* is not on the side of deception. A long jump from *Death in Venice* with its fatal pursuit of a rotting beauty.

And through *Joseph*, Mann makes clear his belief in a new set of values to replace the outworn one which he could not embrace. The whole *Joseph* story is, in fact, the story of a man struggling against the outworn—his brothers steeped in primitive and backward ideas, the decaying society of Egypt and *Joseph's* own backslidings from the "novel conception of the deity" handed down by Jacob.

To Mann the whole claptrap peddled by the press agents of Wall Street about "free enterprise" belongs in this category of the outworn. He has thrown that overboard, bag and baggage, and has arrived at social planning as the answer to man's problems. And having thought his way through the morass of capitalism in the past two decades, it is no accident that *Joseph* reflects this change, reveals the metamorphosis of a "non-political man" into an anti-fascist.

And so it is that in recent months that Mann has been found in the ranks of those condemning the Un-American Committee, defending Gerhart Eisler and denouncing the Marshall Plan.

But where *Joseph* stood alone in Egypt's underworld, bulwarked solely by his faith in the future, Mann does not stand alone, but with the majority of mankind.

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'T-I-M-B-E-R' in a Soviet Forest

Conditions of work and life in the forests have changed greatly since Czarist days — the lumberjack is a technician now.

By VALENTIN DOSTAL

Chief Engineer, Ministry of Timber Industry of Karelian-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic

A LOCAL train brought me to Pai settlement, home of lumbermen of one of the enterprises of the Southern Karelian Timber Organization. The term "settlement" is something of a misnomer when applied to this forest community. Pai is no mere collection of shanties, but can claim the rank of a small town. First building that catches the eye on leaving the railway station is the lumber workers' club. Near it are the large school building, the local clinic, and the day-nursery. A whole array of different wires are strung up on poles: this means that Pai has electricity, telegraph and telephone.

Mechanized Lumbering

I have been working in the timber industry for many years and am well familiar with the life of the men who supply the country's lumber. I have read a great deal about the life of the lumber workers in Karelia during the days of the tsars. A hovel made of twigs or a hut half dug into the ground was their usual abode in those days.

Old Karelia had no regular lumbermen. Most of the labor was seasonal and was recruited from among the poor peasants, seeking work during the winter months. Only in Soviet times have the timber enterprises acquired regular personnel.

The profession of lumberjack today differs greatly from what it was 30 years ago. The primitive axe and saw have given way to the electric saw. Men no longer haul the felled trees to the road themselves or with the help of a few horses. Locomotives, trucks, cranes, tractors and other machines haul the timber from the forest to the railway or to the rivers and lakes.

New professions have appeared in the timber industry—motor operators, electric saw operators, tractor drivers, truck drivers, locomotive engineers, electricians.

Year Round

Timber Felling

The felling of timber is now carried on the year round in the Karelian-Finnish Republic. And as the timber enterprises work their way into the primeval for-

THE WORLD AT ITS WORST

BY GUYAS WILLIAMS



VIRGIL—Bum Steer



ests of Karelia, more and more settlements like Pai are springing up.

The Soviet lumberjack today enjoys the same conditions as any other Soviet worker. No longer does his labor begin at dawn and end at dusk. His working day is limited to eight hours.

Work in the forests has grown much easier. In the past only men of great physical strength took up lumbering. Much strength was required to wield the axe and saw. But now the main tool, the saw, is motorized, and the design of the Soviet electric saw is being constantly perfected. Kharlamov, a Soviet inventor, recently succeeded in designing a saw weighing eight kilograms (17½ lbs.), half as much as the former models.

Safety regulations are strictly observed in the timber industry. Only men well versed in their job, who have learned the safety-first regulations, are permitted to operate machines. That is why

accidents on the job have become so rare.

In the old days the labor of the lumber worker was hard and was poorly paid. But the Soviet lumber worker earns wages enabling him to live at the same standard as an engineer or steel-maker. After two or three

Ted Tinsley Says

Are You Psychofaboodgit, And If Not, Why Not?

"DOES YOUR JOB Make You Sick? inquires Lester Velie in an article in Collier's which discusses the sudden rise of that new gimmick, the Company Psychiatrist.

The Company Psychiatrist is another wrinkle in labor-management relations, and his value must be apparent when you learn that he works for such outfits as E. I. duPont de Nemours, American Cyanamid Company, Metropolitan Life, Eastman Kodak, and other corporations whose sole concern is the well-being, happiness, and mental adjustment of their stockholders.

One of these company psychiatrists, discussing the now obsolete practice of eliminating potential employees who are emotionally unstable, remarked that this process "would screen out the men with neurotic drives for power who can carry a company to new heights."

I have always suspected that any man whose sole ambition is to be a corporation big-shot is crazy, and I am happy to see that psychiatrists agree with me. This approach should change the fancy help-wanted ads in the Times financial section: "WANTED: General Manager for Eastern Factory. Must have neurotic drive for power. The more neurotic, the better. Preferably wife-beater. Include psycho-analytic case history with application."

A Dr. Dersheimer of duPont has a new scientific approach to sick leave. "If," he says, "you want to turn an emotionally sick person into a chronic case, say to him, 'You're nervous; take time off.'"

Now duPont grants three months sick leave with pay after one year of service. Not too bad, if true. So in comes the Company Psychiatrist to fix things up. He assures you that sick leave with pay induces insomnia, trembling of the limbs, and the conviction that enemies are hiding behind trees and throwing ketchup bottles at you as you walk down the street. If workers are better off working their eight hours a day, think how much improved their mental health would be if they worked 12 hours a day? It's a mistake to tell nervous and fatigued patients to take that sick leave with pay. "What happens?" asks Dr. Dersheimer. "The patient already feels he's no good. Then his company, which he looks up to" (our boy Dersheimer said that!), "also says, 'We believe you're no good and we're willing to pay you to stay away.' You give the man greater mental unrest. The longer he's away, the worse he's likely to get."

The Company Psychiatrist once sent for Arch Farch, and said, "Farch, I understand that you want a raise."

"Yes, doc," said Farch.

The Psychiatrist smiled benignly. "You don't really want a raise," he said. "You're simply indulging your aggressive drives. Do you think you would demand a raise if your grandmother didn't reject you the time you wanted the third ride on the merry-go-round at Coney Island?"

Farch thought a while, and then said, "Yes, doc."

"In that case," said the Company Psychiatrist, "you are a paranoic slob."

"Then maybe I better take a few weeks off—with pay?"

"No, Farch, not. That would lead to schizophrenia!"

Yes, yes, things are now so fixed that after the boss drives you crazy, the Company Psychiatrist fixes you up. Then you start all over. What does Coney Island know about merry-go-rounds?

months a lumber worker of average skill earns from 1,200 to 1,500 rubles a month, while the best workers, the Stakhanovites, earn as much as 5,000 or 6,000 rubles a month.

Rents are low. A two or three room cabin costs 40-50 rubles a month, including the cost of

fuel. A single worker living in a hostel pays only 20 rubles a month for his room.

Many Karelian lumber workers are buying their own houses—solidly-built log cabins, with its own garden.

Amongst the favorite recreations of the lumber workers are hunting and fishing, for the forests and lakes of Karelia abound in game and fish.

On Sundays silence reigns supreme in the forest, but the club becomes a hive of activity. Throngs flock into the sports grounds too. In the evening there is a cinema show, followed by dancing to the strains of an accordion.

Such settlements as Pai, built by the timber industry enterprises do not become "ghost" towns after the forests around them are cleared. People settle for good and local industries spring up. From lumber workers' settlements they grow into regular towns.



THOMAS COMMITTEE ON SPOT IN DEATH OF SPY SCARE VICTIM

— See Page 3 —



CHICAGO WOMEN PICKET 'BIG 4' PACKERS

Some of the more than 100 women who picketed the meat packers at the Chicago stockyards in protest against high meat prices.

Negroes 'Sold' for \$35 a Head

Victims of job hoax brought to
Michigan in vans, get no food and
are forced to sleep in pig stys.

—See Stories on Page 12

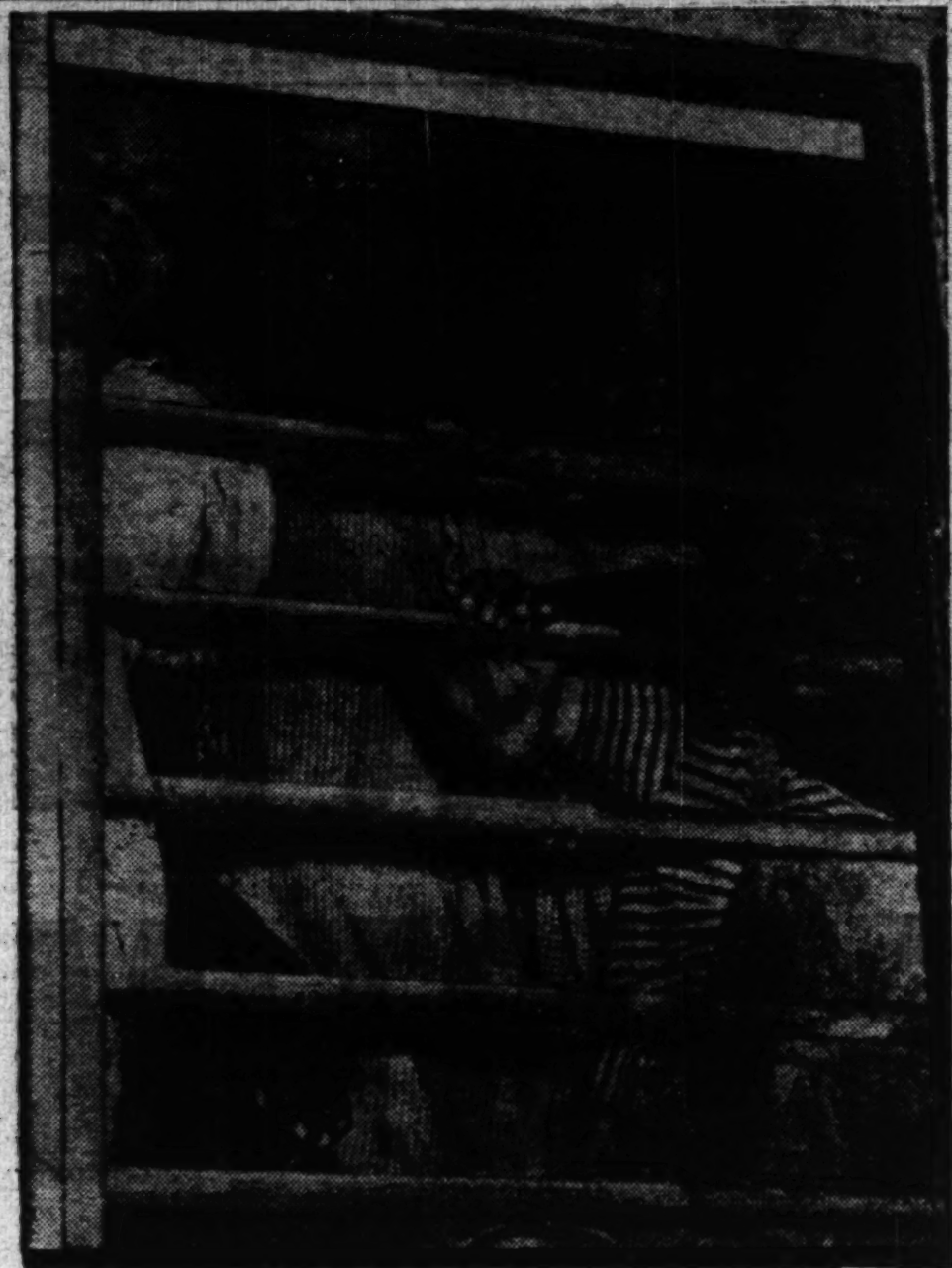
Butchers Join Growing Meat Strike

—See Page 5

How the Marshall Plan Ruins Italian Economy

By Joseph Starobin

ROME (By Airmail).—Can you imagine a situation in which you are doing people great damage by giving them things for nothing? That's what's involved in the Marshall Plan for Italy. Americans believe they are doing the Italians a great favor by shipping



VANPORT FLOOD REFUGEES, four of the five Lanier children, live in a trailer with their mother and infant brother. They are victims of the Vanport, Ore., flood of last Memorial Day. Two months after the disaster, still homeless, the family was handed a rent increase

all the coal they use, all the oil, seventy percent of their wheat—for what appears to be nothing.

In reality, the gravest harm is being done. And here's why.

Italian industry, particularly in the great factories of Milan, Turin, Genoa and Bologna, is capable of turning out excellent machinery, electrical equipment, automobiles. Thanks to the quick work of the Partisans in '43-44, the industries of this vital area emerged undamaged. And the workers have detailed plans for running them more efficiently.

But where is the market? Western Europe hardly needs these goods. Neither does the United States. Italy herself could absorb a great deal if her internal market were expanded, but that requires a drastic agrarian reform. And that's something which Italians hear about only on the eve of elections. Neither the Church nor the landlords—the backbone of the government—will tolerate the necessary scope of agrarian reform.

Obviously, Italy's only prospect is to sell to the countries of eastern Europe, which are industrializing rapidly. That goes for the Soviet Union, too.

BUT THE MARSHALL PLAN steps in—in two ways. By sending Italy the expensive coal which could come from Poland, the oil which should come from Romania, the wheat which Hungary produces, the Marshall Plan has the effect of undermining Italian industry. Its factories have nowhere to sell. They are thus being closed down, and thousands of workers are being added to the 23 million unemployed which already makes Italy one of the countries with the largest unemployment in Europe.

Secondly, the Marshall Planners have the right—under the law which most Americans considered so generous—to decide with whom Italy shall trade. James Zellerbach, of the American Crown-Zellerbach Corp. is the ERP administrator here, and he has said that Italians cannot sell to eastern Europe any goods made with American materials which can possibly be construed as strategic products.

You can see what that means to a country which so heavily depends on American raw materials. Its trade with eastern Europe is a fraction of what it was before the war, and what it could be. The Marshall Plan keeps Italy alive—but only at the price of her slow—and not so slow—starvation as an independent nation.

THE MATTER GOES FURTHER. In return for American grants, the Italian government is obliged to set aside the equivalent in a Fund of Lire, which is at the disposal of the United States administrator. In addition, it is obliged to send the United States materials which Washington considers strategic.

The result is two-fold. Italy becomes an agricultural or mineral appendage of the American economy, while at the same time a fund is created which is nothing less than a cess-pool of corruption.

Through this fund, Italian industrialists who resent the colonialization of their economy can be rushed up with government contracts for public works, like the project of 50 electric power stations, now being planned. The Fund buys out newspapers, and even politicians. And the consequence of the whole process is the perpetuation of a semi-feudal economy, plus the dismantling of Italy's industrial capacity, or its absorption at cheap prices by American trusts.

This has its political counterparts. The creation of an "evergrowing" army of unemployed makes the task of demoralizing these workers easier.



HENRY WALLACE GREETING CHINESE—The Progressive Party candidate signs a greeting to the Chinese people sponsored by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy. With him are Uta Hagen, star of "A Streetcar Named Desire," and Miss Feng Hsiao-ta, daughter of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang.

China Trade Unionists Map Plans for Nation

NORTH SHENSI (Telepress).—For the first time in 19 years a Trades Union Congress is meeting in China. In spite of Chiang Kai-shek's civil war and secret police terror,

men and women delegates both from the areas he controls, as well as from the Liberated Areas, were present at its opening on August 1 in Liberated Harbin, Manchuria, writes a special correspondent of New China News Agency.

During the past three months these representatives of the free trades unions of the Liberated Areas of China and of the underground trades unions in Kuomintang, China have been making long and hazardous journeys, some covering more than 3,000 miles, across mountains and rivers and through battle lines. Many delegates from Chiang Kai-shek's China, regarded there as "dangerous elements" with a price on their heads, had to disguise themselves to get across the front line. Once inside the Liberated Areas, they were treated as heroes, assisted on their journey and given the best food, shelter and transport that the people could provide.

AMONG THE DELEGATES is Chao Chan-kwei, the most popular "labor hero" of the Liberated Areas, famous for his untiring search for new and better methods of production. Chao learned to read only ten years ago.

A woman delegate, 28-year-old Li Feng-lien, from Yenai, the famous centre of the Liberated Areas of China freed from Kuomintang occupation in April, this year, is a "labor heroine" and a member of the Yenai Border Region People's Political Council. As a child of three, she was sold to a landlord and at 14 ran away to escape his tyranny and joined the Chinese Red Army (before the anti-Japanese war, the People's Armies were called the Red Army).

Liu Ning-i, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Congress told your correspondent that its significance is that "the seizure of the initiative by the People's Armies."

Some nine million food packages sent here on the eve of the elections had that effect. It makes the formation of a fascist movement easier. The working class resists. And the government replies by using one third of a hopeless deficit budget for a third of a million police and soldiers.

This is why, as Mauro Scoccimaro, the Communist economic expert and former finance minister explained in the Senate on June 24, the Communists oppose the Marshall Plan. And he added details for which I have no room: the interesting fact that Italy occupies a very low rank in the Marshall Plan system and actually faces discrimination by comparison with Britain, the Benelux countries and western Germany.

The Communists are not alone. Sections of Italian industrialists—those who are not readily bought off—are beginning to see the light.

AMG Restores Farben To Former Nazi Owners

BERLIN (Telepress).—The main task of the German so-called "I.G. Farben Dispersal Panel" in Bizonia will be to "disperse" the individual I.G. Farben plants into the hands of German capitalists.

This procedure will be supervised by the Anglo-American Farben Control Board whose main interest is to see that the 50 major Farben plants in Bizonia are sold only to German industrialist and financial groups approved by the American Military Government.

The announcement by the U. S. Military Government spokesman that I. G. Farben "will become a purely German affair," and the statement by an American I. G. Farben Control officer that, according to "Allied" regulations, individual Farben plants can be sold only to German nationals, confirm, as Telepress disclosed at the beginning of April, that a joint decision was taken by the U. S. State and Defense Departments to restore I. G. Farben to German ownership.

Although it was known then in Washington that an order had been issued to return I. G. Farben to its Nazi owners, this was to be kept strictly secret in Germany, and it was not written, but given verbally to U. S. Military Governor General Clay.

THE WASHINGTON DECISION on I. G. Farben, as well as the directives to halt the de-cartelization of Western German industry in general, were communicated by General Clay to his de-cartelization chief, Richard Broxson.

General Clay, who made himself sole judge on which western German monopolies should be broken up and which left intact, ordered that the personnel of the U. S. Military Government's de-cartelization Division be cut by 75 percent, and that the Division restrict its activities to writing letters to the German monopolies recommending them

to sever their cartel ties.

Realization of the Washington decision had to wait until the Nuremberg U. S. Tribunal had pronounced its verdict in the trial of 22 former I. G. Farben directors. Well aware that severe verdicts could prejudice the carrying out of Washington's plan, General Clay used the utmost pressure on the court to secure the acquittal of the whole lot. He also wrote to Defence Secretary Forrestal asking him to sponsor the acquittal of the directors on the grounds that their imprisonment would hinder future cooperation between the U. S. Military Government and German industry.

A WEEK before the Nuremberg trial concluded, Clay sent his Chief of Staff, his first aide-de-camp and the Chief of the U. S. Military Government's Economic Division, to have private conversations with the defendants. After the conversation the defendants' counsels advised a member of their families that they would be acquitted.

The most flagrant violation of Potsdam yet, this was all laid down in accordance with the wishes of the Du Pont, Rockefeller and Morgan interests, whose cartel agreements with I. G. Farben are of long standing and who agreed with I. G. Farben to let the war affect business as little as possible.

Defense Secretary Forrestal, as Wall Street's representative in the U. S. Government, fully appreciated their arguments that if Washington wanted to build up western Germany's industrial potential, it must not interfere with standing business agreements between the German and U. S. cartels, and must not break up the structure of German industry.

WITHIN THE LIBERATED AREAS, different trades unions have established different working conditions and welfare facilities and have different trades union functions and rights. The last available figures for membership in the Liberated Areas give a total of 1,635,676 members, and it is expected that the present congress will show a big increase.

In the Kuomintang controlled areas, there are big clandestine unions engaged in the difficult task of trying to win a bare subsistence level for the workers, and in the underground struggle against Chiang Kai-shek.

Delegates are present from the Chinese Association of Labor, whose president, Mr. Chu Hsueh-fan, is now in Harbin, and whose headquarters is now in Hong Kong, where it was driven by Kuomintang persecution.

A wide diversity of problems faces the Congress. While the delegates have been gathering in Harbin they have expressed a universal design for a greater unity of all Chinese workers as the means of hastening the liberation of all China. The demand for a general directing organization which can give offensive leadership to all the trades unions throughout China came from delegates from the Liberated Areas and from Kuomintang controlled China alike.

AT A PRELIMINARY SESSION of the delegates held on July 31, it was unanimously decided that an "all China Federation of Labor" should be established by the Congress, which should be called the "Sixth All-China Labor Conference." The delegates want a broad program for the Labor movement of all China, to include a definition of the workers' attitude to the economic policy of China's New Democracy, to developing industry and production and their relations with capital and nationalized industry.

A telegram from Mr. Albert J. Fitzgerald, Chairman of the National Labor Committee of the Wallace and Taylor Presidential Committee in the United States was among the many messages of greeting received by the Congress.



Discovers Uranium on Ranch: Cattle rancher Albert B. Marshall, 62, points to the hills on his acreage in the mountainous Marshall Canyon, north of Beaumont, Calif., where he discovered uranium. The metallic element is used in the making of atomic bombs and more peaceful radioactive substances.

They Find Asylum Here, But Not If They're Anti-Fascist

By Art Shields

The State Department's declaration that it has always given the "right of asylum" to all political refugees is as phony as the legendary nine dollar bill. The Government

was trying to deport five anti-fascists to their executioners in Greece and Spain at the very time that State Department's information officer, Michael J. McDermott, was talking of the "right of asylum" for Mme. Kosenkina and Mikhail Samarine.

The "right of asylum" has never applied to anti-fascists.

Nevertheless McDermott talked unctuously of the "right of asylum," when he tried to explain to reporters why the Government was rejecting the Soviet ambassador's demand for the return of the school teacher, Mikhail Samarine.

Samarine had been whisked away on what the Countess Tolstoy called an "underground railroad," on the day he was scheduled to sail for his homeland. "The 'underground railroad' had delivered Samarine to FBI headquarters in New York, and he has since been subpoenaed as a witness by the House Un-American Committee.

Any people who "claim" that "it would be dangerous for them to return are given asylum in the United States," McDermott asserted.

Asylum has always been given—even in the case of Spanish Republicans—the State Department's spokesmen insisted.

UNFORTUNATELY McDermott hadn't checked his facts with the Department of Justice.

FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover, could have told McDermott that the Department was attempting—at that very moment—to deport two active anti-fascists to Franco's firing squads in Spain.

No "right of asylum" for them! Hoover and the immigration authorities were also trying to send three Greek anti-fascists to Sophoulis's killers in Athens.

No "right of asylum" for them. The Department does not claim that one of the Spanish Diplomat Spaniards, Francisco Mancilla, is a Communist, or ever has been.

Mancilla had dared, however, to serve under Foreign Minister Del Vayo of Spain, on the Spanish Republican Government's diplomatic staff in Venezuela in 1937.

He had also dared to go to Cuba in 1938 to edit *Cronica de Espana*, the largest anti-fascist magazine in the island. He came here on a diplomatic visa in 1939 and tried

to become a legal resident during the war. But no "asylum" for him. The Department of Justice ordered Mancilla deported in 1937—and would have sent him to Franco already if the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born hadn't intervened through Attorney Isadore Englander.

JUAN DIAZ, another Spanish Republican, who came here 32 years ago, had seven American children and an American wife—and **FOUGHT IN SPAIN**—has also been ordered deported.

Diaz, a former organizer for the CIO's Food and Tobacco Workers union in the Alaska canneries, was defended by Englander on behalf of the American Committee, however. So the executioners haven't gotten him yet. He may be snatched from his home in San Francisco any day, however.

The American Committee's success in rallying mass support behind its legal defenses has also kept the following good American Greek anti-fascists from the firing squads in Athens after the Department of Justice ordered them deported:

Peter Harislaides, writer for the anti-fascist Greek American Tribune of New York City, who came from the Aegean Isle of Samos 32 years ago;

Socrates Economides, 62, who came from Greece in 1907, and fought in Spain with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade;

Leon Callow, father of eight American children, and member of the United Steel Workers in Niles, Ohio.

ANOTHER ANTI-FASCIST was barely saved from the Athens' government's murderers when the American Committee got permission to send him to Yugoslavia instead.

This man, Triphon Buzzeff, who came here from the part of Macedonia claimed by Greece, had roused the Department of Justice's enmity by fighting against Franco in Spain.

The State Department, meanwhile, is still running in fascists from many European countries. More than 200 fascist Estonians, some of whom actively helped Hitler during the war, have been given "asylum" in America since fascism was defeated in their former home-

Charge Un-Americans 'Killed Harry White'

The death of Harry Dexter White this week focused national attention on the blackmailing, terroristic activities of the Un-American Committee. White, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, died of a heart attack which his family, physicians and many others categorically attributed to the cruel harassment of Rep. J. Parnell Thomas and his committee.

White, 56, and highest ranking ex-government official to be smeared in the current "spy" extravaganza, died Monday at his Fitzwilliam, N. H., summer home. He had testified only three days earlier before the Thomas Committee, when he termed "unqualifiedly false" the spy charges leveled by neurotic stoolpigeon Elizabeth Bentley and Time editor-FBI aide Whittaker Chambers.

The New Deal official and noted international monetary expert had pencilled a private note to the bullying Un-American boss, GOP'er Thomas, that his bad heart could not stand too much strain without frequent rest periods.

Henry A. Wallace, Progressive Party presidential candidate, in a tribute to his friend and longtime government associate, denounced Thomas for having gone so far "as to refuse to heed his (White's) request." Instead, Wallace charged, "Mr. Thomas showed no concern." He "made snide jokes about the witness' condition."

White, who resigned from government service in 1947 because of his ill health, was forced through a "grueling, witch hunting 72-page cross-examination," Wallace declared.

Another associate of White, Frank Coe, secretary of the International Monetary Fund also accused the Un-Americans of responsibility in his death.

"In my opinion," Coe said "Harry White did not die—he was killed. He was killed slowly and cruelly by insidious slander, ceaseless investigation, and finally, when his strength was gone, by public slander."

Even the tory New York Times editorially rebuked the Un-American Committee on Wednesday for having denied White "the due protections of the law, with having permitted witnesses to make unsubstantiated statements of which the accused learned only through public sources, and by so doing ignoring the Bill of Rights and outraging our American sense of justice."

WHITE'S HEART FAILURE, the Times said, was "brought about by years of arduous government service and aggravated by the ordeal which he had to pass during the committee hearings."

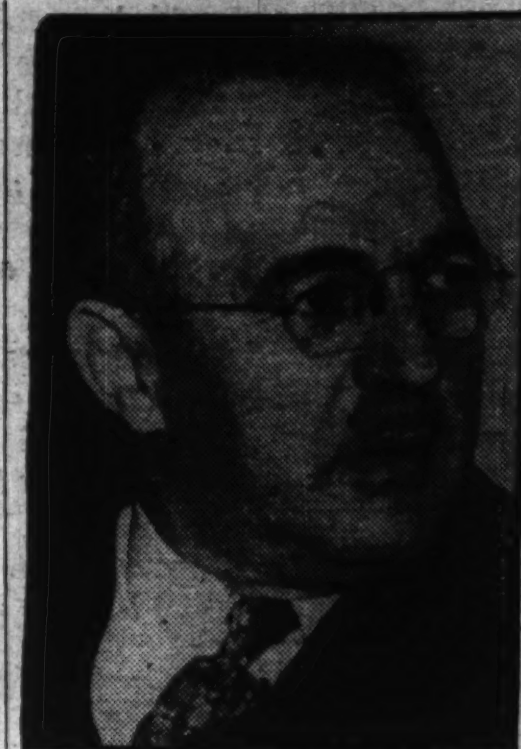
In the New York Star, columnist I. F. Stone, in a tribute to White declared: "His crime was that he belonged to a group of men who helped to make democracy work at home and hoped to make international collaboration work abroad."

"That is why the Rankins, the Hearsts, the Peglers, the peddlers of poison, and the paid hounds of slander, leaped on him in hate. Killing White was but an incident in the war being waged to kill the free America which bred him."

Of the entire spy circus in which White was a casualty, members of the National Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions declared:

"The current 'spy' investigations . . . pave the way for reaction and fascism . . . They have served only one purpose—to destroy further the constitutional rights of Americans and to substitute trial by public inquisition for trial by jury."

White was a Harvard graduate. He joined the Treasury Department in 1934, became director of its Monetary Research Division the same year and was appointed Assistant in 1945. He helped draw up



HARRY DEXTER WHITE
Victim of Un-Americans

fascist "investigators," in "freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom of press, freedom of criticism and freedom of movement." He believed in "equality of opportunity," "in the goal of increasing "political, economic and emotional security for all," in the eradication of "discrimination in any form."

These were among the principles, White declared, which he was "prepared to defend at any time—with my life if need be."

Three days later White was dead.



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Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

THE Western countries are indignant because they can't share control of the Danube. By way of reprisal, they may refuse to let the Danube countries control navigation on the Mississippi.

Labor Defense Body Seeks \$250,000

"The Civil Rights Congress has undertaken full responsibility for organizing and conducting the trial and other phases of the defense of the 12 indicted leaders of the Communist Party," it announced today.

To discharge this responsibility for the protection of the Constitution of the United States, Civil Rights Congress announced the launching of a campaign from Sept. 1 to Oct. 15, to raise \$250,000.

This \$250,000 will be used to obtain the finest attorneys possible for the defendants and to bring the facts behind the indictments to millions of Americans through newspaper advertising, radio programs and other means of communication so as to penetrate the iron curtain that has been thrown around the truth in this case.

"The Civil Rights Congress comes into this case firmly convinced that, embodied in this fight for the civil rights of the Communist Party and its members, are the fundamental and

inalienable rights guaranteed by our Constitution to labor, to all racial, national and religious minorities, to the organized and unorganized progressive and liberal forces of America.

"The imperative necessity of victory in this case, we believe, finds full and complete affirmation in the histories of fascist development in Italy and Germany and in the fall of France. The key to the rise of fascism in these countries was the attempt to suppress and outlaw the Communist Parties. No nation has attempted this and remained free.

"It is of vital significance that the indictments of these men took place immediately after the people had rallied to defeat the unconscionable Mundt Bill. These indictments constitute an attempt through the courts to outlaw a legal and duly constituted American political party and thereby to deny to all its members and supporters the right of freedom of speech and assembly. . . .

"To uphold these rights, we have in this defense assigned ourselves the task of raising \$250,000.

"We call upon all progressive Americans to join with us in this endeavor.

"No group is too small to participate in this drive; no organization too large.

"Meetings must be called from coast to coast and border to border.

"Members of the indicted group are available for many of these meetings.

"In churches and colleges, trade unions and gatherings of Americans everywhere, the voice of protest must be heard.

"For the protection of civil rights, for the defense of our Constitution, we must successfully defend the liberties of Communists.

"We urge every American to contribute the maximum possible for the defense of our nation's freedom.

"Rush your contribution immediately to Civil Rights Congress at 205 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y."

Gov't Aids Indicted Banker; Court Prejudges Communists

By Harry Raymond

Nine of the 12 Communist Party leaders, indicted on a federal frame-up charge of advocating overthrow of the U.S. government by force and violence, have been denied by court order, pending trial Sept. 27, the right to work and carry on political activity outside of New York. Gus Hall, one of the indicted 12, has been restricted by the same court to the area of Cleveland. But that's not the way the government treats a banker under indictment. A. H. Giannini, big boss of the Bank of America, facing trial next October on charges of violating the Anti-Trust Law, has been given full right to travel anywhere he wants to go. And the Treasury Department, out of its kindness of heart, has been quietly issuing licenses for new branches



A. H. GIANNINI
Bank of America Head

of Giannini's vast banking network, which, according to the indictment, is an illegal enterprise.

The Communists, however, have not only been denied the right fully to carry out their political activity, but their case was prejudged last week by Judge Harold Medina.

The 12 Communists, through attorney Abraham Unger, asked Medina to extend the case until Nov. 23 in order to prepare proper motions challenging the constitutionality of the indictments. Medina reluctantly granted the defendants an extension until Sept. 27. He said:

"The quicker this case gets disposed of with finality, the better for all concerned." He added:

"If we let them do that sort of thing (carry out their political work), they will destroy the government. . . . No, they merely want to wait until they get everything set, then the acts will come."

Denied the right to leave New York, the area of the Federal Court Southern District, are William Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis, Benjamin J. Davis, Henry Winston, John Williamson, Jacob Stachel, John Gates, Robert Thompson and Irving Potash.

Gus Hall, Ohio State party chairman, is not even permitted to travel meanwhile from Cleveland to New York to consult his attorneys, despite the fact that he must come here for trial on Sept. 27.

First Target of the Enemy

EUGENE DENNIS ENJOYS THE HONOR OF BEING
A 'BRAZEN' CHAMPION OF AMERICANS' INTERESTS

By Joseph North

The big Westerner came out of Seattle several decades ago to take his unflinching stand with the common man, which explains why J. Parnell Thomas has him at the very beginning of his little black book. You can, they say, tell a man by the enemies he makes. Throughout his quarter-century of redoubtable service to the working class and the nation, evil little men have been putting his name down on their black list, like the cop who wrote on the police blotter, in Los Angeles, back on Nov. 29, 1929:

"This defendant is a well-known Communist leader in Southern California and is an active organizer throughout this district. He brazenly advocates the principles of the Communist Party."

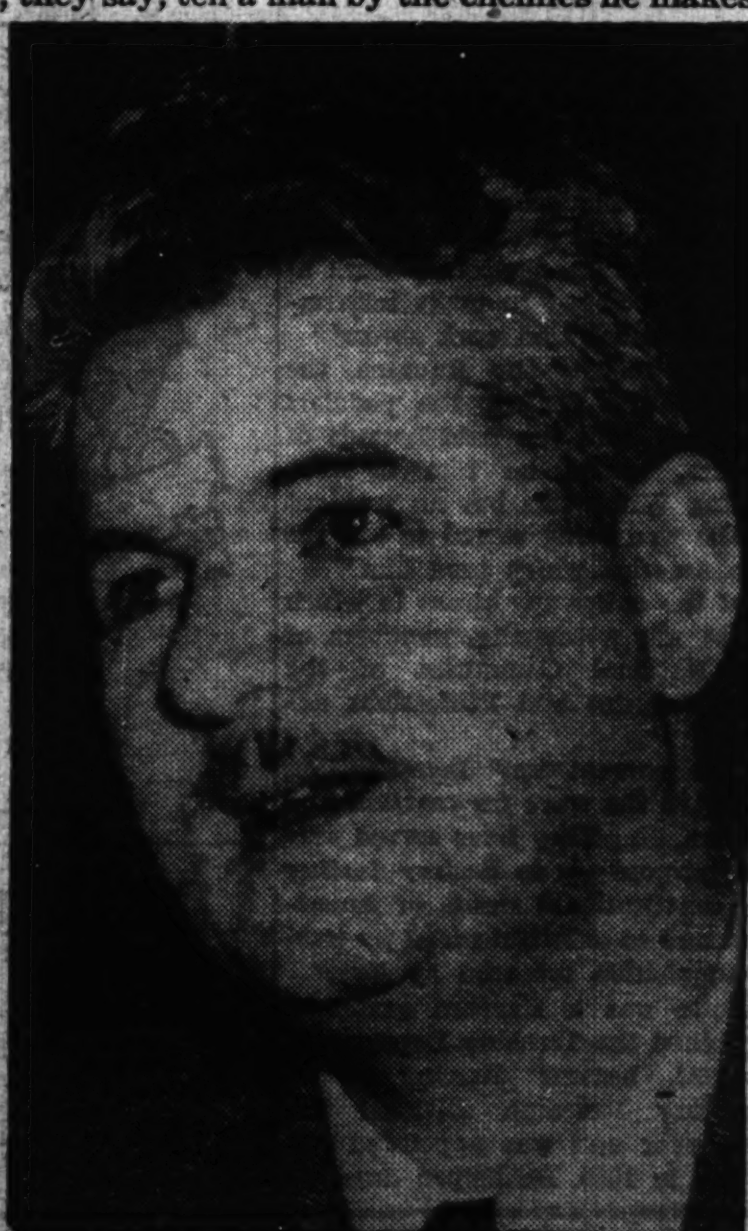
After 19 years, the gilded cops who run our administration along police-state lines, have scarcely improved on that formulation. It is the gist of capitalism's charges against the Communist leader.

Brazenly, since that's the word they want to use, he has contended that poverty, inherent in capitalism, is intolerable. Brazenly, he has put everything his six-foot frame has into a battle against the war-breeding corporations; brazenly, he has advocated peace and prosperity. Brazenly, he has upheld the Bill of Rights, and brazenly, he has taught that America can win those blessings permanently only through a planned economy owned and run by the people. The word for it is socialism—and that's Gene Dennis' crime.

SO THEY COULDN'T WAIT to tag this patriot with the dreamed-up charge of "force and violence," but sentenced him to a year's jail some months ago. "Contempt of Congress," J. Parnell Thomas fumed after the big Westerner had calmly stripped the Un-Americans of their pretense at "constitutionality."

If you can tell a man by the enemies he makes, you can also tell him by the company he keeps. Let's start somewhere back near the beginning, in the middle Twenties.

Leo Gallagher, veteran labor lawyer of the West Coast, remembers Dennis as he was some 18 years ago when he defended him against the Los Angeles Red Squad, a terrorist police outfit, particularly adept at frame-up. Those were the days when Dennis had already seen the inside of a half dozen



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(Continued on Page 14)



Workers' Challenge Of T-H Due Soon As Contracts Expire

From here on out the chips are down in the Taft-Hartley fight. One year ago today marked the end of the 60-day "period of grace" permitted before all features of the law went into effect. Hundreds of unions got in under the deadline and signed contracts with closed-shop and other provisions now outlawed. Now, however, most of these contracts face expiration.

The effects can already be seen in the New York City department store fight, in the Unilever strikebreaking in Dayton, O., in the National Labor Relations Board attacks on the maritime hiring halls, in the NLRB decisions against the AFL International Typographical Union, in the attempts of publishers to limit jurisdiction of the Newspaper Guild by separating "administrative," "professional" and other groups.

DESPITE THE RED-BAITING headlines, Taft-Hartleyism has hit out with equal vigor against both "right" and "left" unions. As a matter of fact, the progressive United Electrical Workers, a union which has refused to sign non-Communist affidavits, has established one of the best organizing records.

Another "left" gain, which was obscured by the department store inquisitions, was the success of CIO Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Local 65 in renewing nearly all of its contracts covering their 13,000 members. These agreements, containing raises and strong union security clauses, were announced shortly after the right wing international executive board of the union ordered all local officers to

sign Taft-Hartley affidavits or be removed from office.

Main reason for Local 65's success was its refusal to be sidetracked by red-baiting ruses or Taft-Hartley procedures. The local had prepared for a general strike, if necessary, and its members had put aside a half-million dollar strike fund to be used in such an eventuality.

HIDDEN BY THE HUNGER of the commercial press for lurid "red" headlines, was the fact that T-H committees were hitting equally as hard at conservative unions. While store union leaders were being grilled in New York, a congressional committee moved in on AFL Teamsters Local 138, hauled in its leaders and virtually broke a strike in the same city.

The papers did not headline the attack on the teamsters; many did not even carry the story.

While the membership of all unions is being hit, most CIO and AFL leaders continue to sound off with thunderous phrases about repealing the law and then proceed to back the politicians who brought on the law. Further, some of them, like Samuel Wolchok, president of CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees, even try to use the law to purge all opposition.

As the law, however, continues to do its part in attacking labor's living standards, the workers look for a way to fight back—and they are finding it in a policy of no compromise with Taft-Hartley and support for the Progressive Party.

Chattanooga Adds Negroes to Police

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—For the first time since Reconstruction, Chattanooga has added Negroes to the police force. On Aug. 11, after 50 years had passed, seven Negro uniformed policemen were sworn in and began work.

Thus Chattanooga can be added to the list of other Southern cities which have taken this step. This development was made possible primarily by the pressure and insistence of the Negro community and many white citizens.

Retail Butchers Join Growing Meat Strike

By Louise Mitchell

Numerous retail butchers joined with consumers this week in the boycott against high prices. The meat industry showed definite signs of declining sales resulting from the double-edge sword of exorbitant prices and buyers resistance. Mass demonstrations were staged against packinghouse and meat trust offices. Picket lines before large chain stores continued throughout the second week of the boycott started as a rebellion against soaring living costs.

In New York City where the boycott was led by the New York Tenant Council, cooperating with consumer, labor and women's groups, Harlem housewives picketed Swifts and Armours packing plants in their community. The numerous affiliates of the Council repeated the picketing stunts of the week before with increased cooperation from retail butchers, some of whom closed down for a day.

CLOSE TO 300 BUTCHERS in the Washington Heights area joined the boycott by closing for a day. Butchers in the First Avenue area between Fifth and 14 Sts., also protested by closing down for two hours on Saturday, their busiest sales day. The United Kosher Butchers Assn., composed of 100 members, also joined in. In areas where butchers cooperated but A & P stores and other chain outlets refused, the consumers picketed these stores.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio and Leo Isacson marched with CIO members, tenants and consumers on Thursday, and picketed the offices of the American Meat Institute, 551 Fifth Ave. The Institute, national lobby for the meat trust, played a key role in killing price controls on meat.

Leaflets were distributed to the public showing that the fantastic increase in meat prices since 1945 is matched by a 300 percent increase in profits by the Big Four—Wilson, Armour, Swift and Cudahy.

The City CIO Council, which sponsored the protest, condemned the "depression diets" which the trusts were forcing on the people as a result of runaway inflation.

In New York, the Congress of American Women, International Workers Order, New York State Communist Party, Women for Wallace, Labor Committee for Wallace and Taylor supported the boycott.

LAST WEEK-END the Department of Agriculture admitted that consumers were buying meat "by the dollar and not by the pound." It reported a steady decline in meat sales since June.

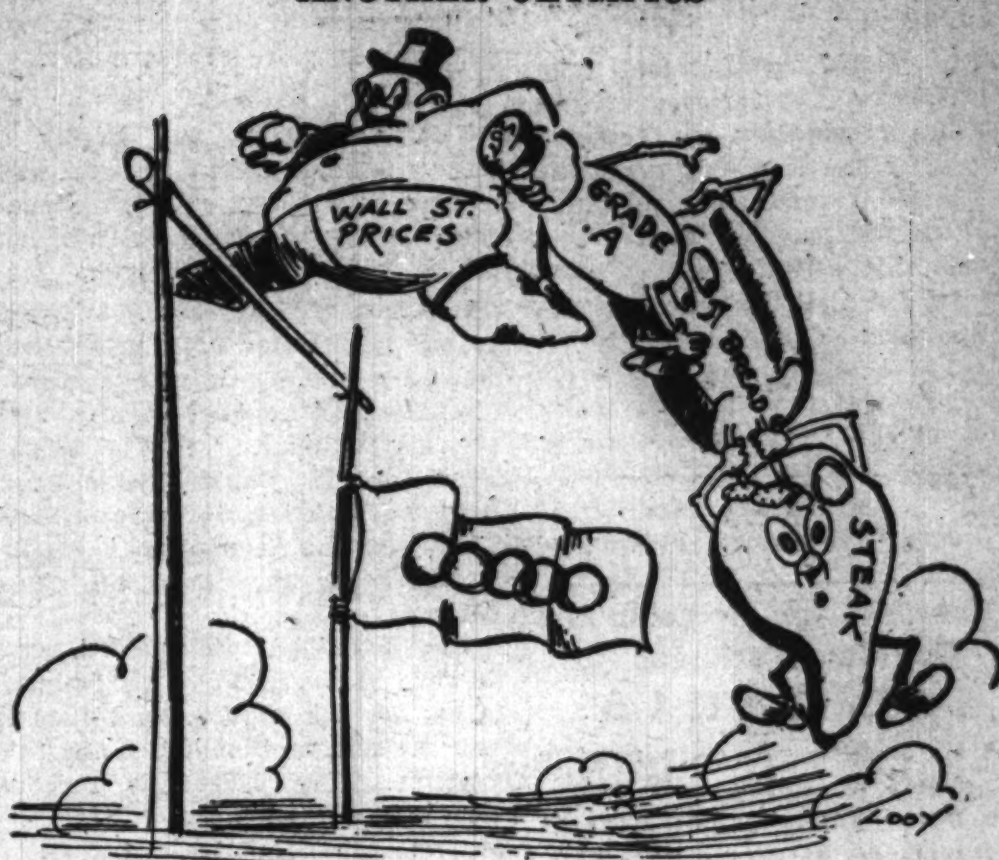
The boycott was continued for a second week in many large cities throughout the country, including Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Denver, Milwaukee, upstate New York, Elizabeth, Newark and others.

Howard Fast to Talk On Fascist Danger

Howard Fast, noted novelist, and author of "Freedom Road," "The Last Frontier," and other stories of American struggles for freedom, will speak at the Jefferson School Forum, tonight (Sunday) at 8:45 p.m., on "The Novelist and the Struggle Against Fascism."

Fast, himself, under indictment in connection with his activities with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, will discuss the impact on the novelist of the current drive to fascism in the U. S., and the role the novel can play in the anti-fascist fight.

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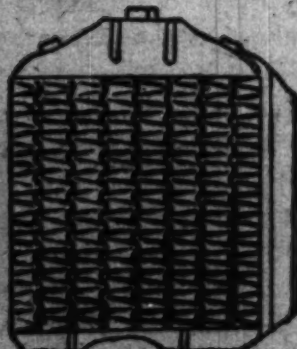
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Dewey Decreed Death Of Housing, HCL Curb

By Max Gordon

Governor Thomas E. Dewey played no small part in the failure of the special session of Congress to take action on civil rights, housing and price control at the recent session of Congress, according to reports gradually leaking out of Washington.

The special session took place after Dewey had received the Republican nomination for President. As titular head of the party, and as the man supposedly most interested in the political effects of the session, his attitude was naturally key to the actions of the Republican-controlled Congress.

It has been learned that he decided to intervene actively in behalf of only two measures, the

\$65,000,000 loan to the UN to build its new home in New York, and an amended Displaced Persons Act.

THE UN LOAN was hardly a serious issue, and was a cheap way to pose as a friend of international cooperation, which the American people favor overwhelmingly.

The Displaced Persons Act passed by the last session of Congress has created a first rate scandal because of its shocking anti-Semitic and pro-fascist quotas. Dewey calculated that he would emerge as a hero by insisting it be amended. This would also remove a highly embarrassing issue from the campaign.

The UN loan was passed, and Dewey, in his usual slick fashion, is getting the word around that it was his intervention that made this possible. The Displaced Persons Act was not amended.

AS FOR ALL OTHER important business before the session, Dewey's attitude was that Congress should close up shop and go home as quickly as possible.

He was especially anxious that nothing be done by the GOP leadership on the civil rights question, because he has high hopes of cracking the South with the aid of some of the Dixiecrat crowd. GOP initiative in passing civil rights legislation would kill these hopes.

Friends of the Taft-Hartley-Wagner housing bill pleaded with Dewey to throw his weight against Republican House leaders who were holding up the measure because they opposed its public housing features.

Dewey refused to intervene. The fact is that he has always been hostile to public housing. He has been forced to dole out state funds for housing projects because the New York State constitution provides for such housing, the people voted for it in referendum, and failure to act would have killed him politically.

At that, the 1943 session of the New York Legislature mysteriously "lost" a public housing measure in transit between Assembly and Senate; and the 1944, '45 and '46 sessions appropriated housing credits in small doses, thereby holding up post-war construction because of lack of proper planning.

IN 1947, Dewey tried to get away with no housing appropriation by some sleight-of-hand statistics. He was caught at it. A hue and cry arose throughout the state, and he was forced to shell out, but only enough to take care of the increased cost of putting up projects already in the works.

This year he proposed no appropriation, and his subservient Legislature voted none.

THE GOVERNOR'S RECORD regarding price controls is just as reactionary, if not worse. Throughout the war period, he sniped at them as hindrances to "free enterprise" and took the regular line of the inflation crowd regarding government "bureaucracy" and "interference in business."

He privately opposed any genuine measures to curb inflation at the special session.

South Africa Uses Dixie Methods

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (ALN).—South African jails are used as a source of slave labor by big farmers here. Negroes are picked up for violating Jimcrow laws, kept in jail till some farmer buys them out and takes them off to his land to work for as long as "gratitude" and threats will make them.



THE DOOR IS ALWAYS OPEN at the Ocean Front Tenant's League, 267 Neptune Ave., Brighton. Here a mother brings her two children as she comes to the headquarters for advice. —The Worker Photo by Peter

Brighton's Tenants League Guards Homes of Thousands

By Olive Sutton

The landlord held her by hands and wrists while his daughter beat her. There were scratches on the young woman's hands, and her shoulder and back still ached from strain. Her 76-year-old mother, she said, had seen it all from the dark stairway that

port it in the morning." She left, the uncertainty gone out of her face.

SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION in 1945, the Ocean Front Tenants League has become an established part of community life in Brighton Beach. Over 1,700 citizens of the 90,000 people are members. The League handles about 75 cases a week in the summer; the figure, Mrs. Lee Maran, executive secretary told me, would double with the advent of fall and its peculiar problems.

Brighton, a teeming resort all summer, would be a landlord's paradise if it weren't for the Tenants League. In the summer, exorbitant rents. In the fall and spring, the old business—dispossession against year-round tenants to make room for the high-paying summer clientele.

Elderly people, Mrs. Maran said, are among the worst victims. They take furnished rooms out there, she explained, preferring not to live with their children. The landlords find them easily intimidated. They demand higher and higher rentals, want to throw them out to make way for cheap apartment installations which can be rented at exorbitant rates because of the housing crisis.

ONE THING the Tenants League has made a keystone of its struggle for the people is grass-roots organization. A tenant can't do a thing, and the League can't do much for him if he hasn't got the rest of the tenants in his house behind him. Example: Tuesday night three

Negro tenants at 513 and 515 Neptune Ave., came in with a five-day notice to move. Under the League's guidance, they have not paid rent for four months, pending their landlords' correction of violations charged by the O. H. E. The violations were horrendous to read: leaking roof, paneless windows, missing balustrades on the stairs, dirty walls, stairs, falling plaster, toilets out of order for months, sinks unusable because of supports missing, some units being used unlawfully as furnished rooms—and now, one not listed, the sewer dumping into the basement. The case was to go to court; the tenants would not pay until these threats to the health of their families were removed.

You walk down any street in the vicinity of Ocean View Ave. and Neptune this week and you'll see posters—enough, you decide after a few blocks, to reach the length of the boardwalk. They announce a Block Party and Bazaar, a Salute to the State of Israel on Aug. 28, to raise money for Histadrut medical units.

And who but the tenants are on the meat strike picket lines these days?

It all adds up to a very busy community—and a lot of votes for Wallace, Taylor and Lee Pressman, 14th Congressional District candidate. For it's no fun fighting the landlord, going without meat, raising money for medical relief for a people who have had to bleed so many months for their rightful freedom. There have to be changes—Brighton citizens know; in the meantime—they'll hold their own.

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Fascists Forge Issue Of New York Daily in M-Plan Fraud

Hungarian fascists forged a copy of Magyar Jovo (Hungarian Daily Journal) a progressive paper published in New York, to use as a Trojan Horse for smuggling war-inciting and anti-Soviet articles into Hungary. The paper's editor-in-chief, Zoltan Deak, charged yesterday.

A forged edition of the June 30 issue was mailed to Hungary from New York City and distributed in the Hungarian mails on Aug. 12, the date of the authentic edition's arrival in Hungary, Deak told a press conference.

The forged edition contained a front-page article and an editorial on page two which never appeared in the original and which grossly distorted the paper's account of the Cominform criticism of Marshal Tito's regime in Yugoslavia.

The forgery, Deak said, attempted to "present Magyar Jovo as a Communist paper, which we are not, and as a paper supporting the Marshall Plan, which we emphatically do not."

The two papers were available for examination by newspaper reporters and irregularities in type and headlines showed that the fake articles had been pasted over the authentic edition and reproduced by a photo-offset method — "a very expensive process," as Deak pointed out.

The editor of the 47-year-old progressive language paper received the forged edition from his correspondent in Hungary Tuesday. It was circulated there to "select addresses," he said, not to the few hundred Magyar Jovo subscribers. **CARRIES LIES**

The front-page article in the forged edition featured bald-faced lies such as "... the Italian, French and American members (of the Communist Parties) tried to speak in behalf of Tito in Moscow. They couldn't do anything else."

Typical of its attempt to brand Magyar Jovo as a dissident Communist paper was the sentence: "The members of our party living throughout the world were startled by the news of the unprecedented attack of the Cominform on Marshall Tito."

The editorial sought to incite Hungarian readers with Marshall Plan bait, asserting that the Cominform criticism was Moscow-dictated and arose from Tito's attempt to join the Marshall Plan.

"Yes," it declaimed, "let the people's democracies share the gifts of the Marshall Plan as long as its burden has been placed on the citizens of America."

It urged Hungarians "to take their fate in their own hands as Comrade Tito did and free themselves from the iron fist of the politburo."

Terming the forgery "journalistic piracy," Deak said Magyar Jovo



would use every available method to ascertain the facts and perpetrators of the forgery. Pending arrival of further information from Hungary, no investigation has been started.

Magyar Jovo did not comment editorially on the Cominform statement until the following day, the editor said. He told reporters it then expressed the hope that the Yugoslav people would be able to solve their difficulties, and expressed sympathy for them and paid tribute to their contributions in the war.

The paper's authentic story on the Cominform statement was run under the head "Cominform Sharply Criticizes Leaders of Yugoslavia," and was based on a United Press dispatch.

Magyar Jovo, Deak told the press

conference, has supported the Hungarian people in their struggle against fascism for many years, from the time of the Horthy dictatorship 25 years ago. It has also campaigned for their relief and rehabilitation, and consistently supported their struggle for an independent, democratic government, which gave birth to the present coalition.

"Such an attack on the freedom and integrity of an American newspaper," Deak declared, "suggests new hazards for publications whose main concern is the peace of the world, and who seek this through international cooperation and the United Nations instead of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan."



Fly Plasma to Israel: Ready to take off with the fifth shipment of blood plasma for Israel's wounded fighters, the air freighter "Lifeline to Israel" is shown at the Teterboro, N. J., airport. The life-saving cargo, which also includes gas gangrene anti-toxin and tetanus anti-toxin serum, is sponsored by the Red Magen David for Palestine, Israel's equivalent to the Red Cross. Congressman Emanuel Celler (D-NY) is at right.

Tokio Unions Say Fascism Is Returning

TOKYO (Telepress). — "Japan's war-guilty rulers are violating the Potsdam declaration, given us by the democratic forces of the world, and are reviving fascism," trade unions representing four million workers charged here.

Addressed to "all people in the world who love freedom and peace," the statement was issued after General Douglas MacArthur directed Prime Minister Hiroshi Ashida to deprive government workers of collective bargaining and the right to strike.

The unions denounced Ashida for enforcing the ban and charged him with using it to promote the revival of fascism. The Railway Workers Union demanded resignation of the Ashida government. The Communications Workers Union said the ban was a violation of the constitution.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1948

Frame-Ups — A Growing Export

THE official list of Marshall Plan exports does not mention our leading export in the "cold war"—frame-ups against Communists.

Following immediately upon the Truman Administration's indictment of the leaders of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. on the frame-up charge of "force and violence," the Cuban police tried the same stunt on the Cuban Communists.

Cuban officials, closely tied in with the Wall Street Sugar Trust, tried to frame 32 Cuban Communists. They prepared secret indictments, hoping to spring them in court without informing the victims. In this way, they planned to inform the country that the Communists were "fleeing" Cuba. This was to be the excuse for widespread raids and violence against Cuban workingclass organizations.

A NEAT scheme. But it backfired. The Cuban Communists discovered it. They told the country the true story.

Reports from Cuba indicate that our Embassy there was implicated in this sneak attack.

Is this another one of the "Project X" jobs. Project X is the secret fund in Washington for fomenting disorder, espionage and sabotage in countries with popular, democratic governments which side with the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace.

IT'S A FUNNY thing, but wherever the Marshall Plan makes its appearance, it is quickly followed by the flouting of democratic liberty, raids on labor unions, and anti-Communist persecution.

In France, the arrival of Marshall Plan "aid" (mostly raw materials) was followed by a pledge that France would not build up its own industries, and by the dismissal of Communists from the Government. That the French Communists got the biggest vote of all parties made no difference. The price of Marshall Plan "aid" was violation of the French Constitution. The same pressure was felt in Italy. It is felt everywhere. The British had to scrap their nationalization plans.

Down in Chile, they are hunting Communists. Chile wants Marshall Plan "aid." It qualifies for it by wiping out democratic liberty.

BUT IS is not only overseas that the Marshall Plan spells danger for democratic liberty. It is just as true here at home.

The announcement of the Marshall Plan last year said that it was merely a relief scheme to help the hungry and speed recovery. But, it soon turned out that the "recovery" that was meant was the recovery of fascism in Germany, and the revival of reaction everywhere with the help of our guns and money.

On top of that, it turned out that any citizen here at home who questioned the noble motives of this scheme was branded as "disloyal." Since the announcement of the Marshall Plan, there has been a steady rise in the hysteria of red-baiting and "loyalty" witchhunts. The Marshall Plan and the House Un-American Committee go together.

The Marshall Plan is exporting the witchhunt tactics which the Un-American Committee is using to cripple all political opposition at home.

Hence, the indictments leveled against the Communist Party leaders. Hence, the conspiracy to outlaw the Communist Party with the Mundt Bill. Hence, the jail sentences against anti-fascists like Howard Fast, Dr. Barsky, Dr. Bradley, Gerhard Eisler, and Eugene Dennis, Communist Party secretary.

Look at the record. Doesn't it prove that the anti-democratic witchhunt has increased since the Marshall Plan? Both abroad and here at home?

The record tells the story. The Marshall Plan's "cold war" is aimed no less against the American public than against the Communists and democratic movements of Cuba, China, France, Chile or Italy.



Face to Face

'New York's Finest'
At Last Get Their Man

By Benjamin J. Davis

IT IS like pulling eye-teeth from a rhinoceros to get "New York's finest" interested in tracking down hoodlum violence against Negroes, Jews and other minorities, or in prevailing upon them to stop their own police brutality.

The most immediate obstacle to our effort is "muss-em-up" Police Commissioner Wallander, whose political skin is fully as thick as that of a pachyderm, considering

the wide and incessant protests that have bounced off him. The chief source of responsibility, however, is none other than Mayor O'Dwyer, who must know that the people are up in arms against Wallander and his vicious policies and are clamoring for his removal. But though policemen beat striking workers to the ground, and though Willie Milton and several other Negroes have been lawlessly slain by quick-trigger cops, O'Dwyer hangs on to Wallander and rewards his villainy with high praise and frequent, ceremonial decorations.

"New York's finest" may be sluggish on matters under their direct jurisdiction, but they are aggressively alert in injecting themselves into complicated international incidents. They cannot apprehend one fascist gangster, yet they think nothing of handing a summons to the whole Soviet Union, or to its official diplomatic representatives. As the saying goes: fools rush in where angels fear to tread.

NO one can say that "New York's finest" don't have big ideas, even though they haven't yet realized that the rhinoceros is in America or anywhere else big enough to hold the 200,000,000

Soviet citizens. In fact, there is no jail big enough to hold all the democratic souls in New York. So it really is ridiculous for the "finest" to start policing the Soviet Union. Ask Hitler!

It is obvious that what the cops did in trespassing upon the Soviet Consulate was perpetrated in collusion with the State Department, the Czarist Tolstoy gangsters, the FBI, and assorted stool-pigeons and provocateurs. The State Department pretends that it is protecting Russians from the big, bad Soviet bear, and that its delicate sensibilities are outraged that a Russian should be forced to "act against his or her will." It is for the Soviet Government to deal with its nationals. But it is for the American people to express their views on the conduct of the American Government.

DOES the bi-partisan Truman Administration compel Negroes, trade unionists, monopoly-gouged consumers and others to do anything "against their will"—or is an answer necessary to that question? Isn't Wall Street, through both major parties in Washington, trying to drag the American people into war, and into domestic fascism against their will? Plainly, it's the American people who need protection—from the policies of Washington!

Why are the bankers in the State Department so worried about justice in the Soviet courts? They are real houses of justice, uncontrolled by bankers, financiers, capitalists and landlords—the Russians do not fear them because they deal harshly with enemies of the people. Russian courts do not frame fighters for the people; they do not indict and attempt to outlaw the party of the working class—the Communist Party. They do not legally lynch members of oppressed nationalities. These "virtues" are reserved only for our capitalist courts, and are not to be taken in the land of socialism.

On the other hand, why doesn't

the State Department interfere when Negroes escape from the real hell-holes of Mississippi, only to be sent back to certain death by some of the very same Republican and Democratic Governors now railing against alleged injustice in the Soviet Union. So the revolting hypocrisy extends all the way from "New York's finest" clean through to the State Department, Truman and the coterie of Wall Street multi-millionaires that surround him. Meanwhile, the GOP and the Democrats are vying with each other to see which can vomit up the most red-baiting in this and the spy hoax.

THE plain truth of the matter is that the consulate incident reveals that the men at the head of our bi-partisan government are resorting to sheer gangsterism, political blackmail and provocations as a part of their drive to whip up a war against the Soviet Union.

The administration's camouflage of "peace talk" to hide its war schemes is not going too well, when it has to stoop to such foul and frenzied tricks.

Millions of Americans will blush with shame. But that is not enough. One has to fight against Wall Street's war program and not be disoriented by Truman's desperate provocations to keep himself in office. One does not merely cuss—he builds the coalition for peace and democracy spearheaded by the Progressive Party, led by Henry Wallace.

Both Mayor O'Dwyer and the police department heads did not fail to ride the publicity wave of Soviet and Communist baiting. They got in their two cents worth. But this won't make the people forget the mounting wave of police violence and killings against Negroes and strikers. Protests will yet penetrate the thick political hides of the Mayor and his henchmen in the City Hall. The eye-teeth will be yanked from the rhinoceros.

World of Labor

Who Owns Corporations? CIO Says 5% of People Do

George Morris is on vacation. In his absence we reprint excerpts from the July, 1948, issue of the CIO's "Economic Outlook."—The Editors.

OF EVERY \$3 spent in America, \$2 goes to corporations. Except for the small farmer, the professional, and the disappearing small business man, corporations are the economic life of our nation.

About 5 percent of the adult population, less than six million people, own stock in corporations. A handful of these six million own a great deal of stock. Most of the stockholders own only a few shares.

Corporations are supposed to be controlled by all the stockholders; but, in practice, the handful who own the large blocks of stock have complete control. Corporation advertisements and radio speeches tell how thousands of people from all walks of life own stock in the corporations. They even tell us the average number of shares stockholders own.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the largest corporation in the world, with more stockholders than any other, is proud of the fact that on the average each stockholder owns about 30 shares. They forget to say that each of the thirty largest stockholders owns an average of more than 35,000 shares. Quite a difference between 30 shares and 35,000. The latest over-all estimate available shows that 5 percent of the stockholders own more than half of the total shares.

THE most authoritative source for the huge ownership of stock by a relatively few is in Treasury Department figures taken from income tax returns. Unfortunately dividend income is lumped in with interest from bonds. Since bonds are more widely held by middle and lower income groups than stocks, these figures understate the concentration of stock ownership. The latest figures available are those for 1945.

The 38 million people with yearly incomes under \$3,000 received on the average \$17 a year from interest and dividends. This amounts to 32¢ a week. The 71 people with a yearly income over \$1,000,000 received on the average over \$750,000 a year from interest and dividends. This amounts to \$14,423 each week!

In 1945 there was one individual who received \$8,595,000 in income from dividends and interest. That is equal to \$165,000 each week! If this individual had his money invested in Chrysler stock, to receive \$8¼ million in dividends, he would own two-thirds of the entire stock, or 2,865,000 shares. The average stock owner whose income is less than \$3,000 receiving \$17 from dividends and interest would own less than 6 shares. Six shares—as compared to 2,865,000 shares!

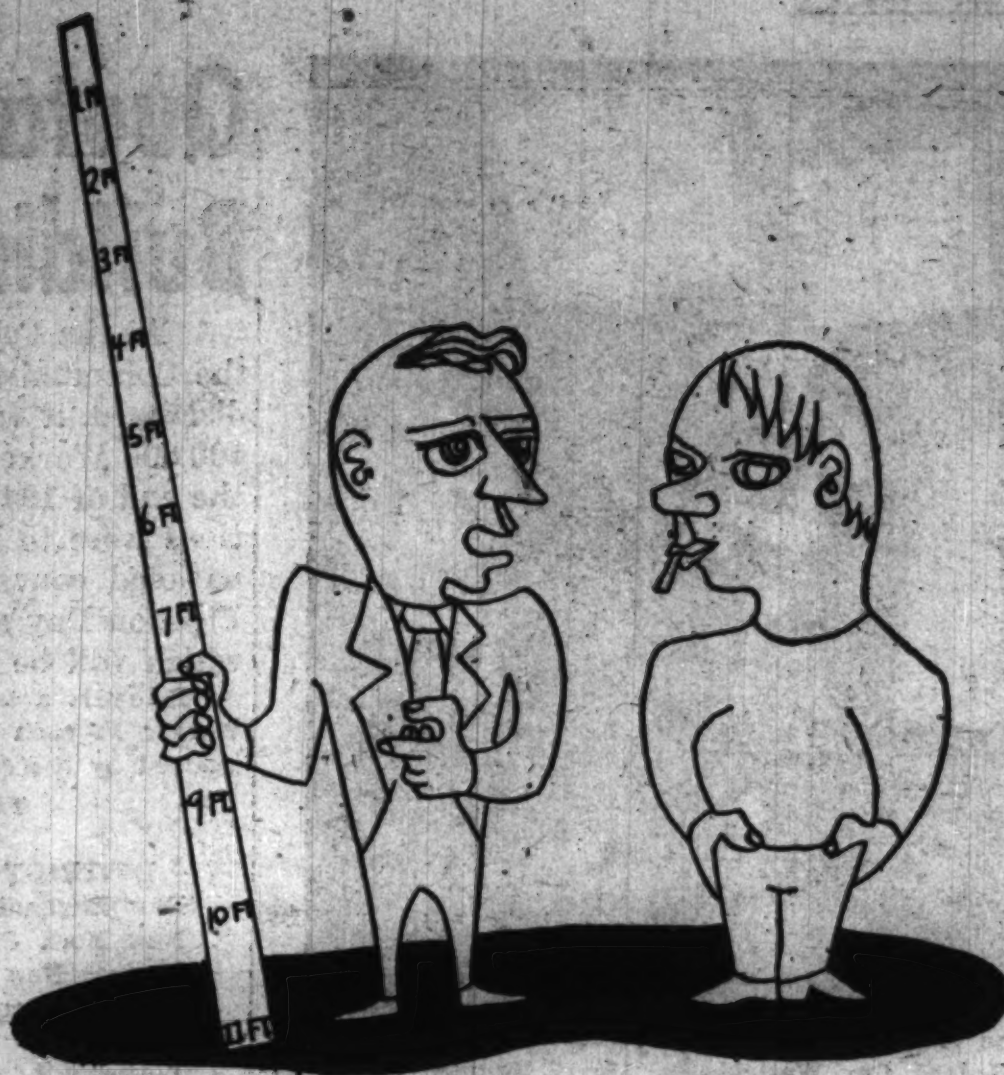
THE huge wealth that a relatively few people have is certainly startling. But the control over our economy by these few people is many times greater than their ownership. By controlling the major banking, insurance, and industrial corporations of America, they virtually control the fate of our economy.

However, the main control that these few people have over the economy is through the corporations themselves. As an example of this control, General Motors Corporation is made up of hundreds of plants both in America and in most foreign countries. These plants are organized into divisions or subsidiary corporations and they make everything from parts and bodies of trucks and autos to household appliances and railroad locomotives. The parent corporation of General Motors also owns a substantial or controlling interest in Bendix Aviation, North American Aviation, steamship lines, chemical companies, taxi-cab companies, real estate companies, and huge finance corporations.

General Motors Corporation, in turn, is part of the du Pont group which controls three other major parent corporations: U. S. Rubber, du Pont, and National Bank of Detroit. On the Board of Directors of each of these corporations sit representatives of many other interest groups who control other corporations. One of the General Motors' directors, for example, is George Whitney, president of J. P. Morgan & Co., and a director of sixteen corporations including Kennecott Copper, Continental Oil, and New York Central R.R. The J. P. Morgan corporation group includes fourteen major industrial corporations (like U. S. Steel), twelve major public utility corporations (like American Telephone & Telegraph), eight major railway systems (like New York Central), and three major New York banks.

General Motors also works very closely with Standard Oil of New Jersey, which is the largest corporation in the Rockefeller corporation group. Standard Oil of New Jersey and GM each owns 50 percent of the stock in the Ethyl Corporation. The Rockefeller group, like J. P. Morgan and du Pont, controls a whole series of other corporations.

In the case of General Motors, du Pont interests own about 23 percent of the voting stock, more than enough to control stock. More than enough to control policy since under GM by-laws, 30 percent is now a majority. Alfred P. Sloan, the acknowledged head of GM, is also a du Pont director. In addition to Sloan, five other GM directors are also on the du Pont Board. . . .



"It's for people I wouldn't touch with a 10-foot pole."

Letters from Our Readers

Farmers Help Kids, Why Can't Trade Unions?

Glenburn, N.D.

Editor, The Worker:

I noticed in a recent issue of The Worker an article on the failure of New York City to provide summer camps or vacations for youngsters. A lot of this could be done by labor organizations or other progressive-minded groups.

The National Farmers Union has summer camps for its youth on both a state and national scale, and also local camps for youngsters. Being a member of the North Dakota Farmers Union, I know a lot of good has been done in this line. Scholarships are offered as inducements to attend these camps and at them short study courses are taught on economics and matters pertaining to the organization.

Recreation is emphasized and handicraft courses taught. During the year, study topics on a wide variety of subjects are completed to give the Farmers Union fundamentals not found in most public school textbooks. Educationally we have progressed far more among the youth than the older members. Those below 21 to 16 are juniors and from 8 to 14, junior reserves. So we have two age groups to work with. Courses are all short so as not to become monotonous.

A lot of yeoman work could be done by labor for its own youth, who will be the guiding influence in the future. Labor sadly lacks an educational program in economic fields and needs to heed the hand-writing on the wall, which is showing plainly now.

GEORGE MANN.

Liked Story by Susan Kling

Flushing, N. Y.

Editor, The Worker:

Why don't we have more stories from Susan Kling? Her story, *Once a Comedian*, and the others, are so full of life and emotion of working people. I have talked to several people and they liked her stories a lot.

C. NOBLE.

Life in Hungary Is Getting Better

Budapest, Hungary.

Editor, The Worker:

Our receiving The Worker means a great deal to us since it is our one stable contact with our past life in the U. S. Our nine-year-old son and I came to Budapest about two months ago (the first in our family, by the way, to leave America for the past seven or eight generations) to join my husband who is a Hungarian citizen and with the Chemical Industry. It is quite an interesting experience for me, therefore, to begin life

over in this old-new world over here.

Those I have spoken to here do not even talk of a new war, or fears of not having a job tomorrow, quite unlike back home where the immediate topic is the "coming depression" and "we hope there won't be another war." Everyone seems to be working hard; helping to rebuild what the war destroyed, and talking and doing whatever they can to make things better in the early years to come.

Living costs are high just now—which doesn't seem to bother anyone too much. This is probably due to the fact that they know that their pay check of today will still come in tomorrow, too. There is also the assurance that as industry is rebuilt and production increases, prices will be reduced. Just now commodities are taxed high by the government to secure the funds for industrial rebuilding and expansion.

We have seen an increase in the living standards during the two months we are here, too. Prices of some foods have dropped as much as 20 percent; the government has increased the bread rations twice (July 1st and August 1st); we have also noticed an improvement in the quality of several items. Everyday life is still pretty rugged which is to be expected not only after the war but because of the prewar years of reaction which denied any decent kind of living to the Hungarian people.

My husband tells us that there will be a doubled rate of investment in all industry with the aim of a 75 percent increase in production in heavy industry—and 2½ times the amount of electric energy—by 1950. These simple figures mean a lot to the average working person here: it means more food, more clothing, shelter, the little things that go to make up a better life.

A few weeks ago my husband spoke at a meeting of the workers of the largest rubber plant here. It was held in the recreation hall of the factory. This was one of the many called by the Hungarian Working Peoples Party to step up production. He says it was inspiring to see how the delegates of the various factories came to listen and to speak on how the production levels be raised.

My son and I will miss very much our life in the U. S., regardless of the happiness we may find here. We left not only our family there but our many good friends and comrades. We hope to be able to maintain our contact with what goes on abroad through The Worker.

—GRACE GARDOS.

As We See It

What Do Communists Think Of the U. S. Constitution?

By Milton Howard

HOW DO THE American Communists view the U.S. Constitution?

According to the falsehoods of the red-baiters, the Communists "want to overthrow the Constitution." This is absurd, from the point of view of Marxism, since constitutions are never "overthrown," changed, or replaced simply because somebody wishes to do so. Constitutions mirror social relations and the relations of classes. They are amended, or replaced when new social conditions cannot develop within their limits, or when new conditions demand new constitutions.

When the red-baiters claim that Communism is un-Constitutional and un-American they assert that the Constitution and capitalism are one and the same thing, that private profit, monopoly control of industry, and Americanism are all one and the same thing.



THESE assertions are false. It is true, of course, that our Constitution was created on the basis of private property in the days when private property was a revolutionary-democratic advance over the feudal-monarchist property relationships prevailing in England. It required a revolutionary war to replace the British Constitution by our own American Constitution establishing a democratic republic.

But it is not true that the Constitution fixed forever the property relations which are to prevail in our country. Even without abolishing private profit, the original system of property relations has been considerably modified under the Constitution. For example, Negro men and women were "private property" under the Constitution from 1880 to 1863. This kind of property was abolished, without payment to the "owners," incidentally.

There have been other changes (income tax laws, women suffrage, etc.). But changes in the Constitution have been made very difficult to achieve. The property classes made sure of that even in the early days because they feared the propertyless majority.

Since our Constitution has undergone radical changes which mirrored new social conditions and historic changes, it is obvious that the Constitution today provides for still further changes. In fact, the method for changing the Constitution itself has to be modernized and made more democratic. This, too, is a basic right of the American people. The Constitution was made for the people, not the people for the Constitution.

William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, and one of the men whom the Truman Administration is trying to send to jail for 10 years on a frame-up charge of "conspiracy," contributed to Marxist thinking on the Constitution, recently. He said in reply to a question about Communism and the Constitution:

"When the American Constitution was adopted in 1789, it was a revolutionary document, the most democratic Constitution in the world. It was a pioneer government of, by and for the people. In the intervening years, however, because the economy of the country was in the hands of exploiting classes, the pressure of the landowners and capitalist interests has prevented the Constitution from keeping abreast of the times. Consequently, today many countries including France, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Mexico, the Soviet Union and others, have constitutions more democratic than ours. To amend the Constitution to meet changing conditions is fully in accord with American traditions and with the terms of the Constitution itself. . . .

"Under present political conditions, the Constitution requires many vital democratic amendments, including guaranteeing the full rights of the Negro people, the right to work, the right to social security, the specific right to trade union organization, the outlawing of anti-Semitism, special rights for women and children, the more complete separation of church and state, more democratic methods of constitutional amendments, the abolition of the present conservative and paralyzing system of governmental checks and balances, etc."

Foster goes on to point out that when the American working class, at the head of the majority of the country, decides to establish the Socialist collective ownership of industry, this will require drastic amendments or even a re-writing of the Constitution as the people themselves may decide.

In indicting the above democratic philosophy as a criminal conspiracy, the red-baiters prove that it is they who are seeking to undermine and overthrow the Constitution. The outlawing of the Communist Party would be a fatal blow to the right of the people to change their social system as they see fit.



THE ANSWER IS NO—Striking members of the International Fur and Leather Workers (CIO), in the third month of their walkout at the Grafton-Knight Co., Westchester, Mass., thunder their answer to the company's offer of a 5-cent increase.

NMU Wins Increase in Atlantic, Gulf Coast Pact

The U.S. conciliation service announced yesterday that an agreement had been reached between the CIO National Maritime Union and Atlantic and Gulf Coast shipping operators, settling a strike scheduled for Sept. 2. The agreement, reached after an 11-hour

STANDARD OIL PROFITS ZOOM AS STRIKERS PULL IN BELTS

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 18 (FP).—While 1,100 CIO workers on strike since July 8, at refineries and factories of Standard Oil Co. of Ohio, tightened their belts another notch, the company announced record profits and sales.

Standard Oil's net profits for the first half of 1948 nearly doubled that for the same period of 1947, jumping from \$7,191,037 to \$13,334,073. Net sales were \$123,085,013, up 34 percent from the first half of 1947 and up 16 percent from the second half. Common stock dividends rose from \$2.37 a share in the first half of 1947 to \$3.38 a share in the first half of 1948 to \$3.38 a share in the similar 1948 period.

The Oil Workers Union, which is seeking a 17 1/2% hourly increase, charges that the company's last offer was from 3 to 12c an hour less than the average for similar jobs in the Lake Erie area. The company refused to grant retroactivity, although it gave retroactive increases to non-union employees.

The firm also refused holiday pay, even though its advertisements claimed that it did.

After the union agreed to operate boilers in Refinery Number 1, 24 hours a day to prevent damage, the company hired unlicensed seamen to operate the boilers in violation of the law. The company told the Ohio Industrial Commission that it preferred to break the law and pay a fine each day rather than to withdraw the unlicensed men.

Higher Clergy Are 'Enemies,' Czech Avers

PRAGUE, (Telepress).—Czechoslovak Education Minister Nejedly has accused high clerical circles of intrigues against the Czechoslovak Republic. While the lower clergy were usually co-operative, he said, the higher clergy showed open hostility to the people's democracy and victimized loyal priests.

Referring to the action against Father Plojhar, Minister of Health, Nejedly said that the suspension of Father Plojhar from the priesthood was an obvious move by the Vatican. The Vatican, he observed, did not forbid priests to participate in reactionary or even Fascist governments, but banned their political activities in progressives and socialist countries.

"The leaders of Catholic policy thus have shown their true colors. They have clearly exposed their antagonism against the popular regime, against Communism, against the Soviet Union, and against the Czechoslovak Republic," he said. "They place

themselves in the ranks of our open enemies," Nejedly said.

Hitler had persecuted Catholic priests, and the Vatican had been willing to pay for victory over the hated Communism at the price of the lives of its own servants, the Minister said. Today, the Vatican supports everything which it thinks may weaken Communism and strengthen its enemies.

But, he added, "great numbers of Catholics are members of our Communist Party."

Non-Communist Catholics as well as Communist Catholics protested against Father Plojhar's suspension, proving that they all supported the Czechoslovak Republic, Nejedly concluded.

BAN DICKENS' CLASSIC IN MALAYA

KUALA LUMPUR (ALP).—The film, Tale of Two Cities, has been banned by British censors in Malaya. Based on the classic novel by Charles Dickens, the movie deals with the French revolution of 1789. Other movies showing the use of force against tyrants have also been barred. It is pointed out, because the British don't want the Malaysians to get any "ideas." Chinese and Malay workers are fighting for national freedom here. The British are using planes and American guns to crush them.

session between representatives of 42 shipping companies and the union, called for wage increases of \$35 a month for boatswains and \$12.50 for other personnel. The raise is retroactive to July 15.

The terms of the agreement were the same as those reached last week between nine Atlantic Coast operators and the AFL Seafarers International Union.

The agreement retained the hiring hall which had been opposed previously by the operators and declared illegal on Monday in a report of National Labor Relations Board examiner.

KEEP HIRING HALL

Both parties agreed, however, to keep the hiring hall pending a decision by a "court of last resort."

[In Washington, the National Labor Relations Board ruled the hiring hall illegal. See story on page 3.]

The new contract which is expected to be signed in "a week or two," as soon as the NMU's members have ratified the agreement, will be effective until July 15, 1949.

The union's contract with the shippers expired June 15. A strike was halted when the government obtained an 80-day injunction prohibiting strikes and lockouts until Sept. 2, under provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Other union benefits under the proposed new contract were: Penicillin to be included in ship's medical stores and distributed free when needed; shore sick pay raised from \$3.50 to \$8 a day; and overtime pay for Monday's work when a holiday falls on Sunday.

Contracts are still to be negotiated with five other unions. The other unions, also working under a Taft-Hartley 80-day injunction, are the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Marine Cooks and Stewards, Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, American Radio Association and the Independent Marine Firemen and Oilers.

AUSSIES DENOUNCE STRIKE BAN

MELBOURNE (ALN).—Denouncing the arrest of two union leaders for non-payment of fines imposed under the anti-picketing act in Queensland, seamen and longshoremen are holding protest meetings in major ports. The fines were levied when the men picketed during a recent railway strike. They face up to three years in jail.

Quotas Listed for Building The Worker

At the February meeting of the National Committee of the Communist Party, where the 1948 press campaign was discussed, it was decided to fight for a stable circulation of 100,000 Worker readers and 35,000 Daily Worker readers by the end of 1948. A number of dates set by which the objectives were to be reviewed and checked. The dates are: the national convention of the Communist Party, Labor Day, Election Day and the 25th anniversary of the Daily Worker which will be celebrated in January, 1949.

Below is a table of figures indicating the total circulation of The Worker in each district on Feb. 1, Aug. 1, and the objectives to be reached by the end of the year.

THE WORKER TOTAL CIRCULATION			
DISTRICT	FEB. 1	AUG. 1	OBJECTIVE END OF 1948
New England	1971	1633	2500
New York City	31945	31193	51000
Upstate New York	1729	2367	4000
Eastern Pennsylvania	3040	4749	5500
Maryland - D.C.	1172	1223	1700
Western Pennsylvania	681	1360	1400
West Virginia	139	141	350
Ohio	2658	4476	5000
Michigan	599	5292	4500
Illinois	1381	2305	4500
Minnesota	1267	1267	2000
Wisconsin	806	809	1300
New Jersey	3301	4940	5500
Connecticut	912	1005	1800
Colorado	173	275	315
Missouri	536	495	1000
Washington	425	396	806
California	587	590	650
Oklahoma	298	279	500
Iowa	302	216	400
Utah	61	70	75
Montana	68	62	225
Alabama	265	302	650
Florida	893	488	700
Louisiana	275	293	600
Texas	873	722	1450
Virginia	196	251	375
Georgia	105	144	200
Oregon	65	64	100
N. C.-S. C.	205	207	400
Indiana	289	1443	1000
TOTALS	57128	70040	100000
DAILY WORKER TOTAL CIRCULATION			
	19140	24553	35000

What do these figures show? First, they show that Michigan has gone over the top in realizing a higher Worker circulation than called for by the end of the year, that Ohio almost doubled its circulation since February and is close to achieving its yearly objectives, that Eastern and Western Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Upstate New York increased the circulation by over 50 percent as compared with February, and are within reach of their total objectives. While in New York City there has been a considerable increase in the bundle circulation, as a result of failing to renew over 5,000 subscriptions and the traditional summer loss of newsstand sales. The Worker circulation is slightly less than on Feb. 1.

However, the Daily Worker circulation in New York went up from 12,612 on Feb. 1 to 17,108 in August, placing the yearly objective of 21,300 within reach. This increase was registered primarily in New York County through nightly street sales and the utilization of the Daily Worker in the various struggles engaged in by the unions, and in the Bronx, where home delivery routes are being organized.

In the South the circulation of The Worker remained stationary. Indiana is showing a considerable increase in The Worker circulation, thanks to the publication of the Calumet edition of The Worker, 3,000 of which is being sold and distributed once a month to the steel workers in that state.

The New England and Connecticut Party organizations are planning a New England edition to begin after Labor Day with a minimum circulation of 5,000. Similarly, the Rocky Mountain states are planning a monthly edition of The Worker with an increased circulation.

In order to fulfill the objectives in the 1948 Press Plan in each district, the following are some of the steps to be taken in line with the prospectives set up by the National Convention.

- Utilization of Daily Worker and The Worker around the shop concentration points.
- Full utilization of the Daily Worker and The Worker in the election campaign.
- Full advantages to be taken of the \$1 Worker sub which have already proved popular with the readers.
- Home delivery routes to be established in every city and community.

WIDOW'S PENSION

Widows of servicemen who died during World War II will now receive \$75 a month pension instead of the previous \$60.

Birmingham Police Murder Ninth Negro in Four Months

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Shooting down Negroes while "resisting arrest" and "attempting escape" is apparently still the most popular sport among members of Eugene "Bull" Connor's Birmingham Police Department.

Joe W. Perkins, aged 26, became the ninth victim of police bullets here in the Birmingham area in the past four and a half months. This latest victim was said by officers involved in the killing to have

been found inside the premises of the Alabama Manufacturing Company. He was picked up on the inside of the plant gates by detectives and taken outside. There he was riddled by bullets. The officers claimed he was "trying to escape."

Leading Negro citizens are questioning these killings. Sixty-one Negro organizations have already petitioned the Governor, city and county officials to investigate each of the previous incidents.



ASK FAIR PLAY FROM YWCA—Members of the Social Service Employees Union (CIO) picket national headquarters of the Young Women's Christian Association in New York, protesting the organization's refusal to negotiate with their union, which has had a contract with the 'Y' for five years.

Urge City-Owned Plants to End Milk Profiteering

By Louise Mitchell

Exposure of profiteering by the major milk companies in New York City's milk market is reviving demands for municipal milk plants. After probing the records of the "Big Three" in the industry, Investigation Commissioner John M. Murtagh has charged that the entire market is collusion-ridden and that housewives, city departments and even school children are being gypped by the companies now making record profits by charging record prices.

So shocking have the facts been that the United States Attorney General's office was finally forced to step into the case this week although the Department of Agriculture's okay for another penny increase in milk prices in September or October still stands.

THUS FAR, Murtagh's investigations have disclosed that:

• Borden's and Sheffield's are rigging prices.

• Borden's, Sheffield's and Muller's Dairies (the latter two subsidiaries of the mammoth National Dairy Products) have collusive agreements on rebates with the major chain stores.

• Borden's, Sheffield's and Dairymen's League have collusive agreements in bidding for city's contracts for its jails, hospitals, lodging houses and children's centers.

• Borden's and Sheffield's have

divided up the public schools in the five boroughs between themselves and are overcharging the kids for milk in the school milk program which is partially subsidized by the federal government.

The revelations show that the companies which are granting 10 percent rebates to the major grocery chains could immediately reduce prices at least two cents a quart and still maintain their exorbitant profits.

Although Murtagh has not concluded his probe, he has already admitted that "the fact that there is collusion in government bidding indicates that there is collusion in the entire milk market."

The private enterprise practices of the milk trust are not confined to New York City alone, as anyone who knows anything about monopolies will tell you. In Chicago, a federal grand jury has indicted Borden's and Sheffield's for collusion in rebates. Were probes undertaken in every city in the United States the same gyp work would be uncovered.

Whether the city and federal investigations will reduce the price of milk one cent remains to be seen.

The federal government has never followed up its indictments against trusts violating the Sherman anti-trust laws, and, in the rare cases where it has acted, the fines have been ridiculously low. On the other hand, city investigators usually place the whole problem at the door of the state and federal agencies.

MAYOR O'DWYER'S sudden interest in high milk prices does not stem from his love of little children. If it did, he wouldn't have increased the fare 100 percent for their fathers traveling to and from work. In election years, probes are always a fine distraction from a record which can't stand exposure. The city has the power to prosecute the companies. But probes are safer.

That is why labor, consumer and political parties are now asking that New York City act against the profiteers and establish plants to provide milk for its own institutions which purchase \$5,500,000 worth of milk annually. In this way it would undercut the gougers and these plants would serve as "yardsticks" to determine the real cost of pasteurizing and distributing milk.

At present, federal and state milk marketing laws and the companies' bookkeeping systems are so complicated that it would take years to unravel actual costs. This is done deliberately so as to hide actual profits.

IN ADDITION, the milk companies manipulate their business in such a way as to show small profits on fluid milk in order to gyp the farmers and high profits on manufactured products.

However, for city plants to determine the real cost of milk they would also have to produce milk products; otherwise their methods would be wasteful.

Demands for the establishment of such plants are now being raised by the American Labor Party, the New York City Tenants Council and the Communist Party.

Such demands are not new. Back in the 1930's, when the companies refused to pay the farmers a decent price and the farmers preferred to dump their produce rather than sell below cost, the ALP and Communists started the campaign. Mayor LaGuardia even threatened the companies that the city would start its own production unless they came to terms.

The ruthless profiteering by the trusts requires that the city take action now.

In addition to demands for city plants, the above-listed groups are also asking that the city open depots for the sale of milk to low-income families. The federal government has revealed that milk consumption in this area has dropped eight percent since the beginning of the year. Low income families are being priced out of the milk market.

State Dep't Far East Experts Decide Crackdown in Colonies

HONG KONG (Telepress).—Considerable disagreements arose between various U. S. State Department experts at the recent South-east Asia Conferences of U.S. diplomats in Bangkok. One group, mainly concerned with relations with the French and Dutch home governments, insisted that these governments be assisted to the limit in re-affirming their colonial rule in Indo-China and Indonesia.

According to this school of thought, the Marshall Plan for Western Europe requires that the imperial metropolitan centres should be able to draw on the raw material resources of their colonies in the East as in the pre-war past, even though this means military operations on a large scale to re-assert control.

Some of the State Department's Far Eastern experts, however, pointed out the bad long-term affects if the U.S. underwrote the old style colonial regimes. If they continued

to back up the autocratic, semi-colonial regimes of the type of Marshal Phibul in Siam, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in China, and of the Dutch and French imperialists, against the growing demands of the Asiatic peoples for freedom and independence, more and more the U.S. would be branded as the main bulwark of oppression in the East, and the whole U.S. trade position there would be adversely affected.

It was pointed out that the Indo-Chinese independence movement was making capital of the fact that the monthly sum the French were spending on their war against the Indo-Chinese people was almost equal to the Marshall Aid they were receiving.

The Marshall Plan protagonists however succeeded in overriding these objections in favor of continued "tough" policies against the colonial peoples.

Coming Soon!

GALA OUTDOOR CONCERT...

Paul Robeson

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formerly of Cafe Society

Arlene CARMEN
Concert Artist

Sat., Aug. 28

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
Rte. 202 on Crompond Rd.

General Adm. \$1.20 — Field Adm. \$2.40

Tickets on sale at Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 12th St.; Jefferson Bookshop, 375 Sixth Ave.; Bookfair, 133 W. 44th St.
Ausp.: Artists Committee for Protection of Negro Rights

RESERVE THURS.
THIS SEPT. 23
DATE 7:30 P. M.

Watch for Announcements

N. Y. STATE COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY

SUNDAY, AUG. 22, 2:30 P. M.
PENTHOUSE Lecture-Dance Presents
JOHANNES STEEL
Noted News Analyst Just Returned from Tour of World Capitals Speaks on
EUROPE — 1948
(An Eyewitness Report)
Followed by Dancing to Music of
SY OVRYN and His ORCH.
PENTHOUSE BALLROOM (\$1.35 & tax)
13 ASTOR PLACE (4th St. near B'way)
Air-Conditioned — Bar — Open Terrace

East Bronx Youth Section presents

FORUM - DANCE

"Why the Draft?"

Prominent Speaker • Entertainment
Dancing • Refreshments • Sub. 40c

SATURDAY, AUG. 21

301 Freeman St., Bronx — 2:30 P. M.

What's On?

SATURDAY

Manhattan

MUSIC! Dancing! Refreshments, fun. At the Maritime Committee for Wallace Party, Sat. night, Aug. 21, 313 Eighth Ave.
BOYCOTT MEAT with Borscht — eat 'Red' herring with potatoes. Join Jean Lenthier Players. Saturday night. New Drama Studio, 17 W. 24 St., N.Y.C. 8:30 P. M. Dancing, entertainment. Sub. 75c.
DANCE under the Stars. Hotel Diplomat Roof Terrace, 102 W. 43rd St. Orchestra. \$1.25 plus tax. Rain or shine.
WRITING Out Loud. Original work of short story workshop. Read by the authors. Discussion. Refreshments. Contemporary Writers Studio, 37 E. 19 St. 8 p.m. Subs. 75 cents.

COME TO another of our wonderful parties Tonight 9 p.m. Swell crowd, entertainment, dancing, 490 West End Avenue (at 83rd St.) Apt. 6-D. Auspices: ALP 5th South. Subs. \$1.
TOMPKINS SQUARE Young Progressives presents a Hootenanny and Dance. Also "Caravans for Wallace" Club Lincoln, 63 Pitt St., near Delancey. 8:30 p.m. Contribution 50c.

Bronx

FORUM-DANCE — "Why the Draft." Prominent speakers, entertainment, dancing, refreshments. East Bronx Youth Section, 201 Freeman St., near Southern Blvd. 8:30 p.m. Sub. 40c.
HUNTS POINT AYD presents "Perfect Weekend" Act 1, something to please every mood, some social dancing, to latest music, some square dancing with professional caller, watermelon. Refreshments. Sub. only 50c. 1029 E. 163rd St., Bronx. 8:30 p.m.

Queens

ALBERT E. KAHN in Far Rockaway. Also first class entertainment. Saturday. 242-124 & 242-44. 44 Ave. (Jamaica Ave.) 242-124 & 242-44.

Beach 17th St., near Caffrey Avenue. Proceeds to Red Mogen David and rehabilitation of Jews. Adm. \$1 (incl. tax). In case of rain postpone till next day. Ausp.: Far Rockaway Lodge 756 JPFO.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

DANCE under the Stars. Hotel Diplomat Roof Terrace, 102 W. 43rd St. Orchestra. \$1.04 plus tax. Rain or shine.
HOWARD FAST, noted author, "Freedom Road," "The Last Frontier," and others, will speak on "The Novelist and the Drive to Fascism." What is the impact of monopoly on the novel today? What part can the novel play in the anti-fascist struggle? Chairman Harold Collins. Jefferson School, Sixth Ave. and 18th St. 2:45 p.m. 50c.

Bronx

HISTORIC FILMS. World Youth Premiere. Wallace Convention, May Day, Palestine. Mundt Bill Ballies. Hunts Point AYD, 1029 E. 163 St. Everyone welcome. Refreshments and social.

Brooklyn

PING-PONG, dancing, and games. Get acquainted with New Youth Club, 401 Thattford Avenue. Subs. 25c.

Coming

LOU DISKIN will speak on Socialism. "What's in it for you?" at the National Hall, 221 E. 73rd St., Room 2, Tuesday, Aug. 24. Extra added attractions, movies and refreshments. Adm. free. Yorkville Youth CP. 8:30 p.m.
SOUTH BROOKLYN Youth. Celebrate our Birth at a Moonlight Picnic and Weenie-Marshmallow Feast. Under the stars at Pines Beach. Community singing with guitar accompaniment. Saturday Night Aug. 21, 8:30 p.m. Auspices: South Brooklyn Youth Section.

THE PENTHOUSE
GALA DANCE
SAT., AUG. 21—8:30 P. M.
In the Open Terrace Promenade—
Air-Conditioned Ballrooms of Club 65
Featuring: The Sensational Band of
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Admission \$1.94 plus tax
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JADE MOUNTAIN. Quality Chinese Food
197 Second Avenue
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RADIO PROGRAMS

WMCA-570 Kc. WINS-1050 Kc. WHN-1260 Kc.
 WNBC-680 Kc. WED-1130 Kc. WNY-1450 Kc.
 WJZ-710 Kc. WGBS-630 Kc. WOV-1280 Kc.
 WJZ-770 Kc. WNEW-1130 Kc. WQXR-1500 Kc.
 WNYC-630 Kc. WLIR-1190 Kc.

SATURDAY

MORNING

11:30-WNBC-Billie Ed McConnell
 WOR-Special Agent
 WJZ-Don Gardner
 WGBS-Junior Miss
 WNYC-P.A.L. Program
 WQXR-UN Newsreel

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC-News, Bob Sherry
 WOR-Hollywood Story
 WJZ-Freedom Gardeners
 WGBS-Theatre of Today
 WNYC-Midday Symphony

12:15-WNBC-The Kuhn, Comments
 12:30-WNBC-Australian Ambassador
 Interviewed

WOR-News: The Answer Man
 WJZ-The American Farmer
 WGBS-Stars Over Hollywood

1:00-WNBC-Farm and Home Hour
 WOR-Luncheon at Sardi's
 WJZ-Maggi McNellis-Herb Sheldon

WGBS-Grand Central Station
 WNYC-Music
 WQXR-News: Midday Symphony

1:25-WJZ-Dodgers vs. Braves
 1:30-WNBC-Edward Tomlinson
 WOR-Movie Matinee

WJZ-Piano Playhouse
 WGBS-Give and Take
 1:45-WNBC-Public Affairs

1:55-WINS-Yankees vs. Athletics
 2:00-WOR-Army Airforce Show
 WJZ-Fox Benet

WJZ-Listen to the Veterans
 WGBS-Bernie Cummins
 WNYC-Great Opera

2:25-WMCA-Giants vs. Pittsburgh Pirates
 WQXR-News: The Book Concert
 3:00-WNBC-Nature Sketches

WGBS-Report from Overseas
 WQXR-News: Movie Music
 3:15-WGBS-Adventures in Science

3:30-WGBS-Cross-Section U.S.A.
 WQXR-Music of Our Times
 WJZ-Fascinating Rhythm

WJZ-ABC Symphony Orchestra
 4:00-WNBC-Whitely Berquist
 WGBS-Elliott Lawrence Orchestra

WQXR-News: Symphonic Matinee
 4:00-WNBC-Communist Challenge-Rep.
 Mundt

5:00-WNBC-Sports
 WGBS-Stephen's Orchestra
 WJZ-Racing at Saratoga

WOR-Take a Number-Quiz
 WQXR-News: Music
 5:15-WNBC-Lassie Show

5:30-WNBC-Dr. I. Q. Jr.
 WOR-True or False-Quiz
 WGBS-Racing at Saratoga

WQXR-Cocktail Time
 5:45-WJZ-Dorothy Fuldheim
 EVENING

6:00-WNBC-Jack Costello
 WJZ-News: Manhattan Close-Up
 WGBS-Bob Hite

WNYC-Jazz Jubilee
 WOR-Lyle Van
 WQXR-News: Music to Remember

6:15-WNBC-Art of Living
 WOR-Ry Gardner
 WJZ-Profits of Prayer

WGBS-33 Views the News
 6:30-WNBC-NBC Symphony
 6:00-WNBC-Kenneth Banghart

WOR-Fred Vandeventer
 WJZ-Harry Wimer
 WGBS-Sports Talk

WQXR-Dinner Concert
 6:45-WJZ-Jack Beall
 WOR-Stan Lomax

WGBS-Larry LeBeur
 WNYC-Weather, News
 7:00-WOR-Guess Who

WJZ-Treasury Bandstand
 WGBS-St. Louis Municipal Opera
 WNYC-Masterwork Hour

WQXR-News: Music
 7:30-WNBC-Curtain Time
 WOR-What's the Name of That

Song?
 WJZ-Famous Jury Trials
 WGBS-Saturday Serenade

WQXR-Opera Excerpts
 7:45-WOR-Answer Man
 WGBS-Hoagy Carmichael

8:00-WNBC-George Olsen
 WOR-Twenty Questions
 WQXR-News: Symphony Hall

WJZ-Ross Dolan
 WGBS-Sing It Again
 WNYC-Great Masters Music

8:30-WNBC-Blue Barron
 WOR-Stop Me If You've Heard
 This One

WJZ-The Amazing Mr. Malone
 WQXR-New York Times News
 9:00-WNBC-Hit Parade

WOR-Three for the Money
 WJZ-Gangbusters
 WGBS-More Amsterdam Show

WNYC-Gilbert Sullivan Show
 WQXR-News: Music
 9:30-WNBC-Can You Top This?

WJZ-What's My Name
 WGBS-It Pays to Be Ignorant
 9:45-WNYC-Top Talk

WQXR-News: Record Album
 10:00-WNBC-Grand Ole Opry
 WOR-Theatre of the Air

WJZ-Musical Exchanges
 WGBS-Let's Dance America
 WNYC-Municipal Concert Hall

WQXR-News: Record Album
 10:30-WNBC-Radio City Playhouse
 WQXR-Just Music

11:00-WOR-News: Music
 WJZ-News: Music
 WMCA-News: Mr. and Mrs. Music

WHN-America Back to God



SUNDAY

MORNING

11:30-WNBC-News: Charles McCarthy
 WJZ-Hour of Faith
 WGBS-Salt Lake City Tabernacle

Choir and Organ
 WHN-Calvary Baptist Church
 WNEW-News: Bing Crosby Records

WLIR-Play House
 AFTERNOON
 12:00-WNBC-Jinx and Tex

WOR-The Show Shop
 WJZ-George Carson Putnam
 WGBS-Invitation to Learning

WMCA-News: Recorded Music
 WNYC-Midday Symphony
 WINS-Recorded Music

WLIR-News: Sunday Salon
 WQXR-New York Times News
 12:05-WQXR-Symphonic Varieties

12:15-WJZ-Foreign Reporters
 WNEW-Vaudeville Isn't Dead
 WHN-Bing Crosby Records

12:30-WNBC-Eternal Light
 WOR-News: Melvin Elliott
 WGBS-People's Platform

WJZ-Piano Playhouse
 WMCA-News: Bulletin
 WINS-Recorded Music

WHN-Hour of Champions
 WNEW-News: Recorded Music
 WQXR-Orchestra Melodies

12:45-WOR-Milton Rottenberg, Piano
 WMCA-Jerry Baker
 WQXR-Young People's Concert

1:00-WNBC-America's United
 WOR-Contemporary Music
 WJZ-Sam Pettengill

WGBS-Return Engagement
 WMCA-Let's Talk Music
 WNYC-Music for the connoisseur

WHN-Tidbits
 WNEW-New Voices
 WLIR-Keyboard Interludes

WQXR-New York Times News
 1:05-WQXR-Midday Symphony
 1:15-WOR-Your Hymnal

WHN-William S. Gailmor
 WJZ-Edward Weeks, Comment
 WLIR-Estelle Sternberger

1:25-WINS-Yankees vs. Athletics
 1:30-WNBC-Nelson Olmstead
 WOR-Contemporary Music

WJZ-National Vespers
 WMCA-J. Raymond Walsh, Forum
 WGBS-Tell It Again

WHN-Recorded Music
 WNEW-News: Recorded Music
 WLIR-Melody Playhouse

2:00-WJZ-Dodgers vs. Braves
 WGBS-You Are There
 2:00-WNBC-First Piano Quartet

2:00-WINS-Yankees vs. Athletics
 WJZ-Week Around the World
 WGBS-Return Engagement

WNYC-Brooklyn Museum Concert
 WNEW-Perfect Program
 WLIR-Gypsy Music

WQXR-News
 2:05-WQXR-Footlight Echoes
 2:15-WLIR-Harriet Johnson, Interviews

2:25-WJZ-Dodgers vs. Braves
 2:30-WNBC-RCA Victor Show
 WOR-Harry Hennessy

WJZ-Mr. President
 WGBS-Joseph C. Harsch
 WNEW-News: Recorded Music

WLIR-World Observer Forum
 WQXR-American
 2:45-WOR-Periscope

WGBS-Elmo Roper
 2:55-WNYC-News
 3:00-WNBC-Eddy Howard

WOR-Michael O'Duffy, Tenor
 WJZ-Harrison Woods
 WGBS-Hollywood Bowl Symphony

Orchestra
 WNEW-Maxine Sullivan Show
 WLIR-Church of Christ

3:15-WJZ-The Almanac
 3:30-WNBC-One Man's Family
 WOR-Life Begins at 80

WNYC-Choral Masterpieces
 WNEW-News: Recorded Music
 WJZ-Treasury Bond

4:00-WNBC-The Quiz Kids
 WOR-House of Mystery
 WJZ-Cal Tinsley

WLIR-News: Music
 WQXR-News
 4:30-WNBC-Bob Trout

WOR-True Detective Mysteries
 WJZ-Favorite Story
 WGBS-Make Mine Music

WNEW-News: Recorded Music
 4:35-WNBC-Living 1948
 4:55-WNYC-News

5:00-WNBC-Author Meets Critics
 WOR-Under Arrest
 WJZ-Milton Cross Opera Album

WGBS-Olympic Games Report
 WGBS-Elliott Orchestra

STAGE
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WEVD-Alexander Gabriel
 8:55-WGBS-Ned Calmer
 9:00-WNBC-Merry-Go-Round

WOR-Secret Missions
 WGBS-Winner Take All
 WJZ-Jergen's Journal

WMCA-News: Composers Notebook
 WEVD-Drama: In Your Name
 WQXR-News

9:05-WQXR-Sunday Evening Concert
 9:15-WJZ-Louella Parsons Show
 WEVD-Melody Moments

9:30-WNBC-Familiar Music Album
 WOR-Box 13
 WJZ-Superstition

WGBS-Strike It Rich
 WNEW-News: Music You Want
 WEVD-Quiz-I Challenge You

9:45-WNYC-News Reports
 10:00-WNBC-Take It or Leave It
 WOR-What's the Name of That

Sc
 WGBS-Mickey Rooney Showcase
 WJZ-Comedy Writers Show

WMCA-News: Music
 WINS-Messiah to Israel
 WEVD-Melody Moments

WHN-Word of Life Program
 WQXR-News
 10:05-WQXR-On Wings of Song

10:15-WINS-Religious Program
 WEVD-Michael Young
 10:30-WNBC-Horace Heidt

WOR-Answer Man
 WJZ-Jimmy Fidler
 WMCA-News Reports

WGBS-Escape
 WEVD-Masterwork Music
 WQXR-Just Music

10:45-WJZ-We Care
 WOR-Fix It Yourself
 WMCA-London Column

WEVD-Recorded Music
 WQXR-News
 WINS-Bethel Gospel Program

WNEW-News: Music Until Midnight

Johannes Steel
 Speaks At The
 Penthouse Tonight

Johannes Steel, recently returned
 from a tour of world capitals,
 will give an eye-witness report in
 a talk on "Europe - 1948" at the
 air-conditioned Penthouse Ball-
 room, 13 Astor Place, N. Y. C. to-
 night (Sunday). There will be a
 question and answer period. Danc-
 ing to the music of Sy Ovrin and
 his Orch. will follow.



THE BABE AT THE TOP OF HIS CAREER—Shown taking a clout at the ball, the Bambino in 1927, then 31 years old, hammered out 60 home runs, the record for one season. Closest to this record is Hank Greenberg's 58. But no player has ever approached Ruth's all-time home-run total and other records.

Unforgettable Things About the Bambino

By Lester Rodney

The first time I saw Babe Ruth play was at Ebbets Field in a pre-season exhibition game between the Yanks and Dodgers. The year was 1925 or 1926, I forget which, but anyway the Babe was in his

terrifying prime. He came up in the first inning with one man on base and one out. The Dodgers were a completely mediocre second division ballclub but as always had their ardent rooters, and a victory over Ruth and the mighty Yanks, while not counting in the standings, was devoutly to be desired.

I remember the pitcher, one Buzz McWeeny, an earnest young fast baller who fell some lengths short of baseball immortality. Buzz whipped one strike past the Babe and then another. The Dodger fans crowded, "Yah, yah, the great Ruth."

The Babe turned baleful eye on young McWeeny. He hit the next pitch out of the park and out of sight over Bedford Ave. It was no ordinary home run. Babe Ruth was no ordinary home run hitter. I distinctly remember watching with mixed feelings as he minced around the bases on his incredibly small, pointed-in feet. There was the maddeningly futile sense of being inexorably overpowered by an enemy too mighty to check. And I suppose a sort of grudging awed respect for the manner and the dimensions of the wallop and the man.

This then must have been the way Babe Ruth looked to the fans of the seven American League cities where he spread his impartial devastation. What exactly was it he did to make him so great and all powerful? He was a big man but there are bigger ones aplenty. You can pluck the mightiest Paul Bunyan broadback out of a lumber camp or weight lifting establishment, put him, rippling muscles and all, at the plate with a bat in his hand and he won't hit big league pitching safely, let alone annihilate it as did the Babe.

A GOOD FAST ball pitcher's speed has been computed at the rate of 90 miles an hour and is thrown from a distance of only 60 feet away. In the split seconds after the ball left the pitchers' hand Babe Ruth had to judge whether it was over the plate, too high, too low, barely wide or inside, and then apply his bat to it. Seven hundred and four-teen times in regular season play—try counting slowly up to 714—he applied the wood so vigorously that he knocked the ball out of the con-

finer of the playing field. Nobody has ever come faintly close to that total.

But beyond the astounding statistics was the gusto and clan of the man, the superbly contemptuous confidence of the truly great athlete who knows he can do just about what he wants, at the time he specifies. The story of his home run in the Chicago World Series, where he stopped before a hooting crowd to point out the exact distant spot he was going to hit the next pitch, and did, is the kind of story that is usually a made-up legend come to acceptance over long dim years of re-telling. But this really happened—this million to one shot—this calling of a hole in one, this announcing of a 100 yard touch-down run off left tackle, this public telling that the next punch will knock out an elusive foe who has never been knocked out. Greater than all these by far was Ruth's superb gesture. It was his supreme moment.

There was that air of dramatics about everything Ruth did. He had an enormous flair, Ruth striking out was somehow more exciting than is Ted William hitting a bases full home run. The word "Ruthian" came into being to describe a mammoth drive. The right field bleachers at the Yankee Stadium (which could well be renamed Ruth Field) were known as Ruthville. There the fans were closest to the big grinning guy when he trotted out to right field, picked up his glove and put it on right hand. Into Ruthville he poled most of his home runs. Were you a lucky resident of Ruthville?

GREAT AND SINCERE is the mourning of millions. But it is difficult to avoid revulsion at some of the phony stunts promoted around the death of a real guy who intensely disliked phoniness and cash register sentiment. On the very morning after his death, in my mailbox and presumably in that of all other sports writers, was a new song entitled "Safe at Home." The "lyrics" are unbelievably unbearable. But I suppose one shouldn't be too harsh with the too enterprising song writers. This

(Continued on Page 14)

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Scenes from Current Films



A SCENE from the important new German film "Murderers Among Us" at the Avenue Playhouse. Produced in the Soviet zone of Germany it is being released here through Artkino, Inc.



A SCENE from the new Soviet full-length documentary "August 14" at the Stanley Theatre. Photographed by more than 50 cameramen in natural color it gives an intimate view of life in the USSR today.



DICK POWELL and Jane Wyatt in a scene from United Artists' new melodrama "Fiftah" now at the Capitol Theatre on Broadway.

Movies:

Delicatessen Dialogue And Some New Films

By Herb Tank

SAID the well fed press agent of a big Broadway movie house after 15 minutes of cheese cake, coffee, and conversation: "Do you work for the same paper as . . . ?" He nodded at a movie critic from another paper. The two of us had come in together.

"No, I don't. I work for the Daily . . ."

"The Daily News?"

"No, the Daily Worker."

"You kidding?"

"Nope."

"But, ha-ha, you're shaved."

"They let us shave in the summer 'cause of the heat."

"Seriously though, I don't really care. Hell, you can be what you want to be. Me . . . I'm liberal. I figure as long as it's legal, ya know . . . well, you got a right."

"Thanks."

"Of course, I'm anti-Communist."



Ist. I been in the newspaper game too long. Before I became a press agent, ya know. Everything's a racket. Not that there isn't a lot of truth in what you guys say. A lot of stuff I agree with. Sure. But me, I got to have freedom. There's no freedom under Communism. I don't care what you tell me. I KNOW. Me . . . I got to have my freedom . . . passionately now . . . "I want to be free to speak my mind. Say what I want to say."

The other press agent hadn't been listening. He butted into the conversation. "Say," he said, "did you see that newsreel with the kid who had murdered all those people in the Middle West? Terrible. How can a kid do a thing like that?"

Said the first press agent: "How? I'll tell you. It's the movies the kids see. Sure. Nothing but violence and killing for no good reason."

It's the movies . . . Hey! wait a minute." He turned back to me. "Don't quote me, huh? I mean don't use it with my name, see. . . After all I work in the industry. I could lose my job."

Freedom. It's just that a guy has to be careful that no one hears him.

AND WHILE we're in the anecdote division, . . . Someone told us they went to

Radio City to catch a movie preview up at RKO. It was hot. The elevator man was waiting for the car to fill. Finally someone quipped brilliantly:

"Hot, huh?"

The elevator man turned around, his face dead pan.

"I wouldn't say that about the weather if I were you, Mister," he said.

"Yeh, why not?"

"Well . . . criticize the weather and you're criticizing the weather bureau. Criticize the weather bureau and you're criticizing the government. Criticize the government and you're a Red and they put you in jail. No, if I were you, Mister, I'd keep my mouth shut about the weather."

REVIEWS IN BRIEF: Artkino's *Murderers Among Us* is the best bet of the week. A German film, it attempts to tackle the subject of war guilt. Although not entirely successful in dealing with this crucial theme, it is a fascinating film to watch. The film is at the Avenue Playhouse. . . . The Capitol's *Fiftah* is a better melodrama than most. Halfway it manages to be fairly good. When it begins to solve its problems by kicking people in the stomach and shooting them in the back it falls apart in the regular Hollywood manner. . . . The Stanley's documentary *August 14* is a full-fledged camera report on life in the Soviet Union today. A good job. . . . Quiet Weekend, at the Park, is a very quiet, and very British, film comedy. Competent and dull.

Theatre

Edith Atwater will start as *The Bachelor Queen* in the new play by Lawton Campbell which will have its premiere performance Monday, Aug. 23, at the Kennebunkport Playhouse, Kennebunkport, Me.

The Bachelor Queen is based on the life of Queen Elizabeth between the ages of 23 and 50. The final scene was previewed last winter on the ANTA-NBC Television Playhouse, with Judith Evelyn playing the lead role.

"A REWARDING EXPERIENCE."—N. Y. Times

2nd Week

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Aug. 29-31 "TOBACCO ROAD" and "OF RICE AND MEN"

Movie Notes

THE LOST ONE (La Traviata). Columbia Pictures' version of the Verdi opera, opened Saturday for an extended run at the Little Carnegie Theatre. Accompanying it on the program is *A Voice Is Born*, Columbia's two-reel special which introduces the voice of the famed tenor, Miklos Gafni. B. K. Blake produced and directed the latter.

Produced in Rome, Italy, by Gregor Rabinovitch, *The Lost One* was directed by Carmine Gallone. This is the first time the story of Dumas's "Lady of the Camellias" has been told in English and sung to the music of Verdi.

The feminine lead, Nelly Corradi, is well known on the Continent as an operatic and concert singer and as a screen star, and has already won acclaim in this country by her appearance opposite Ferruccio Tagliavini in the film version of *The Barber of Seville*. Gino Matters, popular Italian tenor, is introduced in the romantic role of Alfredo and Hector Panizza conducts the orchestra and chorus of the Rome Opera House.

A Voice Is Born presents the life story of Gafni, starting with his student days in Hungary. The film follows him through a Nazi concentration camp to his final triumph as an American concert singer. In the picture he sings three numbers, *The Return to Sorrento*, *Vesti la Gisba* and a haunting Hungarian love song written for him by one of his fellow prisoners in the concentration camp.

For the first time in sports history, spectators of a pole-vault will be able to see the event from the point of view of the vaulter who is selling through the air, when "The Olympic Games of 1948," Eagle Lion Films release of the full-length Technicolor film record of the Olympic Games, reaches the nation's screens next month.

"The Olympic Games of 1948" presents the full record of all events in the Olympics, with sports experts Bill Stern and Ted Husing supplying commentary for the United States edition of the film, with special emphasis on American contestants and wins.

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MURDER MAN



British Arab Chief in London: Reaching England on an official visit, Brig. Gen. John Glubb, British officer who heads the Trans-Jordan Arab Legion, shown at a London airport with his wife and children. Glubb trained the Arab Legion's army. The children are Godfrey and Naomi, an Arab girl Glubb adopted.

DENNIS — FIRST TARGET, FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE

(Continued from Page 4)

Later, after Pearl Harbor, he offered his war services to the government. "I happened to have previously been in the Philippines," he said, "was acquainted with the labor and Communist movement there, and felt that I could make a contribution of value to the liberation of the islands." His offer to volunteer was carefully blacked-out by the Thomas Committee for the obvious reasons.

AS A COMMUNIST LEADER his work in Wisconsin is memorable. Communists and trade unionists there cite his "easy manner," his ability to work with people and his unusual political qualities which won the admiration of many followers of the late Victor Berger, Socialist Congressman from that area.

Shortly thereafter he came to the national office of the Communist Party as legislative director some years ago, where he gained the admiration of his associates who speak of his "profound knowledge of the political forces in the country." Since the re-formation of the Communist Party he has been its general secretary, and was re-elected with acclaim at its recent convention.

THIS WAS ONE of his early crimes that the Un-American Committee cited in their Inquisition. Dennis wanted bread for the hungry millions and he was brazen enough to fight for it.

He came by that honorable arrest naturally. His grandfather, a Fenian, fought for Ireland's freedom in the Nineteenth Century. Dennis knew poverty, went to work at 13 in the local sawmills, where he encountered the Wobblies, engaged in innumerable arguments with them. Shortly thereafter he ran across Marx's Capital. After managing to go to high school, where he showed aptitude as a crack debater, he graduated in 1923, to begin his basic education.

Longshoreman, electrical worker, teamster, lumberman, he joined the Communist Party at the age of 22, and soon thereafter became one of the West Coast leaders.

As a Communist and workingman, he naturally gravitated toward trade union organization. Early in his life, he had become interested in our Pacific neighbors—the Chinese and Philippine peoples—and in 1929 he helped edit the Pan-Pacific Monthly. His admiration for these peoples led him to those lands where he helped fight off Japanese aggression at a time, as Elizabeth Gurley Flynn says, when our government was shipping scrap iron to the Japanese warlords.

J. PARNELL THOMAS and J. Edgar Hoover have read his speeches, too, and have sized him up as a man who loves the people, and who has remarkable qualities of leadership. They know that as a Communist leader, he will continue to make even greater contributions to democracy, to peace, to the right of the people to win a greater share of our nation's abundance. And consequently, they fear him. And plot to jail him.

Like the obscure L. A. police sergeant they regard him as one who will unyieldingly "advocate the principles of the Communist Party."

Brasenly.

UNFORGETTABLE THINGS ABOUT THE BAMBINO

(Continued from Page 12)

is free enterprising . . . anything to make a buck.

Ruth liked kids and kids liked Ruth. He liked them genuinely and they liked him, when they knew him, genuinely. But what is there to say of the herding of a group of giggling youngsters who can't possibly feel anything genuine, into poses for publicity pictures? Would you call it cheap and vulgar? Totally against the real spirit of the Babe? And this widely used quote that Ruth "died a beautiful death." I must remain dubious about how beautiful death by cancer can be. I'd like to see some of that "beauty" marred by successful research conducted with money now being used to perfect atomic weapons of bestial destruction.

AND FINALLY THE MOVIE, "The Babe Ruth Story," an embarrassing thing written by a Hearstling, reducing the gusty Babe to the mush-mouthed dimensions of a Hearst sob sister's copy. Did the movie people try to figure the exact date of Babe's death for a most profitable release of this horror? That's free enterprise, too. Of all the comments for the press on the tragic, premature passing of this totally unique American athletic hero, I liked best by two old time ball players of Ruth's day. George (Highpockets) Kelly, old

World Series foe of the Babe's in '21, '22 and '23, said all ball players owe the Babe a debt of gratitude for his successful fight to lift wages. A good reminder indeed that a few of the hypocritical magnates now expressing their grief kept an embittered Ruth from his rightful trial as a big league manager for exactly that reason.

The other particularly apt comment was Bing Miller's. Somehow it wraps up Babe Ruth the person superbly. "No one could do anything like Ruth," said Bing, "Even when it came to spitting tobacco."

CANADIAN PRICES AT RECORD HIGH

OTTAWA (ALN). — American housewives aren't the only ones on this continent who are spinning on the high-price merry-go-round. Their Canadian counterparts are also paying the highest prices on record. The June cost-of-living index compiled by the Bureau of Statistics is at a peak of 158.9. Eggs, potatoes, clothing, home furnishings and just about everything else are climbing out of reach of the average worker. Meat is already too expensive for most families.

CORPORATE STOCK

Only 5 percent of the American people own corporation stock.



MISS CIO — Lovely Miss Adrienne Nichols of Lorain, Ohio, was crowned Miss CIO of 1948 at the annual Lorain CIO picnic.

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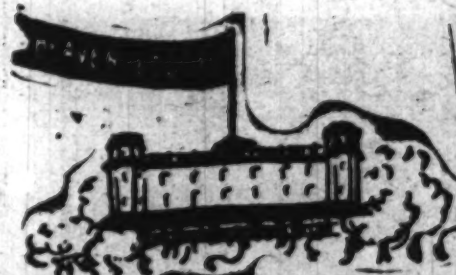
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OIL WORKERS WIN
ROME OIL STRIKE

ROME (ALN).—Striking oil workers who held fast for 28 days despite government pressure and police violence have won their demands: higher wages and reinstatement of a number of employees who had been fired. Hailing the victory as a great triumph for the General Confederation of Labor, union spokesmen said it was proof of the need for labor unity. Standard Oil of New Jersey and Shell Oil Co., which control most of Italy's refineries, had backed would-be splitters of the striking oil unions without success.

MORE NEGRO VOTERS

The number of Negro voters in Georgia increased from 20,000 to 125,000 in the past eight years.

In Sweet Memory of
FRANCES ROSENBLATT

Beloved Comrade
August 22, 1946

Unveiling

UNVEILING of monument for ANNA MARK BRATTER on Sunday, Sept. 12, at 1 p.m., in Wellwood Cemetery, Long Island. All friends and comrades are urged to attend. Those wishing to go by hired bus, please turn names into Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave., immediately.

—ANN BRATTER CLUB, CP.

Breaths

LODGE 500 IWO calls on their members to pay last tribute to our Brother MILTON JACOBS, who gave his life so that democracy may live. Memorial services and burial, Sunday, Aug. 22nd, 9:30 a.m., from the Hirsch Funeral Parlor, 167th St. and Jerome Ave., Bronx.

British Use Guns to Smash
African People's Movement

JOHANNESBURG (Telepress).—According to reports reaching here from Basutoland, British Protectorate, an intensive campaign against the leadership and members of the Lekhotla la Bato, the national organization of the Basuto people, has been set on foot by the Basutoland authorities.

Central feature of the campaign appears to be an attempt to link Lekhotla la Bato with the fire which gutted Roma College, near Maseru, in August last year.

Towards the end of May, two members of Lekhotla la Bato, Mokeka Moriyamano and Harold Volaphe alleged he was placed in solitary confinement in a cold cell with a concrete floor, with no blankets except the one he was wearing when arrested.

AFTER TWO DAYS without food, he was "persuaded" to make a statement implicating the whole committee of Lekhotla la Bato with the fire.

On June 27 Harold Velaphe escaped from prison, and reported his experiences to the committee of Lekhotla la Bato. He then denied that the statement he had made to the police was true. The committee immediately sent cables of protest to the Foreign Office and Colonial Office in London, the High Commissioner for the British Protectorates and the Secretary General of U.N.O.

In spite of these protests, a number of leaders of Lekhotla la Bato

WIN PUERTO RICO
LONGSHORE STRIKE

SAN JUAN (ALN).—A 3-week strike by longshoremen won a 10-cent hourly wage boost retroactive to Jan. 1. An additional 5-cent hourly raise will go into effect on Jan. 1, 1949.

were arrested on July 15. These included Rabase Sikeke, the vice-president, Josiah Lefela and most of the committee. They have not yet been officially charged.

Apparently unconnected with the Lekhotla la Bato arrests, but occurring at the same time, has been a wave of arrests of well-known Basuto chiefs. About ten chiefs have recently been arrested — including Bereng Griffiths, second son of the late Paramount Chief. They are held on various charges.

BELGIAN PLANTS CLOSING

PARIS—As the result of the U. S. pushing Belgium out of her established markets for textiles and leather goods, Belgian textile and leather factories have been forced



UNION LADYBIRD—Betty Skelton, a member of lodge 750 of the Ladies' Auxiliary, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, will give a stunt-flying exhibition in the Labor Day National Air Races in Cleveland, O.

to introduce a four-day working week, with a corresponding decrease in workers' wages. Workers have little hope of finding better jobs as unemployment is rising in all branches of Belgian industry.

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For Wednesday Tuesday noon

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For Friday Thursday noon

For Weekend Wednesday 4 p.m.

228 Negroes 'Sold' for \$35 a Head

Brought to Michigan in Vans, Victims Of Job Hoax Sleep in Pig Stys, Suffer Hunger

BAY CITY, Mich.—Two hundred and twenty-eight Negroes, jammed into four vans as in the slave ships of old with human cargo, were brought here from Georgia three weeks ago and sold to a canning company at a price reputed to be \$35 a head.

The 228 Negroes were delivered to three farm camps in Bay County—one of them a pig sty where they slept separated from the pigs by a three-foot wall of straw bales.

After two weeks of brutal starvation and living in pig stys, 40 of them fled and today they are roaming the Saginaw Valley, seeking any place for a night's rest or a handful of food hoping to find employment or means to get back to Georgia.

Local relief authorities can only account for some 70 of them who are being protected by Negro families and Negro churches in the valley.

BROUGHT TO BAY CITY to gather cucumbers for the pickle factories on the promise of \$6 to \$12 a day, the 228 Negro workers left jobs in Savannah, Ga.

They were recruited by the Georgia State Employment Service, affiliated with the U. S. Employment Service whose address is P.O. Box 626, Savannah, Ga. I have before me the mimeograph handbill that states:

WANTED 200 FIELD HANDS

"To work in Michigan pulling cucumbers—male or female from 14 to 55 years of age. Transportation and housing furnished. Job will last until Sept. 20. Each worker paid one half gross value of pick. Each worker paid off at end of day. Should make from \$6 to \$12 a day. The only thing worker furnishes will be cooking utensils.

Based on that, 228 people signed up. The man who came to Savannah, Ga., to swing the deal and bring them to Bay City is Clyde Thompson.

WELFARE DIRECTOR Grove G. Stine of Saginaw County, Mich., said he was told Thompson was paid \$35 for each man, woman and child he delivered.

Interviewed at his farm Thompson said he had no comment on how much he was paid "per head."

He said his contract to bring 228 Negroes from Georgia was with the Bayview Food Products Co., which is in the Bay County town of Linwood. The Bayview firm in turn supplied the Negro workers to farmers with whom it has con-

tracted for the harvest of pickled cucumbers.

No one could mistake what Thompson was, after hearing him. I arrived at the sorting shed at Linwood, having been courageously brought there by two of the Negro workers who had fled from there a week before.

Thompson led a grand rush of white overseers at Bill Marinoyitch, The Worker photographer, as he shot a picture of one of the vans that brought 52 of the 228 from Georgia.

Told to take it easy, Thompson said, "What made me mad was seeing you with them n-----s. After all, I'm a southerner."

Thompson admitted that the Negro workers had not been able to earn the much advertised \$6 to \$12 a day promised by him and the Georgia State Employment Service. The maximum was \$1.50 to \$2 for a ten-hour day in the fields.

"OUTSIDE AGITATORS" was Thompson's retort to why more than 150 of the Negro workers had fled the brutal starvation and living in pig stys.

He showed us the accommodations. A group of old army tents had replaced the pig stys. On the army cot in one of them lay a sick 24-year-old Negro named H. S. Graham.

"Now there's a boy I'm really taking care of," said Robert Golden, one of Thompson's henchmen. When Golden left, we leaned over to talk to Graham.

He told us that he had lain there for two weeks and that he could not walk to where he could wash.

"If that man dies from his sickness," we told Golden, "you will be held responsible."

"Oh, I have been good to him," was Golden's reply, "I got him two laxatives and six oranges."

"Get him to a doctor, today, tonight at the latest, or you will be charged with murder," we told him.

IN BAY CITY we sought the truth from one group of Negro workers who had fled the camp and were living in the basement of the

Second Baptist Church.

Of the many who fled the slave camps, not a one had applied for welfare relief as had been falsely claimed by the Michigan press. Rather, of the 15 we talked to, many of them had not eaten that day.

Not a single public or private agency had offered help. The Red Cross sent one check of ten dollars. While we were there the county relief truck came with "food." It was several baskets of cucumbers and peas.

The Rev. William McCottry and his wife said that things were desperate as no money existed or food for the next meal. As we sat in the little frame church and looked at these 20 Negro men, women and children, it was hard to ask questions. Food was what they wanted.

We asked them to pose for a picture and one 16-year-old said, "We would rather eat than have our picture taken."

From there we went to see the mayor of Bay City. He was out. No city official was "in" to The Worker reporter who wanted to ask "what about food for 20 starving people two blocks over."

FINALLY towards evening we learned that food and shelter was to be given by local relief authorities.

Another thing must be told. The story of three days and two nights when 228 people, men, women and children, were locked up in four vans that travelled from Georgia to Michigan.

They slept on straw and ate with the few pennies they brought along. The back doors of the vans were locked from the outside during the two long nights the cargo was on the road, and the only air was from two peepholes about eight inches in diameter, according to Dr. Loftus, health officer of Bay County.

Human needs were taken care of when mass hammering on the walls of the vans brought the vans to a halt for ten minutes besides some dark and lonely road.

Then at the journey's end, the pig

stys. But let the health officer, Dr. Loftus of Bay County tell it:

"The women (there were 33 of them, they have totally disappeared) were herded into an old pig barn on what is known as the Linwood farm. Only a three foot wall of straw separated them from the pigs."

"They slept on the straw and lined up to cook on an old stove. They had no lights, no running water and no sanitation facilities whatsoever."

DR. LOFTUS condemned all the

camp, but today there is only a handful of Negroes left, the rest broke for freedom in Bay County, Michigan.

Tonight in Saginaw Valley with its scores of towns and cities, 150 Negro men, women and children are afoot, looking for a place to find shelter, food and a job. As we drove down highway 23 from Bay City to Detroit, we saw them walking by the roadside.

In many Negro homes they are finding shelter, and food, but that's only temporary. After a day or two they must find another friend.



MacArthur in S. Korea: Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Lt. Gen. John E. Hodge (left), shown at installation of U. S. sponsored administration in U. S. occupation zone of South Korea. Syngman Rhee was named chief of the administration.



At Washington Hobby Show: Virginia Woodin (left) of Arlington, Va., tells Bette Marie Honey of Hyattsville, Md., about her "doll house" at the annual hobby show sponsored by employees of the Public Buildings Administration in the capital.

No Food or Shelter for Stranded Negroes

BAY CITY, Mich.—To the Detroit papers the 228 Negro men and women who were transported here in slave-vans to pick cucumbers for the Bayview Products Co. are simply anonymous "itinerant Negroes" whom they are using in stories and headlines to whip up a new wave of anti-Negro hysteria.

But to a Negro woman and her two school-age children in Savannah, Ga., J. J. Harrington is husband and father who came north in the hope of earning a few more dollars to help keep the family alive.

This reporter interviewed Mr. Harrington and 14 other of the men and women who were given refuge here in the basement of the Second Baptist Church after they left the pig sties in which they had been "housed" in the fields near the canning company.

The Negro pastor of the church, The Rev. William McCottry and his wife have been providing food for the men out of their own meager resources.

No other public or private agency has made even the offer to help.

Mrs. McCottry declared that a story in the Detroit papers that the Red Cross had given aid was "false." Her statement was affirmed by all the men and women present.

HERE IS THE FLESH AND BLOOD behind the "anonymous" 228 men and women, as recounted to me in exclusive interviews with them in their crowded room in the church.

Harrington is a tall, graying man of 45, with sharply chiseled features, who was employed as a building worker in Savannah making 75 cents an hour "when there was work."

A veteran of the first World War, he voiced the anger and resentment of the entire group in telling the shocking details of the trip north in the four vans, the hovels and pig sties in which they were dumped when they reached the cucumber fields, and the reneging of the contract in which they had been promised wages of \$6 to \$12 a day.

"In the four weeks since I left home, I've been paid only \$3 in cash and that was taken away from me

in payment for the beans and bread they fed us two days after we got there," Harrington said.

Another man whose chief concern is for his family back home is 50-year old Henry Jacobs, who was still wearing his railroaders cap when I spoke to him. Jacobs was a brakeman on the Atlantic Coast Line in Savannah, who had been laid off only a few days before the trip north.

Married and the father of a teenage girl, Jacobs is also the sole support for his crippled and paralyzed mother. He showed me a letter which he had received a few days ago from his wife in which she said that the Elder Mrs. Jacobs had taken a sudden turn for the worse and that there was not a scrap of food in the house.

But like all the others, Jacobs is stranded and penniless himself. He is alive only by grace of the food supplied by the McCottrys.

TWENTY-FOUR YEAR OLD Freddie Jenkins is typical of the large group of young World War II veterans in the group. Freddie, too,

is the father of a small child, and in addition supports a mother and younger sister. A Navy veteran four years' service he was employed in Savannah as a truck driver and was a member of an AFL local.

"We've been cheated," was his comment. He was specially bitter at the treatment given the 28 single women who made the trip north.

One of those women was in the church basement when he arrived there. She was pretty Etta Mae Tyler, 31, who was not able to find employment in her native Savannah.

The truck in which she traveled north was occupied by 52 persons, of whom seven were women. For three days and nights they were given no food and her particular truck made only five stops the entire trip.

She was lumped into one of the pig sties, "like an animal" together with 20 men and 3 women.

Etta is not living at the Church basement, only men are living there. She just happened to walk in while we were there interviewing the men. She said she had no place

to sleep, no place to go, no money and hadn't eaten in two days.

MRS. McCOTTRY made arrangements for Etta to stay temporarily with a Negro family in town.

Some of the other women are here and in Saginaw. One went to Detroit to try to find a cousin. But the majority of them are unaccounted for, and the men in the church are fearful for their safety and health.

Rev. and Mrs. McCottry are worried about their ability to feed the men who are living here. A few townspeople have taken some of the women in to live with them, but the major burden rests with the McCottrys.

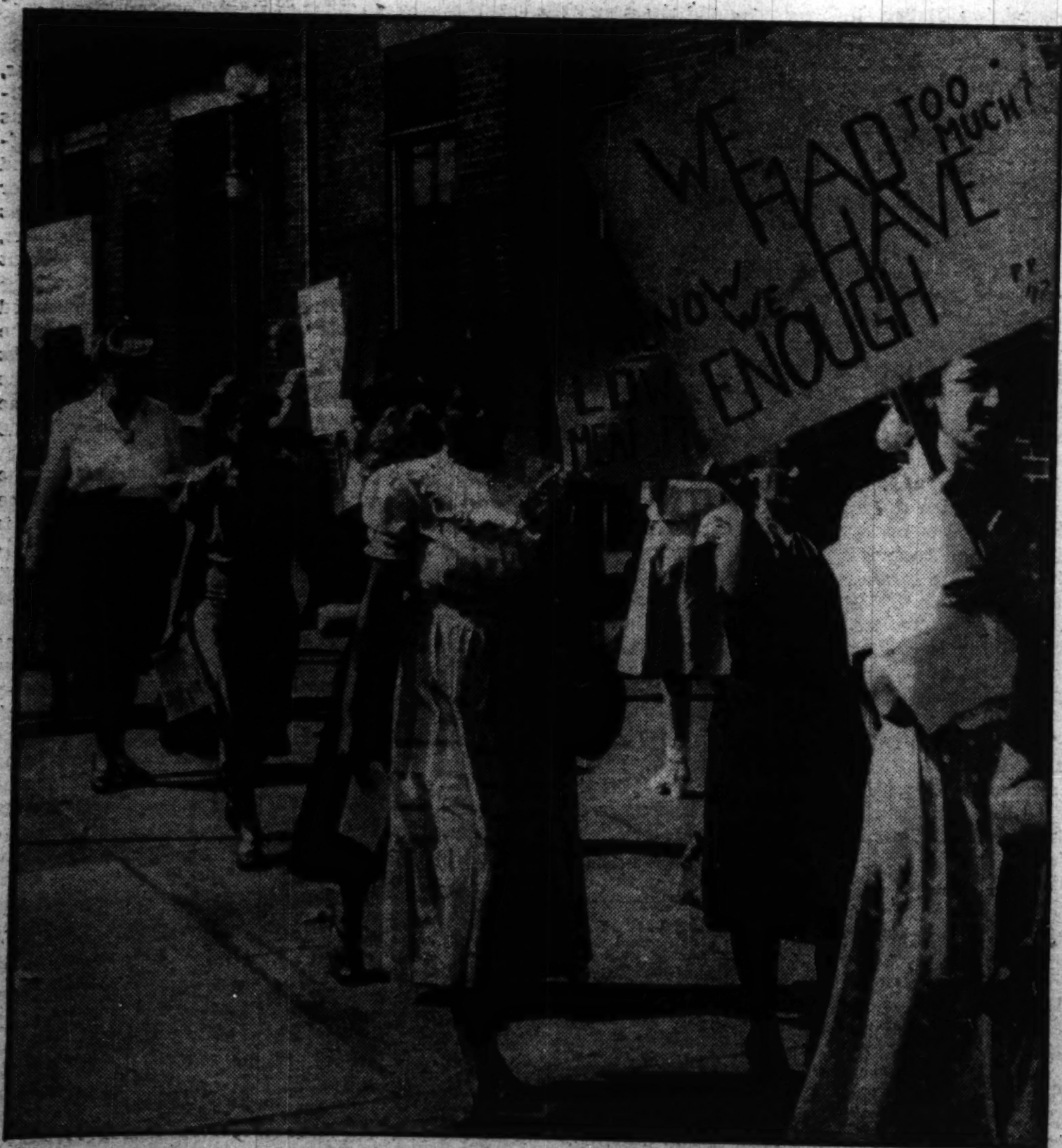
The men are not able to get work here because they can furnish no "references," they have no money.

Mrs. McCottry is determined to shelter and feed the men as long as they can. But it was obvious that outside help was needed.

The address is: Rev. William McCottry, Second Baptist Church, 214 N. Monroe, Bay City, Mich.

THOMAS COMMITTEE ON SPOT IN DEATH OF SPY SCARE VICTIM

— See Page 3 —



CHICAGO WOMEN PICKET 'BIG 4' PACKERS

Some of the more than 100 women who picketed the meat packers at the Chicago stockyards in protest against high meat prices.

Negroes 'Sold' for \$35 a Head

Victims of job hoax brought to
Michigan in vans, get no food and
are forced to sleep in pig stys.

—See Stories on Page 12

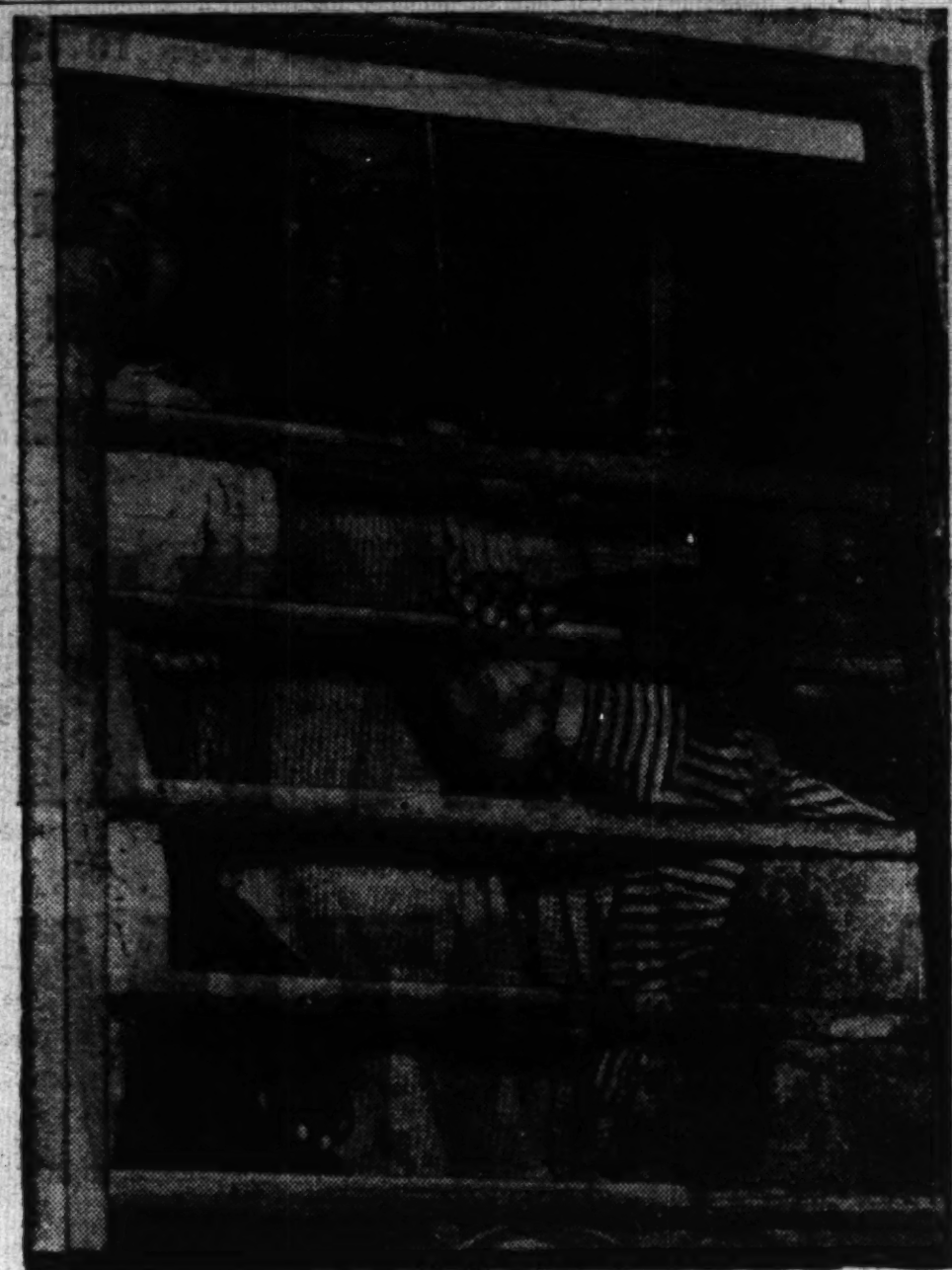
Butchers Join Growing Meat Strike

—See Page 5

How the Marshall Plan Ruins Italian Economy

By Joseph Starobin

ROME (By Airmail).—Can you imagine a situation in which you are doing people great damage by giving them things for nothing? That's what's involved in the Marshall Plan for Italy. Americans believe they are doing the Italians a great favor by shipping



VANPORT FLOOD REFUGEES, four of the five Lanier children, live in a trailer with their mother and infant brother. They are victims of the Vanport, Ore., flood of last Memorial Day. Two months after the disaster, still homeless, the family was handed a rent increase

AMG Restores Farben To Former Nazi Owners

BERLIN (Telepress).—The main task of the German so-called "I.G. Farben Dispersal Panel" in Bizonia will be to "disperse" the individual I.G. Farben plants into the hands of German capitalists.

This procedure will be supervised by the Anglo-American Farben Control Board whose main interest is to see that the 50 major Farben plants in Bizonia are sold only to German industrialist and financial groups approved by the American Military Government.

The announcement by the U. S. Military Government spokesman that I. G. Farben "will become a purely German affair," and the statement by an American I. G. Farben Control officer that, according to "Allied" regulations, individual Farben plants can be sold only to German nationals, confirm, as Telepress disclosed at the beginning of April, that a joint decision was taken by the U. S. State and Defense Departments to restore I. G. Farben to German ownership.

Although it was known then in Washington that an order had been issued to return I. G. Farben to its Nazi owners, this was to be kept strictly secret in Germany, and it was not written, but given verbally to U. S. Military Governor General Clay.

THE WASHINGTON DECISION on I. G. Farben, as well as the directives to halt the de-cartelization of Western German industry in general, were communicated by General Clay to his de-cartelization chief, Richard Bronson.

General Clay, who made himself sole judge on which western German monopolies should be broken up and which left intact, ordered that the personnel of the U. S. Military Government's de-cartelization Division be cut by 75 percent, and that the Division restrict its activities to writing letters to the German monopolies "recommending" them

to sever their cartel ties.

Realization of the Washington decision had to wait until the Nuremberg U. S. Tribunal had pronounced its verdict in the trial of 23 former I. G. Farben directors. Well aware that severe verdicts could prejudice the carrying out of Washington's plan, General Clay used the utmost pressure on the court to secure the acquittal of the whole lot. He also wrote to Defense Secretary Forrestal asking him to sponsor the acquittal of the directors on the grounds that their imprisonment would hinder future cooperation between the U. S. Military Government and German industry.

A WEEK before the Nuremberg trial concluded, Clay sent his Chief of Staff, his first aide-de-camp and the Chief of the U. S. Military Government's Economic Division, to have private conversations with the defendants. After the conversation the defendants' counsel advised a member of their families that they would be acquitted.

The most flagrant violation of Potsdam yet, this was all laid down in accordance with the wishes of the Du Pont, Rockefeller and Morgan interests, whose cartel agreements with I. G. Farben are of long standing and who agreed with I. G. Farben to let the war affect business as little as possible.

Defense Secretary Forrestal, as Wall Street's representative in the U. S. Government, fully appreciated their arguments that if Washington wanted to build up western Germany's industrial potential, it must not interfere with standing business agreements between the German and U. S. cartels, and must not "break up the structure of German industry."

all the coal they use, all the oil, seventy percent of their wheat—for what appears to be nothing.

In reality, the gravest harm is being done. And here's why.

Italian industry, particularly in the great factories of Milan, Turin, Genoa and Bologna, is capable of turning out excellent machinery, electrical equipment, automobiles. Thanks to the quick work of the Partisans in '43-44, the industries of this vital area emerged undamaged. And the workers have detailed plans for running them more efficiently.

But where is the market? Western Europe hardly needs these goods. Neither does the United States. Italy herself could absorb a great deal if her internal market were expanded, but that requires a drastic agrarian reform. And that's something which Italians hear about only on the eve of elections. Neither the Church nor the landlords—the backbone of the government—will tolerate the necessary scope of agrarian reform.

Obviously, Italy's only prospect is to sell to the countries of eastern Europe, which are industrializing rapidly. That goes for the Soviet Union, too.

BUT THE MARSHALL PLAN steps in—in two ways. By sending Italy the expensive coal which could come from Poland, the oil which should come from Romania, the wheat which Hungary produces, the Marshall Plan has the effect of undermining Italian industry. Its factories have nowhere to sell. They are thus being closed down, and thousands of workers are being added to the 2.3 million unemployed which already makes Italy one of the countries with the largest unemployment in Europe.

Secondly, the Marshall Planners have the right—under the law which most Americans considered so generous—to decide with whom Italy shall trade. James Zellerbach, of the American Crown-Zellerbach Corp. is the ERP administrator here, and he has said that Italians cannot sell to eastern Europe any goods made with American materials which can possibly be construed as strategic products.

You can see what that means to a country which so heavily depends on American raw materials. Its trade with eastern Europe is a fraction of what it was before the war, and what it could be. The Marshall Plan keeps Italy alive—but only at the price of her slow—and not so low—starvation as an independent nation.

THE MATTER GOES FURTHER.

In return for American grants, the Italian government is obliged to set aside the equivalent in a Fund of Lire, which is at the disposal of the United States administrator. In addition, it is obliged to send the United States materials which Washington considers strategic.

The result is two-fold. Italy becomes an agricultural or mineral appendage of the American economy, while at the same time a fund is created which is nothing less than a cess-pool of corruption.

Through this fund, Italian industrialists who resent the colonialization of their economy can be hushed up with government contracts for public works, like the project of 59 electric power stations, now being planned. The Fund buys out newspapers, and even politicians. And the consequence of the whole process is the perpetuation of a semi-feudal economy, plus the dismantling of Italy's industrial capacity, or its absorption at cheap prices by American trusts.

This has its political counterparts. The creation of an evergrowing army of unemployed makes the task of demoralizing these workers easier.



HENRY WALLACE GREETING CHINESE—The Progressive Party candidate signs a greeting to the Chinese people sponsored by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy. With him are Uta Hagen, star of "A Streetcar Named Desire," and Miss Feng Hsiao-ta, daughter of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang.

China Trade Unionists Map Plans for Nation

NORTH SHENSI (Telepress).—For the first time in 19 years a Trades Union Congress is meeting in China. In spite of Chiang Kai-shek's civil war and secret police terror,

men and women delegates both from the areas he controls, as well as from the Liberated Areas, were present at its opening on August 1 in Liberated Harbin, Manchuria, writes a special correspondent of New China News Agency.

During the past three months these representatives of the free trades unions of the Liberated Areas of China and of the underground trades unions in Kuomintang China have been making long and hazardous journeys, some covering more than 3,000 miles, across mountains and rivers and through battle lines.

Many delegates from Chiang Kai-shek's China, regarded there as "dangerous elements" with a price on their heads, had to disguise themselves to get across the front line. Once inside the Liberated Areas, they were treated as heroes, assisted on their journey and given the best food, shelter and transport that the people could provide.

AMONG THE DELEGATES is Chao Chan-kwei, the most popular "labor hero" of the Liberated Areas, famous for his untiring search for new and better methods of production. Chao learned to read only ten years ago.

A woman delegate, 28-year-old Li Feng-lan, from Yen-an, the famous centre of the Liberated Areas of China freed from Kuomintang occupation in April, this year, is a "labor heroine" and a member of the Yen-an Border Region People's Political Council. As a child of three, she was sold to a landlord and at 14 ran away to escape his tyranny and joined the Chinese Red Army (before the anti-Japanese war, the People's Armies were called the Red Army).

Liu Ning-i, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Congress told your correspondent that its significance is that "the seizure of the initiative by the People's Armies."

Some nine million food packages sent here on the eve of the elections had that effect. It makes the formation of a fascist movement easier. The working class resists. And the government replies by using one third of a hopeless deficit budget for a third of a million police and soldiers.

This is why, as Mauro Scoccimaro, the Communist economic expert and former finance minister explained in the Senate on June 24, the Communists oppose the Marshall Plan.

And he added details for which I have no room: the interesting fact that Italy occupies a very low rank in the Marshall Plan system and actually faces discrimination by comparison with Britain, the Benelux countries and western Germany.

Liberation Army, will be supported by an equally mighty offensive of the workers."

Owing to its long history of struggle against the Kuomintang reactionaries and against the Japanese, the Chinese labor movement has grown up piecemeal, with conditions differing from area to area. In each of the Liberated Areas there are now powerful trades unions and a federation of trades unions, whose interest is not only to look after the conditions of the workers, but to act as stimulus in increasing production.

WITHIN THE LIBERATED AREAS, different trades unions have established different working conditions and welfare facilities and have different trades union functions and rights. The last available figures for membership in the Liberated Areas give a total of 1,635,676 members, and it is expected that the present congress will show a big increase.

In the Kuomintang controlled areas, there are big clandestine unions engaged in the difficult task of trying to win a bare subsistence level for the workers, and in the underground struggle against Chiang Kai-shek.

Delegates are present from the Chinese Association of Labor, whose president, Mr. Chu Hsueh-fan, is now in Harbin, and whose headquarters is now in Hong Kong, where it was driven by Kuomintang persecution.

A wide diversity of problems faces the Congress. While the delegates have been gathering in Harbin they have expressed a universal desire for a greater unity of all Chinese workers as the means of hastening the liberation of all China. The demand for a general directing organization which can give offensive leadership to all the trades unions throughout China came from delegates from the Liberated Areas and from Kuomintang controlled China alike.

AT A PRELIMINARY SESSION of the delegates held on July 31, it was unanimously decided that an "all China Federation of Labor" should be established by the Congress, which should be called the "Sixth All-China Labor Conference." The delegates want a broad program for the Labor movement of all China, to include a definition of the workers' attitude to the economic policy of China's New Democracy, to developing industry and production and their relations with capital and nationalized industry.

A telegram from Mr. Albert J. Fitzgerald, Chairman of the National Labor Committee of the Wallace and Taylor Presidential Committee in the United States was among the many messages of greeting received by the Congress.

Charge Un-Americans 'Killed Harry White'

The death of Harry Dexter White this week focused national attention on the blackmailing, terroristic activities of the Un-American Committee. White, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, died of a heart attack which his family, physicians and many others categorically attributed to the cruel harassment of Rep. J. Parnell Thomas and his committee.

White, 56, and highest ranking ex-government official to be smeared in the current "spy" extravaganza, died Monday at his Fitzwilliam, N. H., summer home. He had testified only three days earlier before the Thomas Committee, when he termed "unqualifiedly false" the spy charges leveled by neurotic stoolpigeon Elizabeth Bentley and Time editor-FBI aide Whittaker Chambers.

The New Deal official and noted international monetary expert had pencilled a private note to the bullying Un-American boss, GOP'er Thomas, that his bad heart could not stand too much strain without frequent rest periods.

Henry A. Wallace, Progressive Party presidential candidate, in a tribute to his friend and longtime government associate, denounced Thomas for having gone so far "as to refuse to heed his (White's) request." Instead, Wallace

charged, "Mr. Thomas showed no concern." He "made snide jokes about the witness' condition."

White, who resigned from government service in 1947 because of his ill health, was forced through a "grueling, witch hunting 72-page cross-examination," Wallace declared.

Another associate of White, Frank Coe, secretary of the International Monetary Fund also accused the Un-Americans of responsibility in his death.

"In my opinion," Coe said "Harry White did not die—he was killed. He was killed slowly and cruelly by insidious slander, ceaseless investigation, and finally, when his strength was gone, by public slander."

Even the tory New York Times editorially rebuked the Un-American Committee on Wednesday for having denied White "the due protections of the law, with having permitted witnesses to make unsubstantiated statements of which the accused learned only through public sources, and by so doing ignoring the Bill of Rights and outraging our American sense of justice."

WHITE'S HEART FAILURE, the Times said, was "brought about by years of arduous government service and aggravated by the ordeal which he had to pass during the committee hearings."

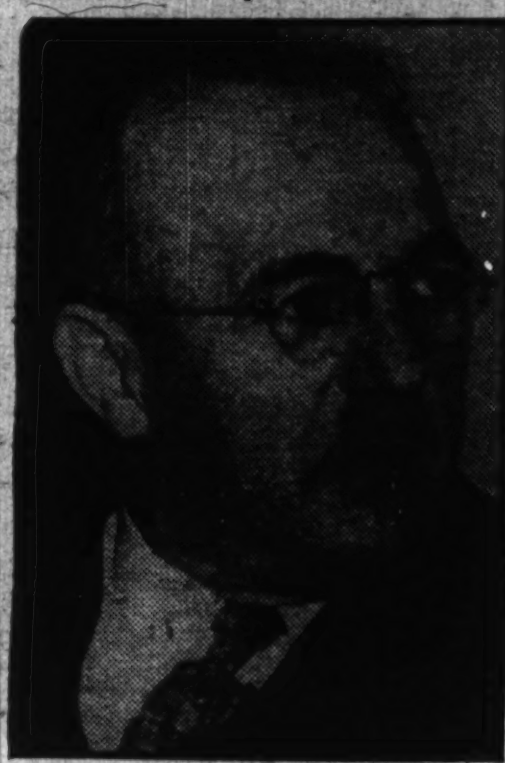
In the New York Star, columnist I. F. Stone, in a tribute to White declared: "His crime was that he belonged to a group of men who helped to make democracy work at home and hoped to make international collaboration work abroad."

"That is why the Rankins, the Hearsts, the Peglers, the peddlers of poison, and the paid hounds of slander, leaped on him in hate. Killing White was but an incident in the war being waged to kill the free America which bred him."

Of the entire spy circus in which White was a casualty, members of the National Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions declared:

"The current 'spy' investigations... pave the way for reaction and fascism... They have served only one purpose — to destroy further the constitutional rights of Americans and to substitute trial by public inquisition for trial by jury."

White was a Harvard graduate. He joined the Treasury Department in 1934, became director of its Monetary Research Division the same year and was appointed Assistant in 1945. He helped draw up



HARRY DEXTER WHITE
Victim of Un-Americans

fascist "investigators," in "freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom of press, freedom of criticism and freedom of movement." He believed in "equality of opportunity," "in the goal of increasing "political, economic and emotional security for all," in the eradication of "discrimination in any form."

These were among the principles, White declared, which he was "prepared to defend at any time—with my life if need be."

Three days later White was dead.



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Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

THE Western countries are indignant because they can't share control of the Danube. By way of reprisal, they may refuse to let the Danube countries control navigation on the Mississippi.

Discovers Uranium on Ranch: Cattle rancher Albert B. Marshall, 62, points to the hills on his acreage in the mountainous Marshall Canyon, north of Beaumont, Calif., where he discovered uranium. The metallic element is used in the making of atomic bombs and more peaceful radioactive substances. Marshall began prospecting his land shortly after the Atomic Energy Commission announced a \$10,000 bonus for any discoveries of 2 percent uranium trioxide ore in quantities.

They Find Asylum Here, But Not If They're Anti-Fascist

By Art Shields

The State Department's declaration that it has always given the "right of asylum" to all political refugees is as phony as the legendary nine dollar bill. The Government

was trying to deport five anti-fascists to their executioners in Greece and Spain at the very time that State Department's information officer, Michael J. McDermott, was talking of the "right of asylum" for Mme. Kosenkina and Mikhail Samarine.

The "right of asylum" has never applied to anti-fascists.

Nevertheless McDermott talked unctuously of the "right of asylum," when he tried to explain to reporters why the Government was rejecting the Soviet ambassador's demand for the return of the school teacher, Mikhail Samarine.

Samarine had been whisked away on what the Countess Tolstoy called an "underground railroad," on the day he was scheduled to sail for his homeland. "The 'underground railroad' had delivered Samarine to FBI headquarters in New York, and he has since been subpoenaed as a witness by the House Un-American Committee.

Any people who "claim" that "it would be dangerous for them to return are given asylum in the United States," McDermott asserted.

Asylum has always been given—even in the case of Spanish Republicans—the State Department's spokesmen insisted.

UNFORTUNATELY McDermott hadn't checked his facts with the Department of Justice.

FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover, could have told McDermott that the Department was attempting—at that very moment—to deport two active anti-fascists to Franco's firing squads in Spain.

No "right of asylum" for them! Hoover and the immigration authorities were also trying to send three Greek anti-fascists to Sophoulis's killers in Athens.

No "right of asylum" for them. The Department does not claim that one of the Spanish Diplomat Spaniards, Francisco Mancilla, is a Communist, or ever has been.

Mancilla had dared, however, to serve under Foreign Minister Del Vayo of Spain, on the Spanish Republican Government's diplomatic staff in Venezuela in 1937.

He had also dared to go to Cuba in 1938 to edit *Cronica de Espana*, the largest anti-fascist magazine in the island. He came here on a diplomatic visa in 1939 and tried

to become a legal resident during the war. But no "asylum" for him. The Department of Justice ordered Mancilla deported in 1937—and would have sent him to Franco already if the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born hadn't intervened through Attorney Isadore Englander.

JUAN DIAZ, another Spanish Republican, who came here 32 years ago, had seven American children and an American wife—and FOUGHT IN SPAIN—has also been ordered deported.

Diaz, a former organizer for the CIO's Food and Tobacco Workers union in the Alaska canneries, was defended by Englander on behalf of the American Committee, however. So the executioners haven't gotten him yet. He may be snatched from his home in San Francisco any day, however.

The American Committee's success in rallying mass support behind its legal defenses has also kept the following good American Greek anti-fascists from the firing squads in Athens after the Department of Justice ordered them deported:

Peter Harisiades: writer for the anti-fascist Greek American Tribune of New York City, who came from the Aegean Isle of Samos 32 years ago;

Socrates Economides, 62, who came from Greece in 1907, and fought in Spain with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade;

Leon Callow, father of eight American children, and member of the United Steel Workers in Niles, Ohio.

ANOTHER ANTI-FASCIST was barely saved from the Athens government's murderers when the American Committee got permission to send him to Yugoslavia instead.

This man, Triphon Buzzeff, who came here from the part of Macedonia claimed by Greece, had roused the Department of Justice's enmity by fighting against Franco in Spain.

The State Department, meanwhile, is still running in fascists from many European countries. More than 200 fascist Estonians, some of whom actively helped Hitler during the war, have been given "asylum" in America since fascism was defeated in their former homelands.

Labor Defense Body Seeks \$250,000

"The Civil Rights Congress has undertaken full responsibility for organizing and conducting the trial and other phases of the defense of the 12 indicted leaders of the Communist Party," it announced today.

To discharge this responsibility for the protection of the Constitution of the United States, Civil Rights Congress announced the launching of a campaign from Sept. 1 to Oct. 15, to raise \$250,000.

This \$250,000 will be used to obtain the finest attorneys possible for the defendants and to bring the facts behind the indictments to millions of Americans through newspaper advertising, radio programs and other means of communication so as to penetrate the iron curtain that has been thrown around the truth in this case.

"The Civil Rights Congress comes into this case firmly convinced that, embodied in this fight for the civil rights of the Communist Party and its members, are the fundamental and

inalienable rights guaranteed by our Constitution to labor, to all-racial, national and religious minorities, to the organized and unorganized progressive and liberal forces of America.

"The imperative necessity of victory in this case, we believe, finds full and complete affirmation in the histories of fascist development in Italy and Germany and in the fall of France. The key to the rise of fascism in these countries was the attempt to suppress and outlaw the Communist Parties. No nation has attempted this and remained free.

"It is of vital significance that the indictments of these men took place immediately after the people had rallied to defeat the unconscionable Mundt Bill. These indictments constitute an attempt through the courts to outlaw a legal and duly constituted American political party and thereby to deny to all its members and supporters the right of freedom of speech and assembly....

"To uphold these rights, we have in this defense assigned ourselves the task of raising \$250,000.

"We call upon all progressive Americans to join with us in this endeavor.

"No group is too small to participate in this drive; no organization too large.

"Meetings must be called from coast to coast and border to border.

"Members of the indicted group are available for many of these meetings.

"In churches and colleges, trade unions and gatherings of Americans everywhere, the voice of protest must be heard.

"For the protection of civil rights, for the defense of our Constitution, we must successfully defend the liberties of Communists.

"We urge every American to contribute the maximum possible for the defense of our nation's freedom.

"Rush your contribution immediately to Civil Rights Congress at 205 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y."

Gov't Aids Indicted Banker; Court Prejudges Communists

By Harry Raymond

Nine of the 12 Communist Party leaders, indicted on a federal frame-up charge of advocating overthrow of the U.S. government by force and violence, have been denied by court order, pending trial Sept. 27, the right to work and carry on political activity outside of New York. Gus Hall, one of the indicted 12, has been restricted by the same court to the area of Cleveland. But that's not the way the government treats a banker under indictment. A. H. Giannini, big boss of the Bank of America, facing trial next October on charges of violating the Anti-Trust Law, has been given full right to travel anywhere he wants to go. And the Treasury Department, out of its kindness of heart, has been quietly issuing licenses for new branches



A. H. GIANNINI
Bank of America Head

First Target of the Enemy

EUGENE DENNIS ENJOYS THE HONOR OF BEING A 'BRAZEN' CHAMPION OF AMERICANS' INTERESTS

By Joseph North

The big Westerner came out of Seattle several decades ago to take his unflinching stand with the common man, which explains why J. Parnell Thomas has him at the very beginning of his little black book. You can, tell a man by the enemies he makes. Throughout his quarter-century of redoubtable service to the working class and the nation, evil little men have been putting his name down on their black list, like the cop who wrote on the police blotter, in Los Angeles, back in Nov. 29, 1929:

"This defendant is a well-known Communist leader in Southern California and is an active organizer throughout this district. He brazenly advocates the principles of the Communist Party."

After 19 years, the gilded cops who run our Administration along police-state lines, have scarcely improved on that formulation. It is the gist of capitalism's charges against the Communist leader.

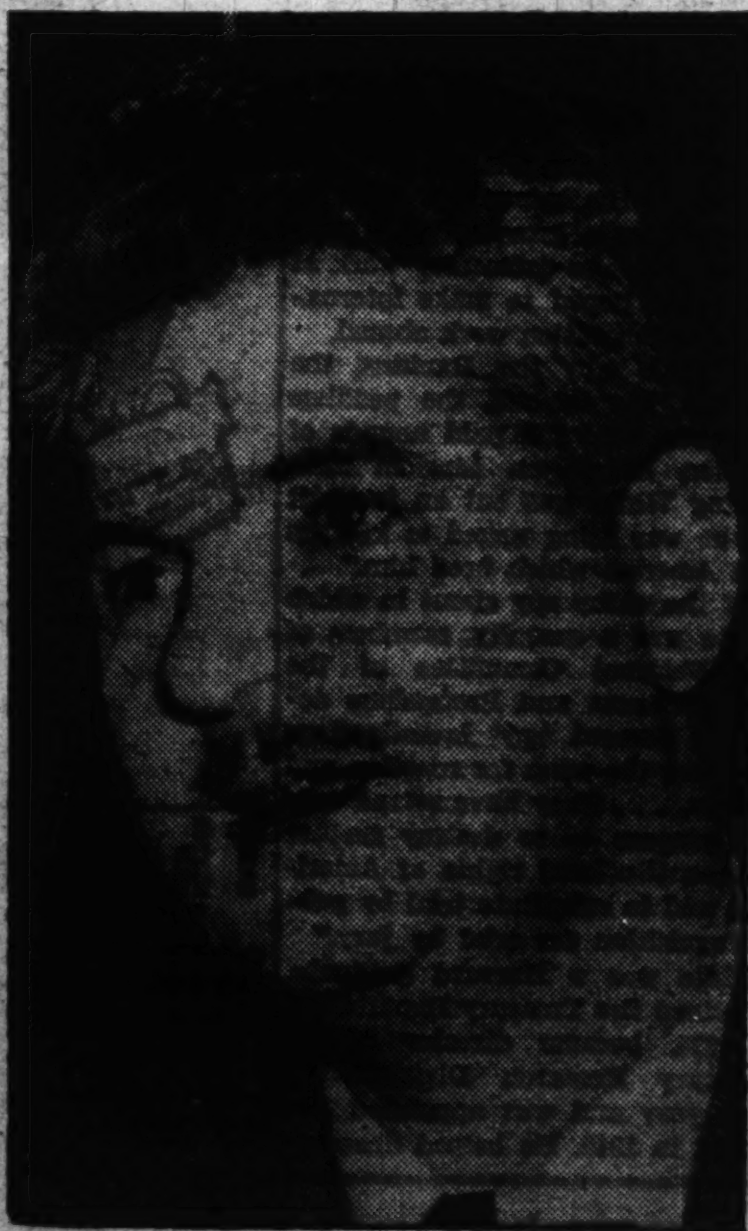
Brazenly, since that's the word they want to use, he has contended that poverty, inherent in capitalism, is intolerable. Brazenly, he has put everything his six-foot frame has into a battle against the war-breeding corporations; brazenly, he has advocated peace and prosperity. Brazenly, he has upheld the Bill of Rights; and brazenly, he has taught that America can win those blessings permanently, only through a planned economy owned and run by the people. The word for it is socialism—and that's Eugene Dennis' crime.

SO THEY COULDN'T WAIT to tag this patriot with the dreamed-up charge of "force and violence," but sentenced him to a year's jail some months ago. "Contempt of Congress," J. Parnell Thomas fumed after the big Westerner had calmly stripped the Un-Americans of their pretense at "constitutionality."

If you can tell a man by the enemies he makes, you can also tell him by the company he keeps. Let's start somewhere back near the beginning, in the middle Twenties.

Leo Gallagher, veteran labor lawyer of the West

Coast, remembers Dennis as he was ready seen the inside of a half dozen some 18 years ago when he defended him against the Los Angeles Red Squad, a terrorist police outfit, particularly adept at frame-up. Those were the days when Dennis had al-



EUGENE DENNIS

ready seen the inside of a half dozen in the great unemployment 1930 demonstration in Los Angeles where Dennis managed to make his way through the squadrons of blue-coats to reach a lamppost in front of the

(Continued on Page 10)

of Giannini's vast banking network, which, according to the indictment, is an illegal enterprise.

The Communists, however, have not only been denied the right fully to carry out their political activity, but their case was prejudged last week by Judge Harold Medina.

The 12 Communists, through attorney Abraham Unger, asked Medina to extend the case until Nov. 23 in order to prepare proper motions challenging the constitutionality of the indictments. Medina reluctantly granted the defendants an extension until Sept. 27. He said:

"The quicker this case gets disposed of with finality, the better for all concerned." He added:

"If we let them do that sort of thing (carry out their political work), they will destroy the government. . . . No, they merely want to wait until they get everything set, then the acts will come."

Denied the right to leave New York, the area of the Federal Court Southern District, are William Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis, Benjamin J. Davis, Henry Winston, John Williamson, Jacob Stachel, John Gates, Robert Thompson and Irving Potash.

Gus Hall, Ohio State party chairman, is not even permitted to travel meanwhile from Cleveland to New York to consult his attorneys, despite the fact that he must come here for trial on Sept. 27.

High Prices, Low Wages Plague French

PARIS (ALN).—While the French government debates wages and inflation, workers are paying the price—and they're paying more every day. Since the first of the year, prices have gone up close to 25 percent while wages remain at frozen levels. This fact, workers point out, destroys the old myth that wage boosts cause high prices.

Worker's Life, a labor weekly, has just released figures revealing that a man's shirt which sold for 450 francs (\$2.25) in January now sells for 750 francs (\$3.75). A set of cooking utensils, priced at 600 francs

seven months ago today retails for 1,045 francs. Re-soling shoes has doubled in price, with today's charge of 734 francs.

Rising prices on all farm equipment explain why agricultural products, even seasonal vegetables, have gone up instead of down in cost. The Renault tractor is now 537,345 francs. In January it sold for 307,120 francs.

South Africa Uses Dixie Methods

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (ALN).—South African jails are used as a source of slave labor by big farmers here. Negroes are picked up for violating Jim Crow laws, kept in jail till some farmer balls them out and takes them off to his land to work for as long as "gratitude" and threats will make



If they had more guys like us in unions they wouldn't need to pass the Taft-Hartley Law!

Workers' Challenge Of T-H Due Soon As Contracts Expire

From here on out the chips are down in the Taft-Hartley fight. One year ago today marked the end of the 60-day "period of grace" permitted before all features of

the law went into effect. Hundreds of unions got in under the deadline and signed contracts with closed-shop and other provisions now outlawed. Now, however, most of these contracts face expiration.

The effects can already be seen in the New York City department store fight, in the Unilever Lens strikebreaking in Dayton, O., in the National Labor Relations Board attacks on the maritime hiring halls, in the NLRB decisions against the AFL International Typographical Union, in the attempts of publishers to limit jurisdiction of the Newspaper Guild by separating "administrative," "professional" and other groups.

DESPITE THE RED-BAITING headlines, Taft-Hartleyism has hit out with equal vigor against both "right" and "left" unions. As a matter of fact, the progressive United Electrical Workers, a union which has refused to sign non-Communist affidavits, has established one of the best organizing records.

Another "left" gain, which was obscured by the department store inquisitions, was the success of CIO Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Local 65 in renewing nearly all of its contracts covering their 13,000 members. These agreements, containing raises and strong union security clauses, were announced shortly after the right wing international executive board of the union ordered all local officers to sign Taft-Hartley affidavits or be removed from office.

Main reason for Local 65's success was its refusal to be sidetracked by red-baiting ruses or Taft-Hartley procedures. The local had prepared for a general strike, if necessary, and its members had put aside a half-million dollar strike fund to be used in such an eventuality.

HIDDEN BY THE HUNGER of the commercial press for lurid "red" headlines, was the fact that T-H committees were hitting equally as hard at conservative unions. While store union leaders were being grilled in New York, a congressional committee moved in on AFL Teamsters-Local 138, hauled in its leaders and virtually broke a strike in the same city.

The papers did not headline the

attack on the teamsters; many did not even carry the story.

While the membership of all unions is being hit, most CIO and AFL leaders continue to sound off with thunderous phrases about repealing the law and then proceed to back the politicians who brought on the law. Further, some of them, like Samuel Wolchock, president of CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees, even try to use the law to purge all opposition.

As the law, however, continues to do its part in attacking labor's living standards, the workers look for a way to fight back—and they are finding it in a policy of no compromise with Taft-Hartley and support for the Progressive Party.

Marine Shoots Straight

OCEANSIDE, Cal. (UP). — A Marine private, Leroy W. Mendenhall, gave everyone a lesson in marksmanship at the Leathernecks' Camp Pendleton. He blasted all four existing Marine Corps records for 1948 in the Browning automatic rifle, firing a 234 out of a possible 250 points.

Birmingham Police Murder Ninth Negro in Four Months

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Shooting down Negroes while "resisting arrest" and "attempting escape" is apparently still the most popular sport among members of Eugene "Bull" Connor's Birmingham Police Department.

Joe W. Perkins, aged 26, became the ninth victim of police bullets here in the Birmingham area in the past four and a half months.

This latest victim was said by officers involved in the killing to have been found inside the premises of the Alabama Manufacturing Company. He was picked up on the inside of the plant gates by detectives and taken outside. There he was riddled by bullets. The officers claimed he was "trying to escape."

Leading Negro citizens are questioning these killings. Sixty-one Negro organizations have already petitioned the Governor, city and county officials to investigate each of the previous incidents.

Retail Butchers Join Growing Meat Strike

By Louise Mitchell

Numerous retail butchers joined with consumers this week in the boycott against high prices. The meat industry showed definite signs of declining sales resulting from the double-edged sword of exorbitant prices and buyers' resistance. Mass demonstrations were staged against packing houses and meat trust offices and picketing of large chain stores continued throughout the second week of the boycott started as a spontaneous rebellion against soaring living costs.

In New York City where the boycott was led by the New York Tenant Council, cooperating with consumer, labor and women's groups, Harlem housewives picketed Swifts and Armours packing plants in their community. The numerous affiliates of the Council repeated the picketing stunts of the week before with increased cooperation from retail butchers, some of whom closed down for a day.

CLOSE TO 300 BUTCHERS in the Washington Heights area joined the boycott by closing for a day. Butchers in the First Avenue area between Fifth and 14 Sts., also protested by closing down for two hours on Saturday, their busiest sales day. The United Kosher Butchers Assn., composed of 100 members, also joined in. In areas where butchers cooperated but A & P stores and other chain outlets refused, the consumers picketed these stores.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio and Leo Isacson marched with CIO members, tenants and consumers on Thursday, and picketed the offices of the American Meat Institute, 551 Fifth Ave. The Institute, national lobby for the meat trust, played a key role in killing price controls on meat.

Leaflets were distributed to the public showing that the fantastic increase in meat prices since 1945 is matched by a 300 percent increase in profits by the Big Four—Wilson, Armour, Swift and Cudahy.

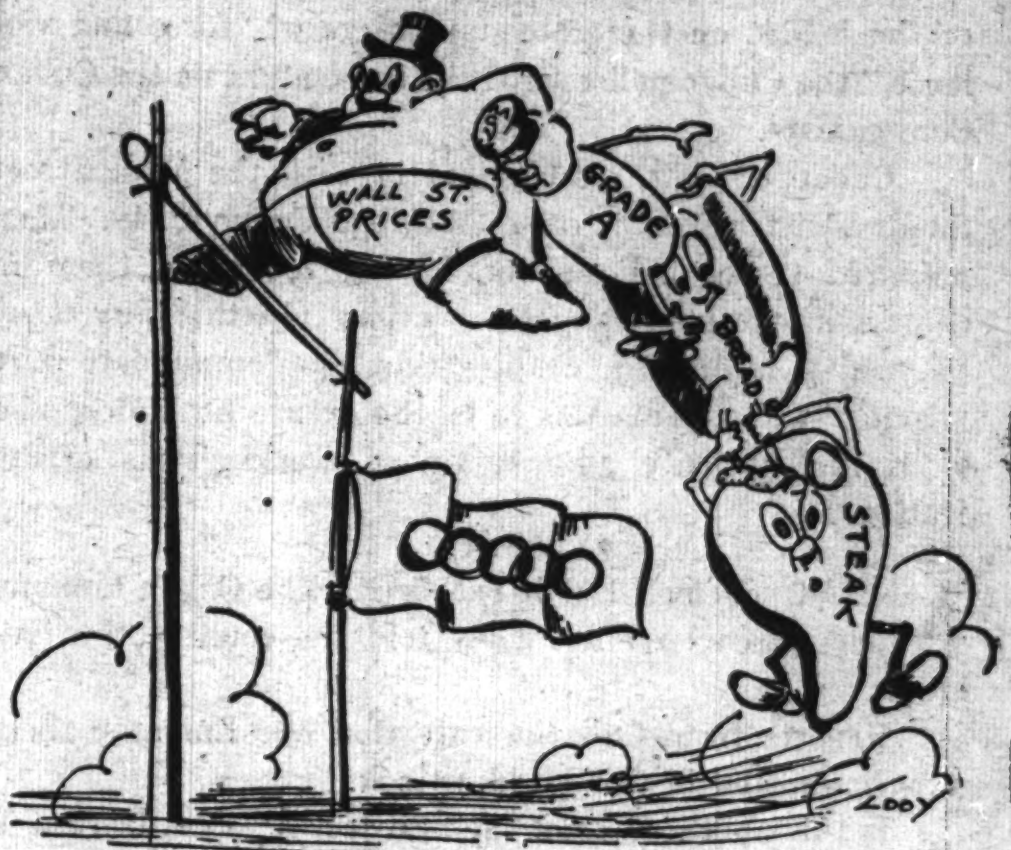
The City CIO Council, which sponsored the protest, condemned the "depression diets" which the trusts were forcing on the people as a result of runaway inflation.

In New York, the Congress of American Women, International Workers Order, New York State Communist Party, Women for Wallace, Labor Committee for Wallace and Taylor supported the boycott.

LAST WEEK-END the Department of Agriculture admitted that consumers were buying meat "by the dollar and not by the pound." It reported a steady decline in meat sales since June.

The boycott was continued for a

ANOTHER OLYMPICS



second week in many large cities throughout the country, including Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Denver, Milwaukee, upstate New York, Elizabeth, Newark and others.

DENVER, Colo. — Chain store meat departments were virtually empty here, as Denver housewives joined the strike against meat-buying under the leadership of Mrs. H. W. Nevin, Jr., of 2461 Oneida St. and Mrs. Charles R. Rulo, of 1375 Race St.

The drive got under way last week with a telephone campaign calling every housewife to join in the boycott of meat, starting Monday, Aug. 16, for one week's time. One of the biggest restaurants in town, the Manhattan, famous for its steaks, is supporting the strike by not serving meat.

A mass meeting is to be held this week where housewives will meet and consider further action.

The extent of the effectiveness of

the campaign can be seen in a story carried by the Denver Post, a local reactionary newspaper, which has to admit: "Fish, eggs and poultry were enjoying a sudden spurt of popularity for Denver dinner tables Tuesday, the second day of a meat price strike organized by a legion of militant housewives."

"In some instances, tempers were reported flaring — harassed butchers were sometimes forgetting the customer is always right, and the women were demanding that those price markers should be replaced by new ones showing smaller figures."

"For the most part, however, the boycott was proceeding smoothly as the women simply stayed away from the retail shops."

"Meat counters ordinarily busy were almost empty during the periods when most shopping is done, the housewives averred in support of their claim that the embargo is having an effect."

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John Gates Editor
Alan Max Managing Editor
Milton Howard, John Pittman, Howard C. Boldt Associate Editors
Rob F. Hall Washington Editor
Joseph Roberts General Manager

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1948

Frame-Ups — A Growing Export

THE official list of Marshall Plan exports does not mention our leading export in the "cold war"—frame-ups against Communists.

Following immediately upon the Truman Administration's indictment of the leaders of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. on the frame-up charge of "force and violence," the Cuban police tried the same stunt on the Cuban Communists.

Cuban officials, closely tied in with the Wall Street Sugar Trust, tried to frame 32 Cuban Communists. They prepared secret indictments, hoping to spring them in court without informing the victims. In this way, they planned to inform the country that the Communists were "fleeing" Cuba. This was to be the excuse for widespread raids and violence against Cuban workingclass organizations.

A NEAT scheme. But it backfired. The Cuban Communists discovered it. They told the country the true story.

Reports from Cuba indicate that our Embassy there was implicated in this sneak attack.

Is this another one of the "Project X" jobs. Project X is the secret fund in Washington for fomenting disorder, espionage and sabotage in countries with popular, democratic governments which side with the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace.

IT'S A FUNNY thing, but wherever the Marshall Plan makes its appearance, it is quickly followed by the flouting of democratic liberty, raids on labor unions, and anti-Communist persecution.

In France, the arrival of Marshall Plan "aid" (mostly raw materials) was followed by a pledge that France would not build up its own industries, and by the dismissal of Communists from the Government. That the French Communists got the biggest vote of all parties made no difference. The price of Marshall Plan "aid" was violation of the French Constitution. The same pressure was felt in Italy. It is felt everywhere. The British had to scrap their nationalization plans.

Down in Chile, they are hunting Communists. Chile wants Marshall Plan "aid." It qualifies for it by wiping out democratic liberty.

BUT IS is not only overseas that the Marshall Plan spells danger for democratic liberty. It is just as true here at home.

The announcement of the Marshall Plan last year said that it was merely a relief scheme to help the hungry and speed recovery. But, it soon turned out that the "recovery" that was meant was the recovery of fascism in Germany, and the revival of reaction everywhere with the help of our guns and money.

On top of that, it turned out that any citizen here at home who questioned the noble motives of this scheme was branded as "disloyal." Since the announcement of the Marshall Plan, there has been a steady rise in the hysteria of red-baiting and "loyalty" witchhunts. The Marshall Plan and the House Un-American Committee go together.

The Marshall Plan is exporting the witchhunt tactics which the Un-American Committee is using to cripple all political opposition at home.

Hence, the indictments leveled against the Communist Party leaders. Hence, the conspiracy to outlaw the Communist Party with the Mundt Bill. Hence, the jail sentences against anti-fascists like Howard Fast, Dr. Barsky, Dr. Bradley, Gerhard Eisler, and Eugene Dennis, Communist Party secretary.

Look at the record. Doesn't it prove that the anti-democratic witchhunt has increased since the Marshall Plan? Both abroad and here at home?

The record tells the story. The Marshall Plan's "cold war" is aimed no less against the American public than against the Communists and democratic movements of Cuba, China, France, Chile or Italy.



Face to Face

'New York's Finest'
At Last Get Their Man

By Benjamin J. Davis

IT IS like pulling eye-teeth from a rhinoceros to get "New York's finest" interested in tracking down hoodlum violence against Negroes, Jews and other minorities, or in prevailing upon them to stop their own police brutality.

The most immediate obstacle to our effort is "muss-em-up" Police Commissioner Wallander, whose political skin is fully as thick as that of a pachyderm, considering the wide and incessant protests that have bounced off him. The chief source of responsibility, however, is none other than Mayor O'Dwyer, who must know that the people are up in arms against Wallander and his vicious policies and are clamoring for his removal. But though policemen beat striking workers to the ground, and though Willie Milton and several other Negroes have been lawlessly slain by quick-trigger cops, O'Dwyer hangs on to Wallander and rewards his villainy with high praise and frequent, ceremonial decorations.

"New York's finest" may be sluggish on matters under their direct jurisdiction, but they are aggressively alert in injecting themselves into complicated international incidents. They cannot apprehend one fascist gangster, yet they think nothing of handing a summons to the whole Soviet Union, or to its official diplomatic representatives. As the saying goes: fools rush in where angels fear to tread.

NO one can say that "New York's finest" don't have big ideas, even though they haven't yet realized that there is no jail in America or anywhere else big enough to hold the 200,000

Soviet citizens. In fact, there is no jail big enough to hold all the democratic souls in New York. So it really is ridiculous for the "finest" to start policing the Soviet Union. Ask Hitler!

It is obvious that what the cops did in trespassing upon the Soviet Consulate was perpetrated in collusion with the State Department, the Czarist Tolstoy gangsters, the FBI, and assorted stool-pigeons and provocateurs. The State Department pretends that it is protecting Russians from the big, bad Soviet bear, and that its delicate sensibilities are outraged that a Russian should be forced to "act against his or her will." It is for the Soviet Government to deal with its nationals. But it is for the American people to express their views on the conduct of the American Government.

DOES the bi-partisan Truman Administration compel Negroes, trade unionists, monopoly-gouged consumers and others to do anything "against their will"—or is an answer necessary to that question? Isn't Wall Street, through both major parties in Washington, trying to drag the American people into war, and into domestic fascism against their will? Plainly, it's the American people who need protection—from the policies of Washington!

Why are the bankers in the State Department so worried about justice in the Soviet courts? They are real houses of justice, uncontrolled by bankers, financiers, capitalists and landlords—the Russians do not fear them because they deal harshly with enemies of the people. Russian courts do not frame fighters for the people; they do not indict and attempt to outlaw the party of the working class—the Communist Party. They do not legally lynch members of oppressed nationalities. These "virtues" are reserved only for our capitalist courts, and are not to be found in the land of socialism.

On the other hand, why doesn't

the State Department interfere when Negroes escape from the real hell-holes of Mississippi, only to be sent back to certain death by some of the very same Republican and Democratic Governors now railing against alleged injustice in the Soviet Union. So the revolting hypocrisy extends all the way from "New York's finest" clean through to the State Department, Truman and the coterie of Wall Street multi-millionaires that surround him. Meanwhile, the GOP and the Democrats are vying with each other to see which can vomit up the most red-baiting in this and the spy hoax.

THE plain truth of the matter is that the consulate incident reveals that the men at the head of our bi-partisan government are resorting to sheer gangsterism, political blackmail and provocations as a part of their drive to whip up a war against the Soviet Union.

The administration's camouflage of "peace talk" to hide its war schemes is not going too well, when it has to stoop to such foul and frenzied tricks.

Millions of Americans will blush with shame. But that is not enough. One has to fight against Wall Street's war program and not be disoriented by Truman's desperate provocations to keep himself in office. One does not merely cuss—he builds the coalition for peace and democracy spearheaded by the Progressive Party, led by Henry Wallace.

Both Mayor O'Dwyer and the police department heads did not fail to ride the publicity wave of Soviet and Communist baiting. They got in their two cents worth. But this won't make the people forget the mounting wave of police violence and killings against Negroes and strikers. Protests will yet penetrate the thick political hides of the Mayor and his chief gendarme on Center St. The eye-teeth will be yanked from the rhinoceros.

World of Labor

CIO Says 5% of People Do Who Owns Corporations?

George Morris is on vacation. In his absence we reprint excerpts from the July, 1948, issue of the CIO's "Economic Outlook."—The Editors.

OF EVERY \$3 spent in America, \$2 goes to corporations. Except for the small farmer, the professional, and the disappearing small business man, corporations are the economic life of our nation.

About 5 percent of the adult population, less than six million people, own stock in corporations. A handful of these six million own a great deal of stock. Most of the stockholders own only a few shares.

Corporations are supposed to be controlled by all the stockholders; but, in practice, the handful who own the large blocks of stock have complete control. Corporation advertisements and radio speeches tell how thousands of people from all walks of life own stock in the corporations. They even tell us the average number of shares stockholders own.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the largest corporation in the world, with more stockholders than any other, is proud of the fact that on the average each stockholder owns about 30 shares. They forget to say that each of the thirty largest stockholders owns an average of more than 35,000 shares. Quite a difference between 30 shares and 35,000. The latest over-all estimate available shows that 5 percent of the stockholders own more than half of the total shares.

THE most authoritative source for the huge ownership of stock by a relatively few is in Treasury Department figures taken from income tax returns. Unfortunately dividend income is lumped in with interest from bonds. Since bonds are more widely held by middle and lower income groups than stocks, these figures understate the concentration of stock ownership. The latest figures available are those for 1945.

The 38 million people with yearly incomes under \$3,000 received on the average \$17 a year from interest and dividends. This amounts to 32¢ a week. The 71 people with a yearly income over \$1,000,000 received on the average over \$750,000 a year from interest and dividends. This amounts to \$14,423 each week!

In 1945 there was one individual who received \$8,595,000 in income just from dividends and interest. That is equal to \$165,000 each week! If this individual had his money invested in Chrysler stock, to receive \$8½ million in dividends, he would own two-thirds of the entire stock, or 2,865,000 shares. The average stock owner whose income is less than \$3,000 receiving \$17 from dividends and interest would own less than 5 shares. Six shares—as compared to 2,865,000 shares!

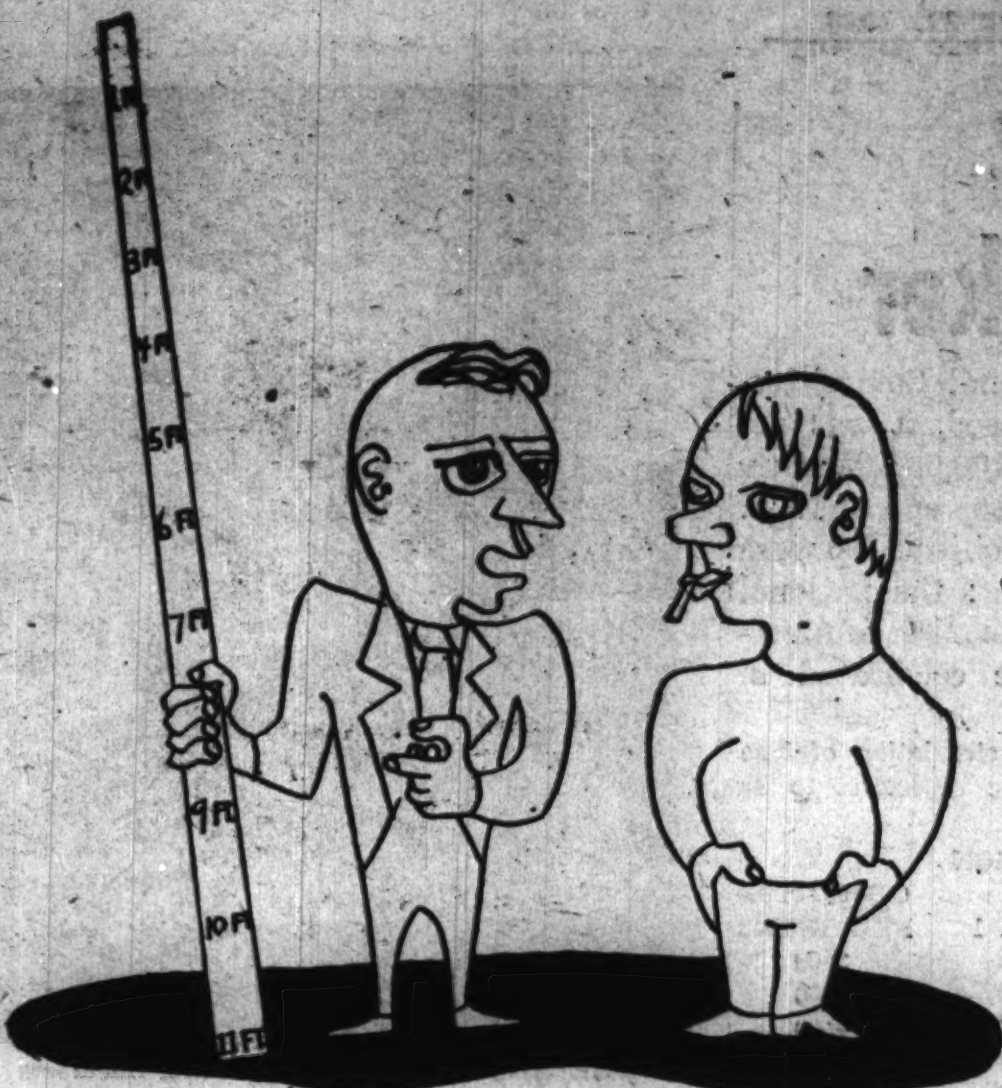
THE huge wealth that a relatively few people have is certainly startling. But the control over our economy by these few people is many times greater than their ownership. By controlling the major banking, insurance, and industrial corporations of America, they virtually control the fate of our economy.

However, the main control that these few people have over the economy is through the corporations themselves. As an example of this control, General Motors Corporation is made up of hundreds of plans both in America and in most foreign countries. These plants are organized into divisions or subsidiary corporations and they make everything from parts and bodies of trucks and autos to household appliances and railroad locomotives. The parent corporation of General Motors also owns a substantial or controlling interest in Bendix Aviation, North American Aviation, steamship lines, chemical companies, taxi-cab companies, real estate companies, and huge finance corporations.

General Motors Corporation, in turn, is part of the du Pont group which controls three other major parent corporations: U. S. Rubber, du Pont, and National Bank of Detroit. On the Board of Directors of each of these corporations sit representatives of many other interest groups who control other corporations. One of the General Motors' directors, for example, is George Whitney, president of J. P. Morgan & Co., and a director of sixteen corporations including Kennecott Copper, Continental Oil, and New York Central R.R. The J. P. Morgan corporation group includes fourteen major industrial corporations (like U. S. Steel), twelve major public utility corporations (like American Telephone & Telegraph), eight major railway systems (like New York Central), and three major New York banks.

General Motors also works very closely with Standard Oil of New Jersey, which is the largest corporation in the Rockefeller corporation group. Standard Oil of New Jersey and GM each owns 50 percent of the stock in the Ethyl Corporation. The Rockefeller group, like J. P. Morgan and du Pont, controls a whole series of other corporations.

In the case of General Motors, du Pont interests own about 23 percent of the voting stock, more than enough to control stock, more than enough to control policy since under GM by-laws, 30 percent is now a majority. Alfred P. Sloan, the acknowledged head of GM, is also a du Pont director. In addition to Sloan, five other GM directors are also on the du Pont Board.



"It's for people I wouldn't touch with a 10-foot pole."

Letters from Our Readers

Farmers Help Kids, Why Can't Trade Unions?

Glenburn, N.D.

Editor, The Worker:

I noticed in a recent issue of The Worker an article on the failure of New York City to provide summer camps or vacations for youngsters. A lot of this could be done by labor organizations or other progressive-minded groups.

The National Farmers Union has summer camps for its youth on both a state and national scale, and also local camps for youngsters. Being a member of the North Dakota Farmers Union, I know a lot of good has been done in this line. Scholarships are offered as inducements to attend these camps and at them short study courses are taught on economics and matters pertaining to the organization.

Recreation is emphasized and handicraft courses taught. During the year, study topics on a wide variety of subjects are completed to give the Farmers Union fundamentals not found in most public school textbooks. Educationally we have progressed far more among the youth than the older members. Those below 21 to 18 are juniors and from 8 to 14, junior reserves. So we have two age groups to work with. Courses are all short so as not to become monotonous.

A lot of yeoman work could be done by labor for its own youth, who will be the guiding influence in the future. Labor sadly lacks an educational program in economic fields and needs to heed the hand-writing on the wall, which is showing plainly now.

GEORGE MANN.

Liked Story By Susan Kling

Flushing, N. Y.

Editor, The Worker:

Why don't we have more stories from Susan Kling? Her story, Once a Comedian, and the others, are so full of life and emotion of working people. I have talked to several people and they liked her stories a lot.

C. NOBLE.

Life in Hungary Is Getting Better

Budapest, Hungary.

Editor, The Worker:

Our receiving The Worker means a great deal to us since it is our one stable contact with our past life in the U. S. Our nine-year-old son and I came to Budapest about two months ago (the first in our family, by the way, to leave America for the past seven or eight generations) to join my husband who is a Hungarian citizen and with the Chemical Industry. It is quite an interesting experience for me, therefore, to begin life

over in this old-new world over here.

Those I have spoken to here do not even talk of a new war, or fears of not having a job tomorrow, quite unlike back home where the immediate topic is "the coming depression" and "we hope there won't be another war". Everyone seems to be working hard; helping to rebuild what the war destroyed; and talking and doing whatever they can to make things better in the early years to come.

Living costs are high just now—which doesn't seem to bother anyone too much. This is probably due to the fact that they know that their pay check of today will still come in tomorrow, too. There is also the assurance that as industry is rebuilt and production increases, prices will be reduced. Just now commodities are taxed high by the government to secure the funds for industrial rebuilding and expansion.

We have seen an increase in the living standards during the two months we are here, too. Prices of some foods have dropped as much as 20 percent; the government has increased the bread rations twice (July 1st and August 1st); we have also noticed an improvement in the quality of several items. Everyday life is still pretty rugged which is to be expected not only after the war but because of the prewar years of reaction which denied any decent kind of living to the Hungarian people.

My husband tells us that there will be a doubled rate of investment in all industry with the aim of a 75 percent increase in production in heavy industry—and 2½ times the amount of electric energy—by 1950. These simple figures mean a lot to the average working person here: it means more food, more clothing, shelter, the little things that go to make up a better life.

A few weeks ago my husband spoke at a meeting of the workers of the largest rubber plant here. It was held in the recreation hall of the factory. This was one of the many called by the Hungarian Working Peoples Party to step up production. He says it was inspiring to see how the delegates of the various factories came to listen and to speak on how the production levels be raised.

My son and I will miss very much our life in the U. S., regardless of the happiness we may find here. We left not only our family there but our many good friends and comrades. We hope to be able to maintain our contact with what goes on there through The Worker.

—GRACE GARDON

As We See It

What Do Communists Think Of the U. S. Constitution?

By Milton Howard

HOW DO THE American Communists view the U.S. Constitution?

According to the falsehoods of the red-baiters, the Communists "want to overthrow the Constitution." This is absurd, from the point of view of Marxism, since constitutions are never "overthrown," changed, or replaced simply because somebody wishes to do so. Constitutions mirror social relations and the relations of classes. They are amended, or replaced when new social conditions cannot develop within their limits, or when new conditions demand new constitutions.

When the red-baiters claim that Communism is un-Constitutional and un-American they assert that the Constitution and capitalism are one and the same thing, that private profit, monopoly control of industry, and Americanism are all one and the same thing.



THESE assertions are false. It is true, of course, that our Constitution was created on the basis of private property in the days when private property was a revolutionary-democratic advance over the feudal-monarchist property relationships prevailing in England. It required a revolutionary war to replace the British Constitution by our own American Constitution establishing a democratic republic.

But it is not true that the Constitution fixed forever the property relations which are to prevail in our country. Even without abolishing private profit, the original system of property relations has been considerably modified under the Constitution. For example, Negro men and women were "private property" under the Constitution from 1880 to 1863. This kind of property was abolished, without payment to the "owners," incidentally.

There have been other changes (income tax laws, women suffrage, etc.). But changes in the Constitution have been made very difficult to achieve. The property classes made sure of that even in the early days because they feared the propertyless majority.

Since our Constitution has undergone radical changes which mirrored new social conditions and historic changes, it is obvious that the Constitution today provides for still further changes. In fact, the method for changing the Constitution itself has to be modernized and made more democratic. This, too, is a basic right of the American people. The Constitution was made for the people, not the people for the Constitution.

William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, and one of the men whom the Truman Administration is trying to send to jail for 10 years on a frame-up charge of "conspiracy," contributed to Marxist thinking on the Constitution, recently. He said in reply to a question about Communism and the Constitution:

"When the American Constitution was adopted in 1789, it was a revolutionary document, the most democratic Constitution in the world. It was a pioneer government of, by and for the people. In the intervening years, however, because the economy of the country was in the hands of exploiting classes, the pressure of the landowners and capitalist interests has prevented the Constitution from keeping abreast of the times. Consequently, today many countries including France, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Mexico, the Soviet Union and others, have constitutions more democratic than ours. To amend the Constitution to meet changing conditions is fully in accord with American traditions and with the terms of the Constitution itself. . . .

"Under present political conditions, the Constitution requires many vital democratic amendments, including guaranteeing the full rights of the Negro people, the right to work, the right to social security, the specific right to trade union organization, the outlawing of anti-Semitism, special rights for women and children, the more complete separation of church and state, more democratic methods of constitutional amendments, the abolition of the present conservative and paralyzing system of governmental checks and balances, etc."

Foster goes on to point out that when the American working class, at the head of the majority of the country, decides to establish the Socialist collective ownership of industry, this will require drastic amendments or even a re-writing of the Constitution as the people themselves may decide.

In indicting the above democratic philosophy as a criminal conspiracy, the red-baiters prove that it is they who are seeking to undermine and overthrow the Constitution. The outlawing of the Communist Party would in fact abolish the right of the people to change their social system as they see fit.

Quotas Listed for Building The Worker

At the February meeting of the National Committee, where the 1948 press campaign was discussed, it was decided to fight for a stable circulation of 100,000 Worker readers and 35,000 Daily Worker readers by the end of 1948. A number of dates were set by which the objectives were to be reviewed and checked. The dates after the national convention, Labor Day, Election Day and the 25th anniversary of the Daily Worker which will be celebrated in January, 1949.

Below is a table of figures indicating the total circulation of The Worker in each district on Feb. 1, Aug. 1, and the objectives to be reached by the end of the year.

THE WORKER TOTAL CIRCULATION

DISTRICT	FEB. 1	AUG. 1	OBJECTIVE END OF 1948
New England	1971	1633	3500
New York City	31845	31199	51000
Upstate New York	1729	2997	4000
Eastern Pennsylvania	3040	4749	5500
Maryland - D.C.	1172	1223	1700
Western Pennsylvania	681	1360	1400
West Virginia	139	141	350
Ohio	2659	4476	6000
Michigan	599	5298	4500
Illinois	1381	2308	4500
Minnesota	1267	1267	2000
Wisconsin	808	808	1300
New Jersey	3301	4940	5500
Connecticut	912	1008	1800
Colorado	178	278	315
Missouri	536	498	1000
Washington	426	394	505
California	587	599	650
Oklahoma	208	279	500
Iowa	302	216	400
Utah	61	70	75
Montana	68	68	225
Alabama	205	205	650
Florida	899	498	700
Louisiana	275	208	600
Texas	973	722	1450
Virginia	196	261	375
Georgia	105	144	200
Oregon	65	64	100
N. C.-S. C.	205	207	400
Indiana	289	1443	1000
TOTALS	57128	70040	100000
DAILY WORKER TOTAL CIRCULATION	19140	24553	35000

What do these figures show? First, they show that Michigan has gone over the top in realizing a higher Worker circulation than called for by the end of the year, that Ohio almost doubled its circulation since February and is close to

achieving its yearly objectives, that Eastern and Western Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Upstate New York increased the circulation by over 50 percent as compared with February, and are within reach of their total objectives. While in New York City there has been a considerable increase in the bundle circulation, as a result of failing to renew over 5,000 subscriptions and the traditional summer loss of newsstand sales. The Worker circulation is slightly less than on Feb. 1.

However, the Daily Worker circulation in New York went up from 12,612 on Feb. 1 to 17,106 in August,

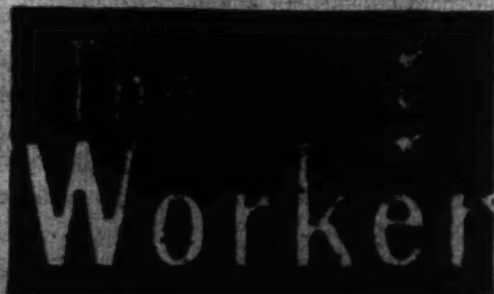
placing the yearly objective of 21,300 within reach. This increase was registered primarily in New York County through nightly street sales and the utilization of the Daily Worker in the various struggles engaged in by the unions, and in the Bronx, where home delivery routes are being organized.

In the South the circulation of The Worker remained stationary. Indiana is showing a considerable increase in The Worker circulation, thanks to the publication of the Calumet edition of The Worker, 3,000 of which is being sold and distributed once a month to the

IN RESPONSE

to the demands of the thousands of people who were unable to attend the Opening Session of the 14th National Convention of the Communist Party in Madison Square Garden, we are happy to extend this special sub to Labor Day.

SPECIAL CONVENTION OFFER — EXPIRES LABOR DAY



You can get
THE WORKER
for 5 months
for only \$1.00
(by mail)

KEEP UP WITH THE 1948 ELECTION CAMPAIGN
Save \$1 by Taking Advantage of This Offer at Once!

NAME DATE

ADDRESS

CITY P.O. BOX STATE

Enclosed is \$1.00 in full payment for this special offer. Please send me 5 issues of The Worker.



THE ANSWER IS NO—Striking members of the International Fur and Leather Workers (CIO), in the third month of their walkout at the Grafton-Knight Co., Westchester, Mass., thunder their answer to the company's offer of a 5-cent increase.

Fascists Forge Issue Of New York Daily in M-Plan Fraud

Hungarian fascists forged a copy of Magyar Jovo (Hungarian Daily Journal) a progressive paper published in New York, to use as a Trojan Horse for smuggling war-inciting and anti-Soviet articles into Hungary, the paper's editor-in-chief, Zoltan Deak, charged yesterday.

A forged edition of the June 30 issue was mailed to Hungary from New York City and distributed in the Hungarian mails on Aug. 12, the date of the authentic edition's arrival in Hungary, Deak told a press conference.

The forged edition contained a front-page article and an editorial on page two which never appeared in the original and which grossly distorted the paper's account of the Cominform criticism of Marshal Tito's regime in Yugoslavia.

The forgery, Deak said, attempted to "present Magyar Jovo as a Communist paper, which we are not, and as a paper supporting the Marshall Plan, which we emphatically do not."

The two papers were available for steel workers in that state.

The New England and Connecticut Party organizations are planning a New England edition to begin after Labor Day with a minimum circulation of 5,000. Similarly, the Rocky Mountain states are planning a monthly edition of The Worker with an increased circulation.

In order to fulfill the objectives in the 1948 Press Plan in each district, the following are some of the steps to be taken in line with the perspectives set up by the National Convention.

- Utilization of Daily Worker and The Worker around the shop concentration points.
- Full utilization of the Daily Worker and The Worker in the election campaign.
- Full advantages to be taken of the \$1 Worker subs which have already proved popular with the readers.
- Home delivery routes to be established in every city and community.

Children Are Children

FORT WORTH, Tex. (UP). — A homeless, expectant mother knew the right place to go for aid. The stray dog bedded down beneath the window of Lynn Ross, chief probation officer for Tarrant County, who during working hours finds foster homes for abandoned children. New Ross has seven tiny puppies.

examination by newspaper reporters and irregularities in type and headlines showed that the fake articles had been pasted over the authentic edition and reproduced by a photo-offset method — "a very expensive process," as Deak pointed out.

The editor of the 47-year-old progressive language paper received the forged edition from his correspondent in Hungary Tuesday. It was circulated there to "select addresses," he said, not to the few hundred Magyar Jovo subscribers.

CARRIES LIES

The front-page article in the forged edition featured bald-faced lies such as "... the Italian, French and American members (of the Communist Parties) tried to speak in behalf of Tito in Moscow. They couldn't do anything else."

Typical of its attempt to brand Magyar Jovo as a dissident Communist paper was the sentence: "The members of our party living throughout the world were startled by the news of the unprecedented attack of the Cominform on Marshall Tito."

The editorial sought to incite Hungarian readers with Marshall Plan bait, asserting that the Cominform criticism was Moscow-dictated and arose from Tito's attempt to join the Marshall Plan.

"Yes," it declaimed, "let the people's democracies share the gifts of the Marshall Plan as long as its burden has been placed on the citizens of America."

It urged Hungarians "to take their fate in their own hands as Comrade Tito did and free themselves from the iron fist of the politburo."

Terming the forgery "journalistic piracy," Deak said Magyar Jovo would use every available method to ascertain the facts and perpetrators of the forgery. Pending arrival of further information from Hungary, no investigation has been started.

Magyar Jovo did not comment editorially on the Cominform statement until the following day, the editor said. He told reporters it then expressed the hope that the Yugoslav people would be able to solve their difficulties, and expressed sympathy for them and paid tribute to their contributions in the war.

The paper's authentic story on the Cominform statement was run under the head "Cominform Sharply Criticizes Leaders of Yugoslavia," and was based on a United Press dispatch.

Magyar Jovo, Deak told the press conference, has supported the Hungarian people in their struggle against fascism for many years, from the time of the Horthy dictatorship 25 years ago. It has also campaigned for their relief and rehabilitation, and consistently supported their struggle for an independent, democratic government, which gave birth to the present coalition.

"Such an attack on the freedom and integrity of an American newspaper," Deak declared, "suggests new hazards for publications whose main concern is the peace of the world, and who seek this through international cooperation and the United Nations instead of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan."

Tokio Unions Say Fascism Is Returning

TOKYO (Telepress). — "Japan's war-guilty rulers are violating the Potsdam declaration, given us by the democratic forces of the world, and are reviving Fascism," trade unions representing four million workers charged here.

Addressed to "all people in the world who love freedom and peace," the statement was issued after General Douglas MacArthur directed Prime Minister Hiroshi Ashida to deprive government workers of collective bargaining and the right to strike.

The unions denounced Ashida for enforcing the ban and charged him with using it to promote the revival of Fascism. The Railway Workers Union demanded resignation of the Ashida government. The Communications Workers Union said the ban was a violation of the constitution.

Dewey Decreed Death Of Housing, HCL Curb

By Max Gordon

Governor Thomas E. Dewey played no small part in the failure of the special session of Congress to take action on civil rights, housing and price control at the recent session of Congress, according to reports gradually leaking out of Washington.

The special session took place after Dewey had received the Republican nomination for President. As titular head of the party, and as the man supposedly most interested in the political effects of the session, his attitude was naturally key to the actions of the Republican-controlled Congress.

It has been learned that he decided to intervene actively in behalf of only two measures, the \$65,000,000 loan to the UN to build its new home in New York, and an amended Displaced Persons Act.

THE UN LOAN was hardly a serious issue, and was a cheap way to pose as a friend of international cooperation, which the American people favor overwhelmingly.

The Displaced Persons Act passed by the last session of Congress has created a first rate scandal because of its shocking anti-Semitic and pro-fascist quotas. Dewey calculated that he would emerge as a hero by insisting it be amended. This would also remove a highly embarrassing issue from the campaign.

The UN loan was passed, and Dewey, in his usual slick fashion, is getting the word around that it was his intervention that made this possible. The Displaced Persons Act was not amended.

AS FOR ALL OTHER important business before the session, Dewey's attitude was that Congress should close up shop and go home as quickly as possible.

He was especially anxious that nothing be done by the GOP leadership on the civil rights question, because he has high hopes of cracking the South with the aid of some of the Dixiecrat crowd. GOP initiative in passing civil rights legisla-

tion would kill these hopes.

Friends of the Taft-Henderson-Wagner housing bill pleaded with Dewey to throw his weight against Republican House leaders who were holding up the measure because they opposed its public housing features.

Dewey refused to intervene. The fact is that he has always been hostile to public housing. He has been forced to dole out state funds for housing projects because the New York State constitution provides for such housing, the people voted for it in referendum, and failure to act would have killed him politically.

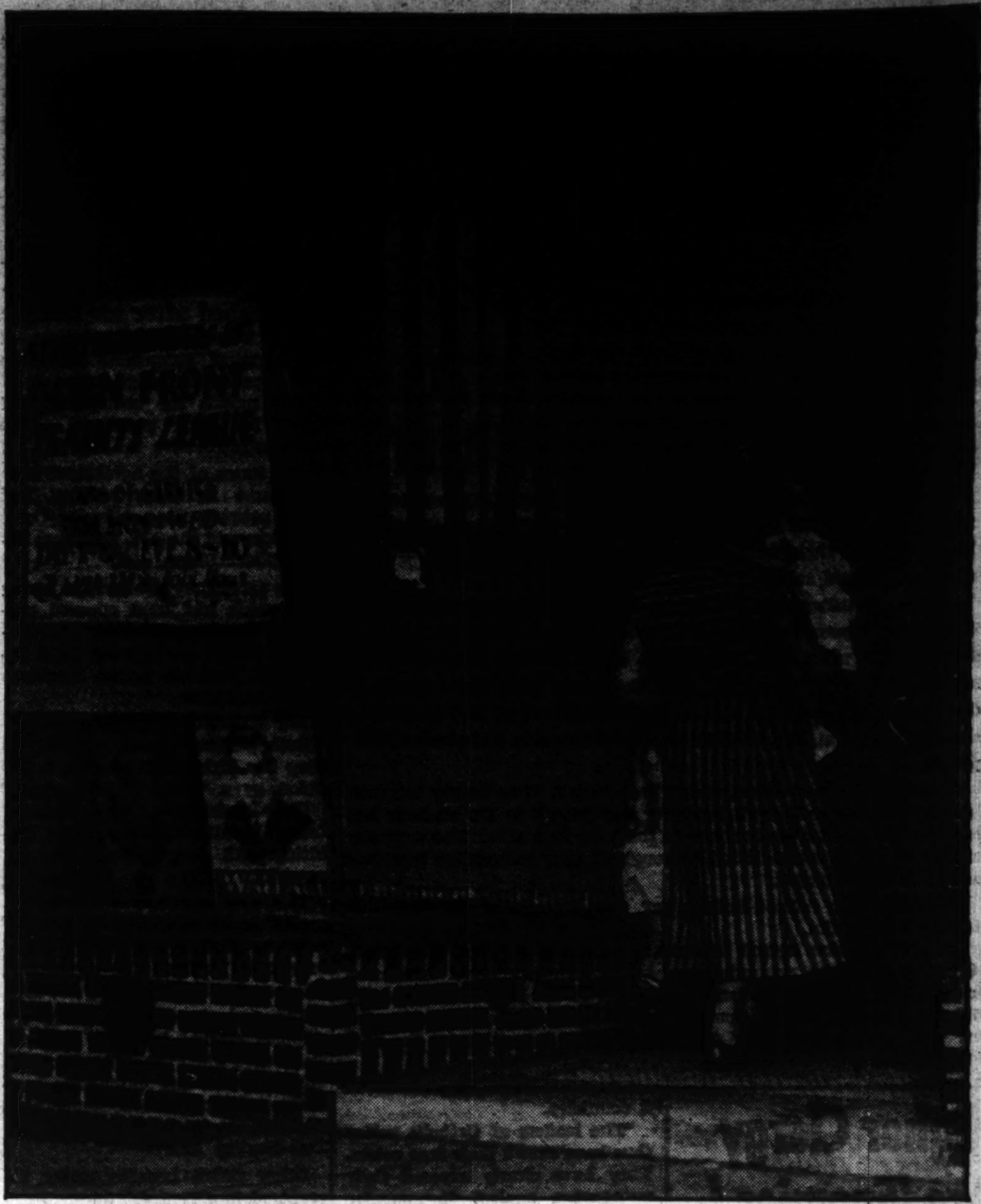
At that, the 1943 session of the New York Legislature mysteriously "lost" a public housing measure in transit between Assembly and Senate; and the 1944, '45 and '46 sessions appropriated housing credits in small doses, thereby holding up postwar construction because of lack of proper planning.

IN 1947, Dewey tried to get away with no housing appropriation by some sleight-of-hand statistics. He was caught at it. A hue and cry arose throughout the state, and he was forced to shell out, but only enough to take care of the increased cost of putting up projects already in the works.

This year he proposed no appropriation, and his subservient Legislature voted none.

THE GOVERNOR'S RECORD regarding price controls is just as reactionary, if not worse. Throughout the war period, he sniped at them as hindrances to "free enterprise" and took the regular line of the inflation crowd regarding government "bureaucracy" and "interference in business."

He privately opposed any genuine measures to curb inflation at the special session.



THE DOOR IS ALWAYS OPEN at the Ocean Front Tenant's League, 267 Neptune Ave., Brighton. Here a mother brings her two children as she comes to the headquarters for advice.
—The Worker Photo by Peter

Brighton's Tenants League Guards Homes of Thousands

By Olive Sutton

The landlord held her by hands and wrists while his daughter beat her. There were scratches on the young woman's hands, and her shoulder and back still ached from strain. Her 76-year-old mother, she said, had seen it all from the dark stairway that leads down into their basement apartment. ("I have asked him again and again to put a light in there.") The mother became hysterical; it affected her heart.

Could the Ocean Front Tenants League advise her?

The Ocean Front Tenants League could, and did. And her case was only one of about 25 they handled Tuesday night, one of their three weekly service evenings at 267 Neptune Ave., for tenants of the crowded Brighton Beach community.

MOST CASES did not reveal such a close conflict between tenant and the brutality of the landlord. Some came with formal disposses notices, others with long lists of violations recorded by the Office of the Housing Expediter on which the landlord had refused to act.

They waited patiently until their numbers were called, talking together, laughing heartily when someone piped "Anyone here who is going to vote for Wallace?"

That was really a joke; for these people had learned the hard way that the crippled rent act adopted by the two old parties and their rent control enforcement machinery in the City of New York worked for the landlord. Wallace, they knew, was a tenant's candidate.

One girl, her dark eyes blazing with anger and excitement came in for an emergency word with Michael Woolin, the League's attorney. The landlord at that very minute was putting a lock on their door. They had received no legal papers. What should they do? "Break the lock and go in," he told her. "He's no right—you're the tenant. Re-

port it in the morning." She left, the uncertainty gone out of her face.

SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION in 1945, the Ocean Front Tenants League has become an established part of community life in Brighton Beach. Over 1,700 citizens of the 90,000 people are members. The League handles about 75 cases a week in the summer; the figure, Mrs. Lee Maran, executive secretary told me, would double with the advent of fall and its peculiar problems.

Brighton, a teeming resort all summer, would be a landlord's paradise if it weren't for the Tenants League. In the summer, exorbitant rents. In the fall and spring, the old business—disposses against year-round tenants to make room for the high-paying summer clientele.

Elderly people, Mrs. Maran said, are among the worst victims. They take furnished rooms out there, she explained, preferring not to live with their children. The landlords find them easily intimidated. They demand higher and higher rentals, want to throw them out to make way for cheap apartment installations which can be rented at exorbitant rates because of the housing crisis.

ONE THING the Tenants League has made a keystone of its struggle for the people is grass-roots organization. A tenant can't do a thing, and the League can't do much for him if he hasn't got the rest of the tenants in his house behind him. Example: Tuesday night, three

Negro tenants at 513 and 515 Neptune Ave., came in with a five-day notice to move. Under the League's guidance, they have not paid rent for four months, pending their landlords' correction of violations charged by the O.H.E. The violations were horrendous to read: leaking roof, paneless windows, missing balustrades on the stairs, dirty walls, stairs, falling plaster, toilets out of order for months, sinks unusable because of supports missing, some units being used unlawfully as furnished rooms—and now, one not listed, the sewer dumping into the basement. The case was to go to court; the tenants would not pay until these threats to the health of their families were removed.

You walk down any street in the vicinity of Ocean View Ave. and Neptune this week and you'll see posters—enough, you decide after a few blocks, to reach the length of the boardwalk. They announce a Block Party and Bazaar, a Salute to the State of Israel on Aug. 23, to raise money for Histadrut medical units.

And who but the tenants are on the meat strike picket lines these days?

If all adds up to a very busy community—and a lot of votes for Wallace, Taylor and Lee Pressman, 14th Congressional District candidate. For it's no fun fighting the landlord, going without meat, raising money for medical relief for a people who have had to bleed so many months for their rightful freedom. There have to be changes—Brighton citizens "know" in the meantime—they'll hold their own.

Annual Labor Day Picnic

of the

LABOR PRESS COMMITTEE of WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 10 A. M.

SUGAR CAMP, PITCAIRN, PA.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

National Chairman of the Communist Party

STEVE NELSON

Chairman, Communist Party of Western Penna.

ENTERTAINMENT — ATHLETIC EVENTS
DANCING — BARBECUED LAMB
SHASHLIK — ALL REFRESHMENTS

Contribution: \$1.00

Everybody Welcome

DIRECTIONS

By Street Car: 64 or 87 to East Pittsburgh. Change to Trafford car. Get off Wall Street. Walk to grounds.

Take Route 30, follow road sign to Pitcairn, turn right at Wall Street. Or follow Ardmore Boulevard into East Pittsburgh, through Wilmerding to Pitcairn, turn left at Wall Street.

NMU Wins Increase in Atlantic, Gulf Coast Pact

The U.S. conciliation service announced yesterday that an agreement had been reached between the CIO National Maritime Union and Atlantic and Gulf Coast shipping operators, settling a strike scheduled for Sept. 2. The agreement, reached after an 11-hour session between representatives of 42 shipping companies and the union, called for wage increases of \$25 a month for boatswains and \$12.50 for other personnel. The raise is retroactive to July 16.

STANDARD OIL PROFITS ZOOM AS STRIKERS PULL IN BELTS

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 18 (AP).—While 1,100 CIO workers on strike since July 8, at refineries and factories of Standard Oil Co. of Ohio, tightened their belts another notch, the company announced record profits and sales.

Standard Oil's net profits for the first half of 1948 nearly doubled that for the same period of 1947, jumping from \$7,191,037 to \$13,834,973. Net sales were \$123,085,018, up 34 percent from the first half of 1947 and up 16 percent from the second half. Common stock dividends rose from \$2.37 a share in the first half of 1947 to \$3.38 a share in the first half of 1948 to \$3.38 a share in the similar 1948 period.

The Oil Workers Union, which is seeking a 17½¢ hourly increase, charges that the company's last offer was from 3 to 12¢ an hour less than the average for similar jobs in the Lake Erie area. The company refused to grant retroactivity, although it gave retroactive increases to non-union employees.

The firm also refused holiday pay, even though its advertisements claimed that it did.

After the union agreed to operate boilers in Refinery Number 1, 24 hours a day to prevent damage, the company hired unlicensed firemen to operate the boilers in violation of the law. The company told the Ohio Industrial Commission that it preferred to break the law and pay a fine each day rather than to withdraw the unlicensed men.

Higher Clergy Are 'Enemies,' Czech Avers

PRAGUE, (Telepress).—Czechoslovak Education Minister Nejedly has accused high clerical circles of intrigues against the Czechoslovak Republic. While the lower clergy were usually co-operative, he said, the higher clergy showed open hostility to the people's democracy and victimized loyal priests.

Referring to the action against Father Plojhar, Minister of Health, Nejedly said that the suspension of Father Plojhar from the priesthood was an obvious move by the Vatican. The Vatican, he observed, did not forbid priests to participate in reactionary or even Fascist governments, but banned their political activities in progressives and social-

ist countries.

"The leaders of Catholic policy thus have shown their true colors. They have clearly exposed their antagonism against the popular regimes, against Communism, against the Soviet Union, and against everything on which our Republic is based. They place themselves in the ranks of our open enemies," Nejedly said.

Hitler had persecuted Catholic priests, and the Vatican had been willing to pay for victory over the hated Communism at the price of the lives of its own servants, the Minister said. Today, the Vatican supports everything which it thinks may weaken Communism and strengthen its enemies.

But, he added, "great numbers of Catholics are members of our Communist Party."

Non-Communist Catholics as well as Communist Catholics protested against Father Plojhar's suspension, proving that they all supported the Czechoslovak Republic, Nejedly concluded.

The terms of the agreement were the same as those reached last week between nine Atlantic Coast operators and the AFL Seafarers International Union.

The agreement retained the hiring hall which had been opposed previously by the operators and declared illegal on Monday in a report of National Labor Relations Board examiner.

KEEP HIRING HALL

Both parties agreed, however, to keep the hiring hall pending a decision by a "court of last resort." (In Washington, the National Labor Relations Board ruled the hiring hall illegal. See story on page 3.)

The new contract which is expected to be signed in "a week or two," as soon as the NMU's members have ratified the agreement, will be effective until July 15, 1949.

The union's contract with the shippers expired June 15. A strike was halted when the government obtained an 80-day injunction prohibiting strikes and lockouts until Sept. 2, under provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Other union benefits under the proposed new contract were: Penicillin to be included in ship's medical stores and distributed free when needed; shore sick pay raised from \$3.50 to \$6 a day; and overtime pay for Monday's work when a holiday falls on Sunday.

Contracts are still to be negotiated with five other unions. The other unions, also working under a Taft-Hartley 80-day injunction, are the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Marine Cooks and Stewards, Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, American Radio Association and the Independent Marine Firemen and Oilers.

Puerto Rican Farm Workers Protest Shacks

GLASSBORO. — Charges of disorderly conduct were dismissed here after a demonstration of more than 50 Puerto Rican farmworkers against miserable conditions at the Glassboro Farm Labor Camp.

The farmworkers, flown from the islands for hiring out to South Jersey truck farms, were taken immediately to the camp when they landed at Millville airport.

When they saw the housing conditions at the camp—which houses about 1000 Puerto Rican farm laborers—they packed their clothing and marched through the rain into town looking for the authorities.

At Borough Hall they staged a demonstration for immediate work and better housing.

Initial response of local police under Chief Everett Watson was to arrest all of them for disorderly conduct. But second thoughts on the reaction among the great number of Puerto Ricans and other farm workers at the labor camp brought release from jail and dismissal of the disorderly conduct charges.

Following a conference among police, camp manager Robert Moore and an elected spokesman of the Puerto Ricans, the men returned to camp on the promise of work within three days.



British Arab Chief in London: Reaching England on an official visit, Brig. Gen. John Glubb, British officer who heads the Trans-Jordan Arab Legion, shown at a London airport with his wife and children. Glubb trained the Arab Legion's army. The children are Godfrey and Naomi, an Arab girl Glubb adopted.

DENNIS — FIRST TARGET, FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE

(Continued from Page 4)

famous old Mission Church of Our Lady, the Queens of Angels. "A striking figure in a black leather jacket, Dennis jumped onto a perilous footing on the lamp post and his young, powerful clear voice rang out the first sentence of a Communist demand for food and jobs for the unemployed. A half dozen cops grabbed him, slugged and pummeled him and dragged him through the protesting, clamoring crowd to a Black Maria and jail."

THIS WAS ONE of his early crimes that the Un-American Committee cited in their Inquisition. Dennis wanted bread for the hungry millions and he was brazen enough to fight for it.

He came by that honorable arrest naturally. His grandfather, a Fenian, fought for Ireland's freedom in the Nineteenth Century. Dennis knew poverty, went to work at 13 in the local sawmills, where he encountered the Wobblies, engaged in innumerable arguments with them. Shortly thereafter he ran across Marx' Capital. After managing to go to high school, where he showed aptitude as a crack debater, he graduated in 1923, to begin his basic education.

Longshoreman, electrical worker, teamster, lumberman, he joined the Communist Party at the age of 22, and soon thereafter became one of the West Coast leaders.

As a Communist and workingman, he naturally gravitated toward trade-union organization. Early in his life, he had become interested in our Pacific neighbors—the Chinese and Philippine peoples—and in 1929 he helped edit the Pan-Pacific Monthly. His admiration for these peoples led him to those lands where he helped fight off Japanese aggression at a time, as Elizabeth Gurley Flynn says, when our government was shipping scrap iron to the Japanese warlords.

Later, after Pearl Harbor, he offered his war services to the government. "I happened to have previously been in the Philippines," he said, "was acquainted with the labor and Communist movement there, and felt that I could make a contribution of value to the liberation of the islands." His offer to volunteer was carefully blacked-

out by the Thomas Committee for the obvious reasons.

AS A COMMUNIST LEADER his work in Wisconsin is memorable. Communists and trade-unionists there cite his "easy manner," his ability to work with people, and his unusual political qualities which won the admiration of many followers of the late Victor Berger, Socialist Congressman from that area.

Shortly thereafter he came to the national office of the Communist Party as legislative director some years ago, where he gained the admiration of his associates who speak of his "profound knowledge of the political forces in the country." Since the re-formation of the Communist Party he has been its general secretary, and was re-elected with acclaim at its recent convention.

In that post, he has been in the direct line of enemy fire. Dennis' associates and fellow-party members are not the only ones who recognize his qualities. They admire him but the enemies of the people fear him.

J. PARNELL THOMAS and J. Edgar Hoover have read his speeches, too, and have sized him up as a man who loves the people, and who has remarkable qualities of leadership. They know that as a Communist leader, he will continue to make even greater contributions to the democracy, to peace, to the right of the people to win a greater share of our nation's abundance. And consequently, they fear him. And plot to jail him.

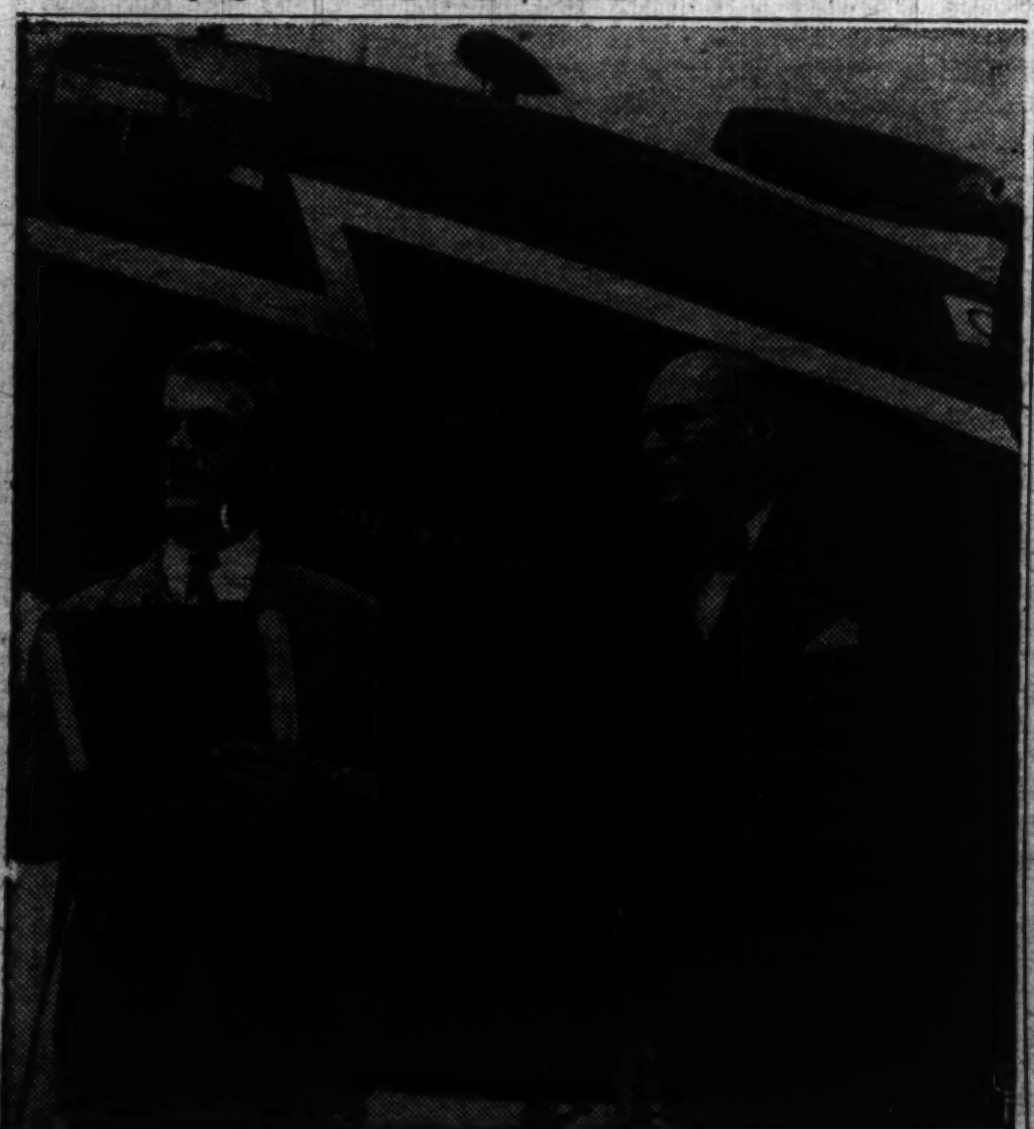
Like the obscure I. A. police sergeant they regard him as one who will unyieldingly "advocate the principles of the Communist Party."

Bravely.

Fewer Women's Jobs

Number of women employed in non-agricultural industries declined about two million from May, 1946 to May, 1948.

Ceramic tiles were used in 16th century Spain not only for floors and walls but also even for the ceilings of homes, to aid in keeping rooms cool.



Fly Plasma to Israel: Ready to take off with the fifth shipment of blood plasma for Israel's wounded fighters, the air freighter "Lifeline to Israel" is shown at the Teterboro, N. J., airport. The life-saving cargo, which also includes gas gangrene anti-toxin and tetanus anti-toxin serum, is sponsored by the Red Magen David for Palestine, Israel's equivalent to the Red Cross. Congressman Emanuel Celler (D-NY) is at right.

Urge City-Owned Plants to End Milk Profiteering

By Louise Mitchell

Exposure of profiteering by the major milk companies in New York City's milk market is reviving demands for municipal milk plants. After probing the records of the "Big Three" in the industry, Investigation Commissioner John M. Murtagh has charged that the entire market is collusion-ridden and that housewives, city departments and even school children are being gypped by the companies now making record profits by charging record prices.

So shocking have the facts been that the United States Attorney General's office was finally forced to step into the case this week although the Department of Agriculture's okay for another penny increase in milk prices in September or October still stands.

THUS FAR, Murtagh's investigations have disclosed that:

- Borden's and Sheffield's are rigging prices.
- Borden's, Sheffield's and Muller's Dairies (the latter two subsidiaries of the mammoth National Dairy Products) have collusive agreements on rebates with the major chain stores.
- Borden's, Sheffield's and Dairymen's League have collusive agreements in bidding for city's contracts for its jails, hospitals, lodging houses and children's centers.
- Borden's and Sheffield's have divided up the public schools in the five boroughs between themselves and are overcharging the kids for milk in the school milk program which is partially subsidized by the federal government.

The revelations show that the companies which are granting 10 percent rebates to the major grocery chains could immediately reduce prices at least two cents a quart and still maintain their exorbitant profits.

Although Murtagh has not concluded his probe, he has already admitted that "the fact that there is collusion in government bidding indicates that there is collusion in the entire milk market."

The private enterprise practices of the milk trust are not confined to New York City alone, as anyone who knows anything about monopolies will tell you. In Chicago, a federal grand jury has indicted Borden's and Sheffield's for collusion in rebates. Were probes undertaken in every city in the United States the same gyp work would be uncovered.

Whether the city and federal investigations will reduce the price of milk one cent remains to be seen. The federal government has never followed up its indictments against trusts violating the Sherman anti-trust laws, and, in the rare cases where it has acted, the fines have been ridiculously low. On the other hand, city investigators usually place the whole problem at the door of the state and federal agencies.

MAYOR O'DWYER'S sudden interest in high milk prices does not stem from his love of little children. If it did, he wouldn't have increased the fare 100 percent for their fathers traveling to and from work. In election years, probes are always a fine distraction from a record which can't stand exposure. The city has the power to prosecute the companies. But probes are safer.

That is why labor, consumer and political parties are now asking that New York City act against the profiteers and establish plants to provide milk for its own institutions which purchase \$5,500,000 worth of milk annually. In this way it

would undercut the gougers and these plants would serve as "yardsticks" to determine the real cost of pasteurizing and distributing milk.

At present, federal and state milk marketing laws and the companies' bookkeeping systems are so complicated that it would take years to unravel actual costs. This is done deliberately so as to hide actual profits.

IN ADDITION, the milk companies manipulate their business in such a way as to show small profits on fluid milk in order to gyp the farmers and high profits on manufactured products.

However, for city plants to determine the real cost of milk they would also have to produce milk products, otherwise their methods would be wasteful.

Demands for the establishment of such plants are now being raised by the American Labor Party, the New York City Tenants Council and the Communist Party.

Such demands are not new. Back in the 1930's, when the companies refused to pay the farmers a decent price and the farmers preferred to dump their produce rather than sell below cost, the ALP and Communists started the campaign. Mayor LaGuardia even threatened the companies that the city would start its own production unless they came to terms.

The ruthless profiteering by the trusts requires that the city take action now.

In addition to demands for city plants, the above-listed groups are also asking that the city open depots for the sale of milk to low-income families. The federal government has revealed that milk consumption in this area has dropped eight percent since the beginning of the year. Low income families are being priced out of the milk market.

Such depots were widespread throughout the city when the people couldn't make ends meet. It's time they were started again.

We Live Longer

AMHERST, Mass. (UP). — Life expectancy has increased 15 years since 1900, according to Dr. Ira V. Hiscock of Yale University. He told a health meeting here that despite advances in health, 7,000,000 persons are kept from their jobs daily by temporary illness.

ASK FAIR PLAY FROM YWCA—Members of the Social Service Employees Union (CIO) picket national headquarters of the Young Women's Christian Association in New York, protesting the organization's refusal to negotiate with their union, which has had a contract with the 'Y' for five years.

British Use Guns to Smash African People's Movement

JOHANNESBURG (Telepress).—According to reports reaching here from Basutoland, British Protectorate, an intensive campaign against the leadership and members of the Lekhotla la Bafo, the national organization of the Basuto people, has been set on foot by the Basutoland authorities.

Central feature of the campaign appears to be an attempt to link Lekhotla la Bafo with the first which gutted Roma College, near Maseru, in August last year.

Towards the end of May, two members of Lekhotla la Bafo, Mokeka Mot-yamano and Harold Volaphe, alleges he was placed in solitary confinement in a cold cell with a concrete floor, with no blankets except the one he was wearing when arrested.

AFTER TWO DAYS without food, he was "persuaded" to make a statement implicating the whole committee of Lekhotla la Bafo with the fire.

On June 27 Harold Velaphe escaped from prison, and reported his experiences to the committee of Lekhotla la Bafo. He then denied that the statement he had made to the police was true. The committee immediately sent cables of protest to the Foreign Office and Colonial Office in London, the High Commissioner for the British Protectorates and the Secretary General of U.N.O.

In spite of these protests, a number of leaders of Lekhotla la Bafo were arrested on July 15. These included Rabase Sikeke, the vice-president, Josiah Lefela and most of the committee. They have not yet been officially charged.

Apparently unconnected with the Lekhotla la Bafo arrests, but occur-

ring at the same time, has been a wave of arrests of well-known Basuto chiefs. About ten chiefs have recently been arrested — including Bereng Griffiths, second son of the late Paramount Chief. They are held on various charges.

BELGIAN PLANTS CLOSING

PARIS—As the result of the U. S. pushing Belgium out of her established markets for textiles and leather goods, Belgian textile and leather factories have been forced to introduce a four-day working week, with a corresponding decrease in workers' wages. Workers have little hope of finding better jobs as unemployment is rising in all branches of Belgian industry.

Stranger in Town

AUSTIN, Tex. (UP). — When a tramp asked an Austin housewife for a glass of water, she handed him one out of the tap. Apparently it was the first time he had tasted chlorinated water. He denounced the housewife, even accusing her of putting something in the glass. She called police and the tramp went to jail.

Oklahoma rainfall varies from an average of 42 inches annually in the extreme southeast of the state to 15 inches in the western Panhandle.

State Dep't Far East Experts Decide Crackdown in Colonies

HONG KONG (Telepress).—Considerable disagreements arose between various U. S. State Department experts at the recent South-east Asia Conferences of U.S. diplomats in Bangkok. One group, mainly concerned with relations with the French and Dutch home governments, insisted that these governments be assisted to the limit in re-affirming their colonial rule in Indo-China and Indonesia.

According to this school of thought, the Marshall Plan for Western Europe requires that the imperial metropolitan centres should be able to draw on the raw material resources of their colonies in the East as in the pre-war past, even though this means military operations on a large scale to re-assert control.

Some of the State Department's Far Eastern experts, however, pointed out the bad long-term effects if the U.S. underwrote the old style colonial regimes. If they continued

to back up the autocratic, semi-colonial regimes of the type of Marshal Phibul in Siam, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in China, and of the Dutch and French imperialists, against the growing demands of the Asiatic peoples for freedom and independence, more and more the U.S. would be branded as the main bulwark of oppression in the East, and the whole U.S. trade position there would be adversely affected.

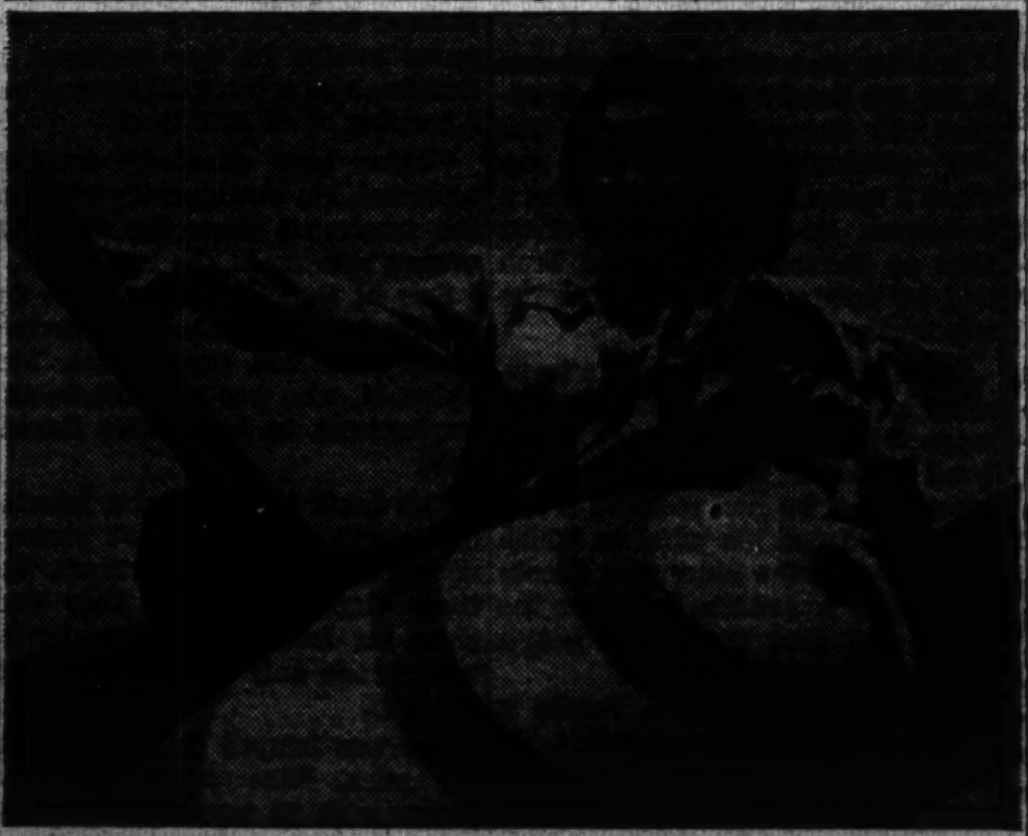
It was pointed out that the Indo-Chinese independence movement was making capital of the fact that the monthly sum the French were spending on their war against the Indo-Chinese people was almost equal to the Marshall Aid they were receiving.

The Marshall Plan protagonists however succeeded in overriding these objections in favor of continued "tough" policies against the colonial peoples.



MISS CIO—Lovely Miss Adrienne Nichols of Lorain, Ohio, was crowned Miss CIO of 1948 at the annual Lorain CIO picnic.

Commonwealth Pier in Boston Harbor is 1,200 feet long, 400 feet wide and provides berths for five 600-foot vessels at a time.



UNION LADYBIRD—Betty Skelton, a member of lodge 750 of the Ladies' Auxiliary, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, will give a stunt-flying exhibition in the Labor Day National Air Races in Cleveland, O.

228 Negroes 'Sold' for \$35 a Head

Brought to Michigan in Vans, Victims Of Job Hoax Sleep in Pig Stys, Suffer Hunger

BAY CITY, Mich.—Two hundred and twenty-eight Negroes, jammed into four vans as in the slave ships of old with human cargo, were brought here from Georgia three weeks ago and sold to a canning company at a price reputed to be \$35 a head.

The 228 Negroes were delivered to three farm camps in Bay County—one of them a pig sty where they slept separated from the pigs by a three-foot wall of straw bales.

After two weeks of brutal starvation and living in pig stys, 40 of them fled and today they are roaming the Saginaw Valley, seeking any place for a night's rest or a handful of food hoping to find employment or means to get back to Georgia.

Local relief authorities can only account for some 70 of them who are being protected by Negro families and Negro churches in the valley.

BROUGHT TO BAY CITY to gather cucumbers for the pickle factories on the promise of \$8 to \$12 a day, the 228 Negro workers left jobs in Savannah, Ga.

They were recruited by the Georgia State Employment Service, affiliated with the U. S. Employment Service whose address is P.O. Box 626, Savannah, Ga. I have before me the mimeograph handbill that states:

WANTED 200 FIELD HANDS

"To work in Michigan pulling cucumbers—male or female from 14 to 55 years of age. Transportation and housing furnished. Job will last until Sept. 20. Each worker paid one half gross value of pick. Each worker paid off at end of day. Should make from \$6 to \$12 a day. The only thing worker furnishes will be cooking utensils.

Based on that, 228 people signed up. The man who came to Savannah, Ga., to swing the deal and bring them to Bay City is Clyde Thompson.

WELFARE DIRECTOR Grove G. Stine of Saginaw County, Mich., said he was told Thompson was paid \$35 for each man, woman and child he delivered.

Interviewed at his farm Thompson said he had no comment on how much he was paid "per head."

He said his contract to bring 228 Negroes from Georgia was with the Bayview Food Products Co., which is in the Bay County town of Linwood. The Bayview firm in turn supplied the Negro workers to farmers with whom it has con-

tracted for the harvest of pickles.

No one could mistake what Thompson was, after hearing him. I arrived at the sorting shed at Linwood, having been courageously brought there by two of the Negro workers who had fled from there a week before.

Thompson led a grand rush of white overseers at Bill Marinoyitch, The Worker photographer, as he shot a picture of one of the vans that brought 52 of the 228 from Georgia.

Told to take it easy, Thompson said, "What made me mad was seeing you with them n-----s. After all, I'm a southerner."

Thompson admitted that the Negro workers had not been able to earn the much advertised \$8 to \$12 a day promised by him and the Georgia State Employment Service. The maximum was \$1.50 to \$2 for a ten-hour day in the fields.

"OUTSIDE AGITATORS was Thompson's retort to why more than 150 of the Negro workers had fled the brutal starvation and living in pig stys.

He showed us the accommodations. A group of old army tents had replaced the pig stys. On the army cot in one of them lay a sick 24-year-old Negro named H. S. Graham.

"Now there's a boy I'm really taking care of," said Robert Golden, one of Thompson's henchmen. When Golden left, we leaned over to talk to Graham.

He told us that he had laid there for two weeks and that he could not walk to where he could wash.

"If that man died from his sickness," we told Golden, "you will be held responsible."

"Oh, I have been good to him," was Golden's reply, "I got him two laxatives and six oranges."

"Get him to a doctor, today, tonight at the latest, or you will be charged with murder," we told him.

IN BAY CITY we sought the truth from one group of Negro workers who had fled the camp and were living in the basement of the

Second Baptist Church.

Of the many who fled the slave camps, not a one had applied for welfare relief as had been falsely claimed by the Michigan press. Rather, of the 15 we talked to, many of them had not eaten that day.

Not a single public or private agency had offered help. The Red Cross sent one check of ten dollars. While we were there the county relief truck came with "food." It was several baskets of cucumbers and peas.

The Rev. William McCottry and his wife said that things were desperate as no money existed or food for the next meal. As we sat in the little frame church and looked at these 20 Negro men, women and children, it was hard to ask questions. Food was what they wanted.

We asked them to pose for a picture and one 16-year-old said, "We would rather eat than have our picture taken."

From there we went to see the mayor of Bay City. He was out. No city official was "in" to The Worker reporter who wanted to ask "what about food for 20 starving people two blocks over?"

FINALLY towards evening we learned that food and shelter was to be given by local relief authorities.

Another thing must be told. The story of three days and two nights when 228 people, men, women and children, were locked up in four vans that travelled from Georgia to Michigan.

They slept on straw and ate with the few pennies they brought along. The back doors of the vans were locked from the outside during the two long nights the cargo was on the road, and the only air was from two peepholes about eight inches in diameter, according to Dr. Loftus, health officer of Bay County.

Human needs were taken care of when mass hammering on the walls of the vans brought the vans to a halt for ten minutes besides some dark and lonely road.

Then at the journey's end, the pig

stys. But let the health officer, Dr. Loftus of Bay County tell it:

"The women (there were 28 of them, they have totally disappeared) were herded into an old pig barn on what is known as the Linwood farm. Only a three foot wall of straw separated them from the pigs.

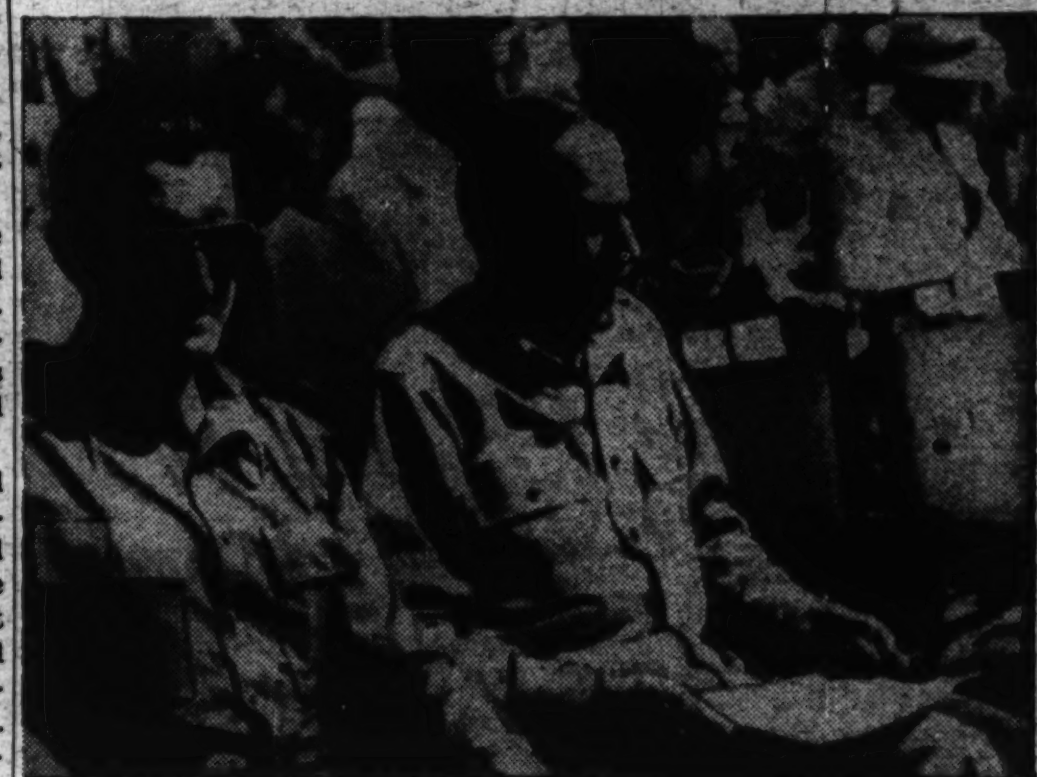
"They slept on the straw and lined up to cook on an old stove. They had no lights, no running water and no sanitation facilities whatsoever."

DR. LOFTUS condemned all the

camp, but today there is only a handful of Negroes left, the rest broke for freedom in Bay County, Michigan.

Tonight in Saginaw Valley with its scores of towns and cities, 150 Negro men, women and children are ofoot, looking for a place to find shelter, food and a job. As we drove down highway 23 from Bay City to Detroit, we saw them walking by the roadside.

In many Negro homes they are finding shelter, and food, but that's only temporary. After a day or two they must find another friend.



MacArthur in S. Korea: Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge (left) shown at installation of U. S. sponsored administration in U. S. occupation zone of South Korea. Syngman Rhee was named chief of the administration.



At Washington Hobby Show: Virginia Woodin (left) of Arlington, Va., tells Bette Marie Honey of Hyattsville, Md., about her "doll house" at the annual hobby show sponsored by employees of the Public Buildings Administration in the capital.

No Food or Shelter for Stranded Negroes

BAY CITY, Mich.—To the Detroit papers the 228 Negro men and women who were transported here in slave-vans to pick cucumbers for the Bayview Products Co. are simply anonymous "itinerant Negroes" whom they are using in stories and headlines to whip up a new wave of anti-Negro hysteria.

But to a Negro woman and her two school-age children in Savannah, Ga., J. J. Harrington is husband and father who came north in the hope of earning a few more dollars to help keep the family alive.

This reporter interviewed Mr. Harrington and 14 other of the men and women who were given refuge here in the basement of the Second Baptist Church after they left the pig sties in which they had been "housed" in the fields near the canning company.

The Negro pastor of the church, The Rev. William McCottry and his wife have been providing food for the men out of their own meager resources.

No other public or private agency has made even the offer to help.

Mrs. McCottry declared that a story in the Detroit papers that the Red Cross had given aid was "false."

Her statement was affirmed by all the men and women present.

HERE IS THE FLESH AND BLOOD behind the "anonymous" 228 men and women, as recounted to me in exclusive interviews with them in their crowded room in the church.

Harrington is a tall, graying man of 45, with sharply chiseled features, who was employed as a building worker in Savannah making 75 cents an hour "when there was work."

A veteran of the first World War, he voiced the anger and resentment of the entire group in telling the shocking details of the trip north in the four vans, the hovels and pig sties in which they were dumped when they reached the cucumber fields, and the reneging of the contract in which they had been promised wages of \$8 to \$12 a day.

"In the four weeks since I left home, I've been paid only \$3 in cash and that was taken away from me

in payment for the beans and bread they fed us two days after we got there," Harrington said.

Another man whose chief concern is for his family back home is 50-year old Henry Jacobs, who was still wearing his railroaders cap when I spoke to him. Jacobs was a brakeman on the Atlantic Coast Line in Savannah, who had been laid off only a few days before the trip north.

Married and the father of a teenage girl, Jacobs is also the sole support for his crippled and paralyzed mother. He showed me a letter which he had received a few days ago from his wife in which she said that the Elder Mrs. Jacobs had taken a sudden turn for the worse and that there was not a scrap of food in the house.

But like all the others, Jacobs is stranded and penniless himself. He is alive only by grace of the food supplied by the McCottrys.

TWENTY-FOUR YEAR OLD Freddie Jenkins is typical of the large group of young World War II veterans in the group. Freddie, too,

is the father of a small child, and in addition supports a mother and younger sister. A Navy veteran four years' service he was employed in Savannah as a truck driver and was a member of an AFL local.

"We've been cheated," was his comment. He was specially bitter at the treatment given the 28 single women who made the trip north.

One of those women was in the church basement when he arrived there. She was pretty Etta Mae Tyler, 31, who was not able to find employment in her native Savannah.

The truck in which she traveled north was occupied by 52 persons, of whom seven were women. For three days and nights they were given no food and her particular truck made only five stops the entire trip.

She was lumped into one of the pig sties, "like an animal" together with 20 men and 3 women.

Etta is not living at the Church basement, only men are living there. She just happened to walk in while we were there interviewing the men. She said she had no place

to sleep, no place to go, no money and hadn't eaten in two days.

MRS. McCOTTRY made arrangements for Etta to stay temporarily with a Negro family in town.

Some of the other women are here and in Saginaw. One went to Detroit to try to find a cousin. But the majority of them are unaccounted for, and the men in the church are fearful for their safety and health.

Rev. and Mrs. McCottry are worried about their ability to feed the men who are living here. A few townspeople have taken some of the women in to live with them, but the major burden rests with the McCottrys.

The men are not able to get work here because they can furnish no "references," they have no money.

Mrs. McCottry is determined to shelter and feed the men as long as they can. But it was obvious that outside help was needed.

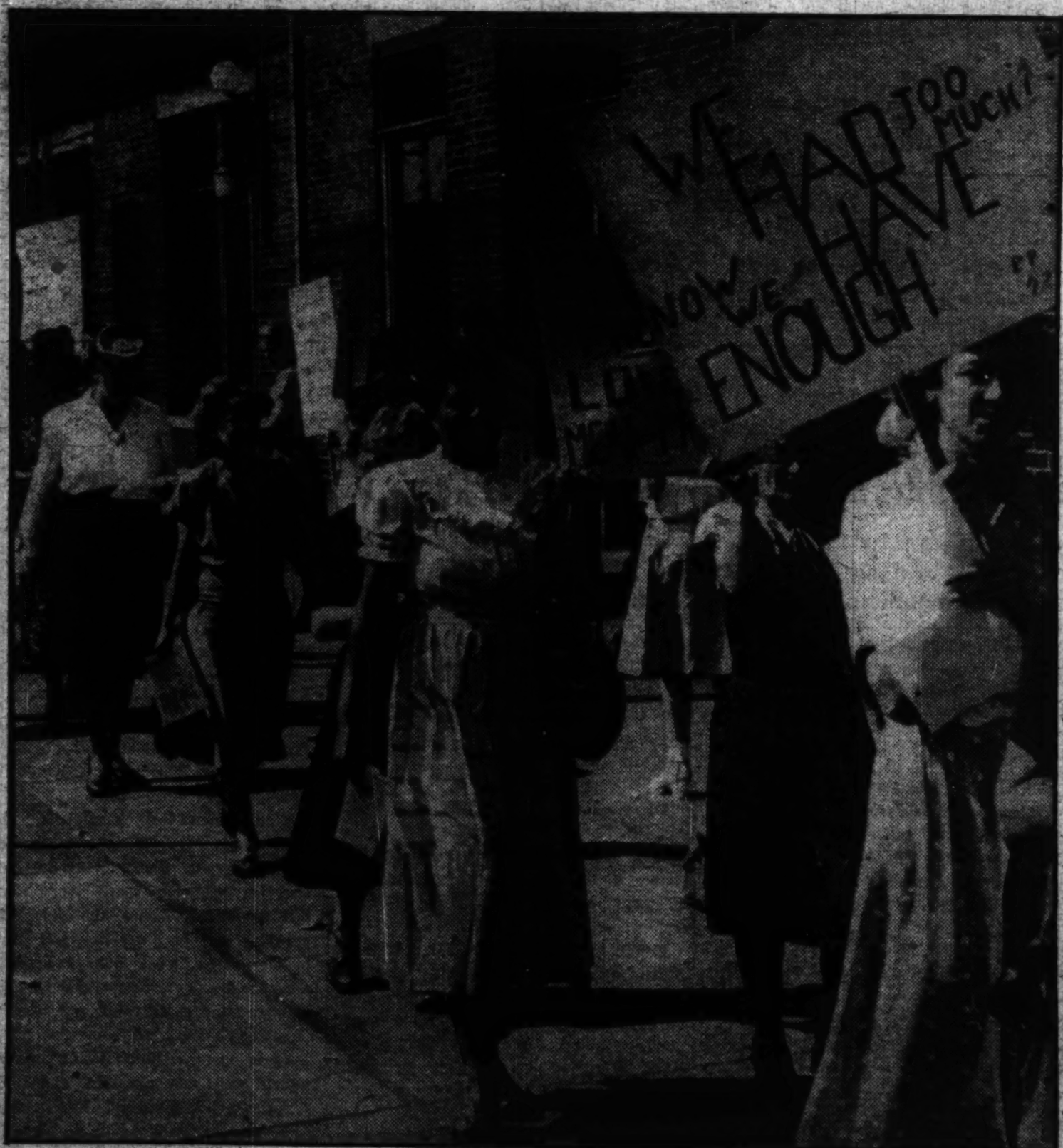
The address is: Rev. William McCottry, Second Baptist Church, 244 N. Monroe, Bay City, Mich.

**Gov't Aids Indicted Banker:
Court Prejudges Communists**

—See Page 4

THOMAS COMMITTEE ON SPOT IN DEATH OF SPY SCARE VICTIM

— See Page 3 —



CHICAGO WOMEN PICKET 'BIG 4' PACKERS

Some of the more than 100 women who picketed the meat packers at the Chicago stockyards in protest against high meat prices.

Negroes 'Sold' for \$35 a Head

Victims of job hoax brought to
Michigan in vans, get no food and
are forced to sleep in pig stys.

—See Stories on Page 12

Butchers Join Growing Meat Strike

—See Page 3

FBI Shrugs Off KKK Fiery Cross

RINGWOOD.—From the flagpole at Nature Friends' Camp, where a 5 by 8-foot gasoline-soaked cross was smuggled in and set ablaze by four incendiary bullets last Friday night, it's only 25 miles to Andover—former seat of the anti-Communist, anti-Negro, anti-Semitic Nazi Camp Nordland.

It's less than 12 miles to Allendale, home of Un-American Congressman J. Parnell Thomas.

It's a bare five miles to swank Lake Erskine, where the crude "Christian Clientele" billboard only recently was replaced by a swaver "restricted clientele" gentlemen's agreement.

Yet to date no FBI man has appeared on the scene to investigate the outrage.

SOLE STATE INVESTIGATION has been by the Newark office of the Department of Education's division, against discrimination. Harold Lett, in charge of the Newark office, pointed out that it was the second cross-burning in New Jersey in less than two months. The first, set afire in Glendora, near Lakewood, was a warning against Leroy Hutson, Negro engineer who had moved his family to Wall Township near his place of work.

"Do we suspect Klan activities? We must suspect Klan activities where crosses are burned," Lett declared.

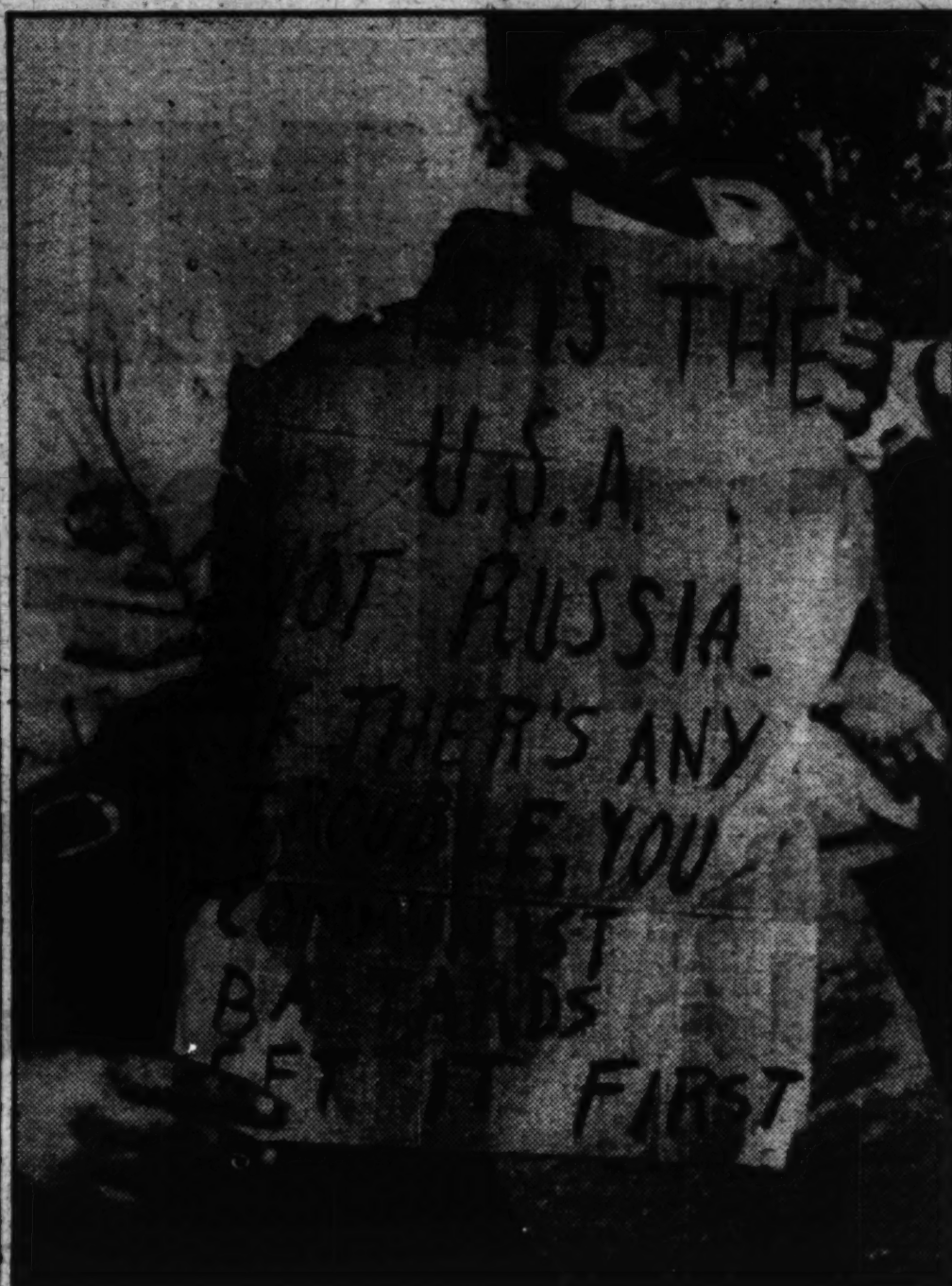
OLDTIME NATURE FRIENDS campers agree Lett's attitude is sound. They recall that back in 1933, when an Italian-American was elected mayor of nearby Midvale, a cross was set aflame right in front of Midvale borough hall.

And a year later, when the camp had not yet built its own swimming pool and rented the use of a commercial pool in the vicinity, a cross was burned there.

Kurt Bender, camp director, said the incident had not intimidated the campers. Round-the-clock watch has been set up—not necessarily for protection, but to apprehend the hoodlums if they should dare a second foray.

"We'll be very happy to turn them over to the authorities," Bender said grimly.

Paul Braverman, chairman of the



KKK CALING CARD—Un-Americans threaten violence because of Nature Friends' no-discrimination policy—and FBI Agent McKee has "no comment."

organization's Newark chapter, said a large Nature Friends delegation would participate in Monday's Trenton demonstration before the state house in a demand for state protection of civil liberties.

Fewer Women's Jobs
Number of women employed in non-agricultural industries declined about two million from May, 1945 to May, 1948.

NEW JERSEY FIGHTS BACK:

Trenton March to Seek Milk Price Cut

The people of New Jersey have begun to fight back. They will carry the battle against high prices to Trenton Monday in a statewide People's Lobby organized by the Independent Progressive Party. The mobilization, expected to attract more than a thousand delegates from organizations in every county, is the first statewide demonstration called by the new party.

Delegates will convene at 1:30 p.m. at the War Memorial Building for briefing by Progressive Party and trade union leaders. They will hold a mass meeting in front of the state legislature, and then they will break up into delegations to see Governor Driscoll and the county representatives in both legislative bodies.

Morton Bloom, Progressive state

director, emphasized the aim of the lobby is not merely to protest skyrocketing prices but to win specific action to be by the legislature to bring prices down.

"We intend to come out of this legislative session with lower milk prices in New Jersey," Bloom said. "Foran has got to go and the people must not be victimized by the trusts through Governor Driscoll's toothless new 'Connecticut Plan'."

THE MILK PRICE LOBBY will

be led by Mrs. Katherine Van Orden, national consumer organization leader and Progressive candidate for Congress in the 12th district. Other issues to be pressed by the demonstration will be:

CIVIL RIGHTS, led by senatorial candidate James Imbrie, with demands for state intervention against police brutality and recent frameup attempts of Negroes.

HOUSING, led by Dr. Ulysses Campbell, 11th district congressional candidate. The Progressives are asking rigid rent control and a state appropriation of \$100,000,000 for slum clearance and new low-rent housing.

VETERAN'S BONUS, financed by a state tax on high incomes. The bonus delegation will be led by Philip Van Gelder, World War II veteran, trade union leader and 1st district candidate for congress.

REDUCED BUS FARES and abolition of the Driscoll cigarette, tax—led by Daniel Wagner, 5th district congressional candidate.

"Congress has met in Washington, adjourned and produced nothing but spy scares," Bloom said. "We don't intend to let this happen with the state legislature."

NO MATTER HOW YOU SLICE IT . . .

Do you call them the Gopdem Republicrats?

Or Tweedledemo and Tweedledewey?

It doesn't really matter to New Jersey's voters, according to the New Jersey Poll of Public Opinion.

The Princeton Institution has just completed a test of voters' opinions on differences between the Democratic and Republican parties—and come up with the proof that in two distinct polls, between 53 and 56 percent of New Jersey's citizens either don't know the difference or declare there just isn't any.

Question asked was: "What would you say are the chief differences between Republicans and Democrats today in this country?"

Then the voters were asked to specify the individual differences between the two old parties.

Three percent thought the Republicans would bring better times. One percent associated the Democratic Party with New Deal ideas.

The largest single percentage group—36 to 38 percent—could not name any differences.

Second largest group—17 to 18 percent—said there just aren't any differences.

Puerto Rican Farm Workers Protest Shacks

GLASSBORO.—Charges of disorderly conduct were dismissed here after a demonstration of more than 50 Puerto Rican farmworkers against miserable conditions at the Glassboro Farm Labor Camp.

The farmworkers, flown from the Islands for hiring out to South Jersey truck farms, were taken immediately to the camp when they landed at Millville airport.

When they saw the housing conditions at the camp—which houses about 1000 Puerto Rican farm laborers—they packed their clothing and marched through the rain into town looking for the authorities.

At Borough Hall they staged a demonstration for immediate work and better housing.

Initial response of local police under Chief Everett Watson was to arrest all of them for disorderly conduct. But second thoughts on the reaction among the great number of Puerto Ricans and other farm workers at the labor camp brought release from jail and dismissal of the disorderly conduct charges.

Following a conference among police, camp manager Robert Moore and an elected spokesman of the Puerto Ricans, the men returned to camp on the promise of work with-

STILL THE SAME OLD ARMY

NEWARK.—You can peddle all the ballyhoo you want about the "new, humanized Army," but don't try peddling it to Pvt. Walter Maliszewski.

Stationed at Fort Kilmer pending overseas shipment, Maliszewski spent six days in jail here because a character with a yard-long criminal record robbed him of \$50.

There wasn't any confusion about who robbed whom, either. Newark police found proof of Maliszewski's story in Tony Poto's mouth, where they located the \$50 bill Poto had taken from the soldier in an Or-

But in order to appear in court as a material witness and get his \$50 back, Maliszewski had to get up either \$100 bail or an Army guarantee that he would not be shipped before the case came up.

The Army refused to provide either the \$100 or the guarantee.

So the GI—a wounded and decorated veteran of the French, Luxembourg and German campaigns—stayed in the cooler for six days until he was released by order of Judge Sugrue.

He's out today. But now he faces AWOL charges at Fort Kilmer.

As Jersey Goes

By Sid Stein

THE RIGHTWING leaders of the State CIO have boldly come forward to pave the way! The occasion was the state PAC conference held in New Brunswick last weekend. The trail-blazing came in what they called "a clear-cut endorsement of Truman."

It was so clear that it did not even mention the name of the standard-bearer. And it was readily admitted by the press which is generally favorable to Messrs. Holderman & Co. that many of the delegates did not know they were voting for an endorsement of strikebreaker Harry.

Now it is quite understandable that to have openly mentioned the name of Mr. Truman or—heaven forbid!—his record—would not have added to the enthusiasm of the conference. As a matter of fact, the endorsement did not contribute to overcoming what PAC director Steve Moran called the "apathy" and "complacency" of CIO members.

Of course, our readers will remember, we have a fundamental disagreement with the diagnosis of Mr. Moran. The malady is not "apathy" nor "complacency." It is simply a case of poisoning. Thousands of workers have been kept out of the political struggle by the poisonous misleadership of Mr. Moran and Mr. Holderman.

THE growth of the Progressive Party among industrial workers in the past several weeks shows that there is an effective antidote to the poison. The antidote is bringing the issues to the workers, as has been done lately in a number of leaflets, shop gate meetings and the organization of shop committees.

Now that the right wing leaders have shamefacedly brought forward their standard-bearers, however, it should be an added incentive for progressives to step up the campaign in the shops.

It seems to me that all the advantages are on the side of the Progressive Party. For instance—whereas Mr. Holderman is of necessity vague about the name and record of his candidate, the Progressives can and should be very specific!

The name of Harry S. Truman—remember? The record: 1—Breaking four national strikes. 2—Advocacy of a super Taft-Hartley law; use of federal injunctions and troops to break strikes. 3—Architect and instigator of the "get tough" war policy. 4—Pioneer in the removal of price controls. 5—High priest of the Loyalty Oath, deportation delirium and indictments.

Having limited space, we will leave the rest of the record to your own memory.

IN the choice of a senatorial candidate Mr. Holderman is more fortunate. For one thing, the candidate has NO record. Isn't that just fine? Nothing for the "reds" to get hold of!

In addition to the virtue of having NO PUBLIC RECORD, he has "a near perfect score" in answering a series of questions put to him by Mr. Moran's Committee. . . . But alas! even there, the advantages are with the Progressive Party.

For Mr. Archibald Stevens Alexander, whom Mr. Hague dug up when all else failed, and whom Mr. Holderman embraced in keeping with the tradition of the inglorious Hansen debacle, has no qualms in forthrightly stating that he stands on the record and program of Mr. Truman. His closeness to the problems of labor are emphasized by his business address which is No. 2 Wall St.

I submit that the workers of New Jersey will recognize the candidate of the Progressive Party, James Imbrie, as having a progressive record in supporting labor's fight for wage increases during the strikes of 1946-47; in leading the fight for a state FEPC, in fighting for unemployment compensation for strikers, for price control and for a people's peace policy.

THE exposure of Holderman and company would be incomplete without taking note of their efforts in the congressional campaign. They have endorsed the Democratic candidates in the 11th and 12th Congressional Districts. And they are showing their intention to spend whatever efforts they can muster in these districts.

Anyone who knows the history of New Jersey labor politics will recognize what this means. The concentration districts for the State CIO in the past have been the 10th, eighth and fourth districts. Why then are they this year adding the 11th and 12th? The answer is simple.

It is in these two districts where Ulysses Campbell and Catherine Van Orden, candidates of the Progressive Party, have a real chance to defeat the reactionary Republican incumbents. So in comes Mr. Holderman and company to attempt to split the labor and progressive vote. Here is the ultimate confirmation (if anyone still needed it) of the divisive tactics and service to reaction pursued by the Holdermans and Morans.

With the issues so plain—and the betrayal of the right wing so vivid—it needs only bold action and all-out effort for the progressives to win labor for the Wallace party and its candidates.

Postmen Hit 'Loyalty' Screws

PLAINFIELD.—You pound the streets for years with a 30-pound sack of letters on your back. You struggle along on a subsistence wage, consoling yourself that the job means security, anyway.

Your main source of satisfaction with your work is that you're performing a vital service to your community—that, and the friendly smiles you get along your route.

Then you get your pay-off. The United States Government—in the person of Harry Truman's witch-hunting board—summarily accuses you of disloyalty.

THAT'S THE EXPERIENCE OF Plainfield postmen, who have the government of the U.S.A.

been summoned to appear before the Post Office Loyalty Board—but who have been refused the right to confront their accusers.

The five are James Bruno, Gino Di Dario, Lyndora Grey, Albert Di Dario and Arnold Dowling. They are "charged" with reading the Daily Worker (apparently it's still okay to deliver it, but you mustn't look, association with persons "believed to have Communist leanings," "making statements regarded as favorable

Horner Case Climaxes Anti-Negro Terror

By Jo Michaels

TRENTON, N. J.—The anger that swept this city last week, at news of the mass death sentence for six Negroes charged with the murder of a white storekeeper, is crystallizing into organized protests that have already exposed hidden, long-endured brutality against Negro citizens by Trenton police.

As the most flagrant example of Jersey justice to the Negro people, the Horner case is fast becoming the state's storm center in the fight for basic civil rights.

The Progressive Party, which issued petitions demanding a full investigation of the trial within hours after the verdict was made public, plans to spread its campaign throughout every congressional district in New Jersey. Locally, they have set Sept. 1 as the deadline for a goal of at least 5,000 petition signatures. Several thousand have been collected at this writing.

THE WALLACE PARTY has also scheduled three mass street-corner rallies for next Tuesday, Aug. 24. The meetings, two in the 5th ward, in south and east Trenton and the third in the western section, in the 13th ward, will feature Clifford Holmes, Progressive Party field organizer.

Already, as The Worker goes to press, the first mass conference protesting the Horner verdict is getting under way in the Asbury Church, 47 Fountain Ave., Trenton.

The Rev. A. E. Martin, pastor of the church, joined other prominent community and labor leaders in issuing the conference call, which cited a score of recent cases of police brutality against Negroes in Trenton.

The call signed by Rev. Martin, Mrs. Florence Gibson, Mrs. Hazel Robinson, Ezra Counts, Joseph Nimmo and the Rev. H. Stewart, cited repeated roundups and fingerprinting of innocent Negroes, curfews and orders to shoot to kill "suspicious" persons—in Negro areas. "We, the plain Negro citizens," they say, "are the victims of police clubs and official terror. The Horner verdict is the climax. It lays bare the monstrous truth—that the safety, the very life, of any Negro in Trenton is in constant danger today."

THE CONFERENCE CALL lists a score of recent cases in which Negroes have been shot, beaten, burned out of their homes, or, as in the Clarence Hill case, jailed for life "on a decision widely questioned."

The tables were turned, they point out, in the case of James Hoagland, young Negro veteran of Princeton, N. J. There, although the southerner, who murdered Hoagland did so in full sight of a dozen witnesses, county prosecutor Mario Volpe cushioned the way with a charge of manslaughter. The murderer is serving an 8-year sentence.

In the Horner case, Progressive Party leaders have directly challenged Volpe's case on the following points:

1—Six men have been convicted

for a murder allegedly committed by only three men.

2—The woman who sold the soda bottle allegedly used as the murder weapon did not identify any of the defendants as the purchasers.

3—Another woman, who saw the murders fleeing from the scene, testified that none of the defendants was among them, and further, that the car was not the one described by the prosecutor as the "getaway car."

4—A disinterested, responsible person testified that at the time of the murder, one defendant was working on his farm. Two other impartial witnesses, both butchers, swore that another defendant was working in their store at that time.

5—Although the "murder bottle" was brought into court as evidence, it bore no fingerprints of any of the defendants.

6—Mrs. Horner, widow of the murder victim, was unable to identify any of the defendants immediately after the murder—yet reversed this three months later.

8—One defendant, who cannot read or write, was, according to the prosecutor's evidence, sup-

posed to have signed his name to a receipt given to Mrs. Horner, and to have initialed the murder weapon.

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY stated that while it believes that Judge Hutchinson was fair, and the jury honest, "it is unconscionable and shocking that six men must pay for their lives . . . when evidence produced by disinterested witnesses raises grave doubt as to the guilt of at least some of the defendants."

The six convicted men are McKinley Forest, 27, of Sheridan Ave.; Collis English, 22, Behm St.; James H. Thorpe, 20, of Grant Ave.; John McKenzie, 22, of Church St., and Ralph Cooper, Church St., all of Trenton, and Horace Wilson, 35, of Robbinsville, N. J.

If Judge Hutchinson's sentence stands, these men will die in the electric chair in exactly 30 days. But thousands of people in their town are determined to create a fresh chance for the doomed men. They are working against time. They intend to make the next 30 days count in the fight for full justice in the Horner case, and wherever similar attacks are made.

Trigger-Happy Cops Wound Navy Veteran

Party Lines

By Larry Mahan

The Republicans have done nothing about prices, except to help raise them. The Democrats—ditto! But the Progressive Party, trade unionists and Communists of New Jersey intend to DO SOMETHING to bring prices down in this state.

The State Legislature meets again Monday, August 23 in Trenton. And a large Peoples' Lobby will be there to meet—and greet the legislators.

Demands on the picket signs will be a rollback and price CEILING on milk; repeal of the "three-penny robbery" of the cigarette tax; a veterans' bonus to shore up purchasing power; a state financed \$200,000,000 low-cost housing program—and an end to the bipartisan program to make the common people pay all of the state's expenses.

Progressives feel it's about time the profit-makers pay out of what they steal from the people every year. They are proposing a graduated state income tax on all incomes over \$5,000 to do it.

This program has "low price" appeal, and Communists are supporting it. They are giving it a build-up in shops and homes throughout the state. Street and shop-gate meetings are getting a real draw in every major community—no matter how the monopolies try to intimidate speakers and "spy-scare" the people.

Transportation is being arranged by bus and car for Monday morning. Contact your club. Contact your contacts! Let the legislators feel the power of the peoples will for lower prices.

Time is 1:00 p.m. Monday, August 23. War memorial Building, Trenton.

ALL OUT!

UNION CITY—James Mulligan, 23-year-old pre-med student, went through two and a half years' combat duty in the navy without being wounded.

It took three bullets from three guns of trigger-happy Union City policemen to bring him down.

The ex-Navy man, a graduate of Seton Hall and son of the late Dr. James Mulligan of Union City, was stopped late at night by two men in a private car. They pulled over to the curb and ordered young Mulligan to stand still.

The men—in plain clothes and unidentified—were Patrolmen Frank Korker and Norman Winter of the Union City Police force. Young Mulligan sized them up as thugs aiming at a holdup. He ran.

The cops fired five times. Mulligan was hit in the left arm, right shoulder and left leg. X-rays at North Hudson hospital, where the bullet fragments were removed, showed a shattered shoulder bone.

The two cops are still on active duty.

A typographical error in last week's story on the Horner case listed William Horner, late furniture storekeeper slain by three men, as a Negro. Horner was white. The six men sentenced to die for Horner's murder are all Negroes.

"Our answer to that question would be an indication that the loyalty board is legally constituted—which we contest. Furthermore, we feel that if we are required to answer any question as to our political persuasions, it is a violation of our constitutional rights as guaranteed under the Constitution and the Bill of Rights."

"Recently, after casting his ballot in an election, President Truman was queried by reporters as to how he had voted. He replied that he did not have to answer that question since the Constitution guaranteed him the secret

REGARDING THE "CHARGE" of membership in the Communist Party, Di Dario said

228 Negroes 'Sold' for \$35 a Head

Brought to Michigan in Vans, Victims Of Job Hoax Sleep in Pig Stys, Suffer Hunger

BAY CITY, Mich.—Two hundred and twenty-eight Negroes, jammed into four vans as in the slave ships of old with human cargo, were brought here from Georgia three weeks ago and sold to a canning company at a price reputed to be \$35 a head.

The 228 Negroes were delivered to three farm camps in Bay County—one of them a pig sty where they slept separated from the pigs by a three-foot wall of straw bales.

After two weeks of brutal starvation and living in pig stys, 40 of them fled and today they are roaming the Saginaw Valley, seeking any place for a night's rest or a handful of food hoping to find employment or means to get back to Georgia.

Local relief authorities can only account for some 70 of them who are being protected by Negro families and Negro churches in the valley.

BROUGHT TO BAY CITY to gather cucumbers for the pickle factories on the promise of \$6 to \$12 a day, the 228 Negro workers left jobs in Savannah, Ga.

They were recruited by the Georgia State Employment Service, affiliated with the U. S. Employment Service whose address is P.O. Box 626, Savannah, Ga. I have before me the mimeograph handbill that states:

WANTED

200 FIELD HANDS

"To work in Michigan pulling cucumbers—male or female from 14 to 55 years of age. Transportation and housing furnished. Job will last until Sept. 20. Each worker paid one half gross value of pick. Each worker paid off at end of day. Should make from \$6 to \$12 a day. The only thing worker furnishes will be cooking utensils.

Based on that, 228 people signed up. The man who came to Savannah, Ga., to swing the deal and bring them to Bay City is Clyde Thompson.

WELFARE DIRECTOR Grove G. Stine of Saginaw County, Mich., said he was told Thompson was paid \$35 for each man, woman and child he delivered.

Interviewed at his farm Thompson said he had no comment on how much he was paid "per head."

He said his contract to bring 228 Negroes from Georgia was with the Bayview Food Products Co., which is in the Bay County town of Linwood. The Bayview firm in turn supplied the Negro workers to farmers with whom it has con-

tracted for the harvest of pickled cucumbers.

No one could mistake what Thompson was, after hearing him. I arrived at the sorting shed at Linwood, having been courageously brought there by two of the Negro workers who had fled from there a week before.

Thompson led a grand rush of white overseers at Bill Marinoyitch, The Worker photographer, as he shot a picture of one of the vans that brought 52 of the 228 from Georgia.

Told to take it easy, Thompson said, "What made me mad was seeing you with them n-----s. After all, I'm a southerner."

Thompson admitted that the Negro workers had not been able to earn the much advertised \$6 to \$12 a day promised by him and the Georgia State Employment Service. The maximum was \$1.50 to \$2 for a ten-hour day in the fields.

"OUTSIDE AGITATORS" was Thompson's retort to why more than 150 of the Negro workers had fled the brutal starvation and living in pig stys.

He showed us the accommodations. A group of old army tents had replaced the pig stys. On the army cot in one of them lay a sick 24-year-old Negro named H. S. Graham.

"Now there's a boy I'm really taking care of," said Robert Golden, one of Thompson's henchmen. When Golden left, we leaned over to talk to Graham.

He told us that he had lain there for two weeks and that he could not walk to where he could wash.

"If that man dies from his sickness," we told Golden, "you will be held responsible."

"Oh, I have been good to him," was Golden's reply, "I got him two laxatives and six oranges."

"Get him to a doctor, today, tonight at the latest, or you will be charged with murder," we told him.

IN BAY CITY we sought the truth from one group of Negro workers who had fled the camp and were living in the basement of the

Second Baptist Church.

Of the many who fled the slave camps, not a one had applied for welfare relief as had been falsely claimed by the Michigan press. Rather, of the 15 we talked to, many of them had not eaten that day.

Not a single public or private agency had offered help. The Red Cross sent one check of ten dollars. While we were there the county relief truck came with "food." It was several baskets of cucumbers and peas.

The Rev. William McCottry and his wife said that things were desperate as no money existed or food for the next meal. As we sat in the little frame church and looked at these 20 Negro men, women and children, it was hard to ask questions. Food was what they wanted. We asked them to pose for a picture and one 16-year-old said, "We would rather eat than have our picture taken."

From there we went to see the mayor of Bay City. He was out. No city official was "in" to The Worker reporter who wanted to ask "what about food for 20 starving people two blocks over."

FINALLY towards evening we learned that food and shelter was to be given by local relief authorities.

Another thing must be told. The story of three days and two nights when 228 people, men, women and children, were locked up in four vans that travelled from Georgia to Michigan.

They slept on straw and ate with the few pennies they brought along. The back doors of the vans were locked from the outside during the two long nights the cargo was on the road, and the only air was from two peepholes about eight inches in diameter, according to Dr. Loftus, health officer of Bay County.

Human needs were taken care of when mass hammering on the walls of the vans brought the vans to a halt for ten minutes besides some dark and lonely road.

Then at the journey's end, the pig

stys. But let the health officer, Dr. Loftus of Bay County tell it:

"The women (there were 28 of them, they have totally disappeared) were herded into an old pig barn on what is known as the Linwood farm. Only a three foot wall of straw separated them from the pigs.

"They slept on the straw and lined up to cook on an old stove. They had no lights, no running water and no sanitation facilities whatsoever."

DR. LOFTUS condemned all the

camps, but today there is only a handful of Negroes left, the rest broke for freedom in Bay County, Michigan.

Tonight in Saginaw Valley with its scores of towns and cities, 150 Negro men, women and children are afoot, looking for a place to find shelter, food and a job. As we drove down highway 23 from Bay City to Detroit, we saw them walking by the roadside.

In many Negro homes they are finding shelter, and food, but that's only temporary. After a day or two they must find another friend.



MacArthur in S. Korea: Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge (left) shown at installation of U. S. sponsored administration in U. S. occupation zone of South Korea. Syngman Rhee was named chief of the administration.



At Washington Hobby Show: Virginia Woodin (left) of Arlington, Va., tells Bette Marie Honey of Hyattsville, Md., about her "doll house" at the annual hobby show sponsored by employees of the Public Buildings Administration in the capital.

No Food or Shelter for Stranded Negroes

BAY CITY, Mich.—To the Detroit papers the 228 Negro men and women who were transported here in slave-vans to pick cucumbers for the Bayview Products Co. are simply anonymous "itinerant Negroes" whom they are using in stories and headlines to whip up a new wave of anti-Negro hysteria. But to a Negro woman and her two school-age children in Savannah, Ga., J. J. Harrington is husband and father who came north in the hope of earning a few more dollars to help keep the family alive.

This reporter interviewed Mr. Harrington and 14 other of the men and women who were given refuge here in the basement of the Second Baptist Church after they left the pig sties in which they had been "housed" in the fields near the canning company.

The Negro pastor of the church, The Rev. William McCottry and his wife have been providing food for the men out of their own meager resources.

No other public or private agency has made even the offer to help.

Mrs. McCottry declared that a story in the Detroit papers that the Red Cross had given aid was "false." Her statement was affirmed by all the men and women present.

HERE IS THE FLESH AND BLOOD behind the "anonymous" 228 men and women, as recounted to me in exclusive interviews with them in their crowded room in the church.

Harrington is a tall, graying man of 45, with sharply chiseled features, who was employed as a building worker in Savannah making 75 cents an hour "when there was work."

A veteran of the first World War, he voiced the anger and resentment of the entire group in telling the shocking details of the trip north in the four vans, the hovels and pig sties in which they were dumped when they reached the cucumber fields, and the renegeing of the contract in which they had been promised wages of \$6 to \$12 a day.

"In the four weeks since I left home, I've been paid only \$3 in cash and that was taken away from me

in payment for the beans and bread they fed us two days after we got there," Harrington said.

Another man whose chief concern is for his family back home is 50-year old Henry Jacobs, who was still wearing his railroaders cap when I spoke to him. Jacobs was a brakeman on the Atlantic Coast Line in Savannah, who had been laid off only a few days before the trip north.

Married and the father of a teenage girl, Jacobs is also the sole support for his crippled and paralyzed mother. He showed me a letter which he had received a few days ago from his wife in which she said that the Elder Mrs. Jacobs had taken a sudden turn for the worse and that there was not a scrap of food in the house.

But like all the others, Jacobs is stranded and penniless himself. He is alive only by grace of the food supplied by the McCottrys.

TWENTY-FOUR YEAR OLD Freddie Jenkins is typical of the large group of young World War II veterans in the group. Freddie, too,

is the father of a small child, and in addition supports a mother and younger sister. A Navy veteran four years' service he was employed in Savannah as a truck driver and was a member of an AFL local.

"We've been cheated," was his comment. He was specially bitter at the treatment given the 28 single women who made the trip north.

One of those women was in the church basement when he arrived there. She was pretty Etta Mae Tyler, 31, who was not able to find employment in her native Savannah.

The truck in which she traveled north was occupied by 52 persons, of whom seven were women. For three days and nights they were given no food and her particular truck made only five stops the entire trip.

She was lumped into one of the pig sties, "like an animal" together with 20 men and 3 women.

Etta is not living at the Church basement, only men are living there. She just happened to walk in while we were there interviewing the men. She said she had no place

to sleep, no place to go, no money and hadn't eaten in two days.

MRS. McCOTTRY made arrangements for Etta to stay temporarily with a Negro family in town.

Some of the other women are here and in Saginaw. One went to Detroit to try to find a cousin. But the majority of them are unaccounted for, and the men in the church are fearful for their safety and health.

Rev. and Mrs. McCottry are worried about their ability to feed the men who are living here. A few townspeople have taken some of the women in to live with them, but the major burden rests with the McCottrys.

The men are not able to get work here because they can furnish no "references," they have no money.

Mrs. McCottry is determined to shelter and feed the men as long as they can. But it was obvious that outside help was needed.

The address is: Rev. William McCottry, Second Baptist Church, 344 N. Monroe, Bay City, Mich.

**Meat Isn't High Enough--
They Gotta 'Herby' You**

—See Page 1A

Vol. XIII, No. 33

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In 2 Sections, Section 1

28 Pages Price 10 Cents

'SPY' PROBE ON SPOT IN DEATH OF VICTIM

See Page 3

Picket Lines Protest Meat Prices



One of the many picket lines protesting high prices as the meat boycott spread through Philadelphia. The picture above shows Progressive Party pickets at 23rd and South St. See story of local boycott campaign on page 1-A.

The Batts of SKF Use Both Old Parties

—See Page 14

Police Manhandle Negro Minister

—See Back Page

Legion Meets, Eats, Howls-- Still No Homes for Vets

By Catherine Frost

PHILADELPHIA.—Pennsylvania Legionnaires met here last week in their annual state convention. In between making whoopee and attending sessions where empty resolutions were passed, convention delegates slept in Philadelphia's very best hotels.

They were well-housed.

NOT SO at least 100,000 of their fellow GIs in this city, who are living "doubled-up in single rooms, in trailers and tourist cabins." These are the house-hungry veterans whom the Legion leaders have sold down the river to the big real estate and building industries.

Right here in Philadelphia more than 10,000 veterans have filed applications for homes with the Philadelphia Housing Authority. Additional veterans are applying daily.

(Continues on Back Page)

Pickets Rap Meat Prices

PHILADELPHIA.—The buyers' strike against soaring meat prices hit the streets of Philadelphia in a big way last week. In the Fourth Congressional District alone, 35 picket lines throughout the community were scheduled to culminate this week-end in a mass demonstration before one of the leading chain stores.

The Progressive Party, which is spearheading the city-wide campaign against high prices, emphasized that the buyer's strike is not directed against the corner grocer or butcher, but "against the big meat trusts who are reaping huge profits at the expense of both the consumer and the small butcher."

Progressive Party sound trucks toured shopping districts urging citizens to join the meat boycott and also to register their protest in the November presidential election. Progressive Party picket lines, petitions, and leaflets backed up the campaign in every congressional district.

In street meetings throughout the city, the Communist Party in supporting the buyers' strike, also urged the people to unite to stop

police terror against the Negro people, and to halt the frame-up of the 12 Communist leaders slated for trial Monday, August 23.

Progressive Party candidates joined the picket lines—their committees organized.

Magistrate Joseph Rainey, Progressive congressional candidate in the Fourth District, declared that neither the Republicans nor Democrats nor the meat trust can be depended on to bring down high prices.

"It is necessary for the people," Rainey declared, "through boycott action and through their balloting at the polls next November to let their Senators and Congressmen know that they have had enough of double-talk, political log-rolling, and price-rising."

This coming week Women for Wallace are meeting to plan action against higher milk prices.

Meat Isn't High Enough-- They Gotta 'Herby' You

THERE'S A NEW word in the language, "Herbying."

It means stealing. Butchers know it, and clerks in grocery stores, and cashiers. But not enough customers know it. We interviewed a man behind the counter about it last week. Here is his story in his own words:

When I was hired, the manager asked me if I knew how "to herby." I didn't know, so he gave me lessons.

"HERBYING," to put it briefly, is stealing. This is how it works: You come in and buy meat at 49c a pound. I charge you 69c. It's easy. You're standing on the other side of the counter trying to compute by mental arithmetic the cost of 6 lbs. 9 oz. of meat at 49c. I'm behind the counter calculating 6 lbs. 9 oz. at 69c, with the help of my automatic scale calculator. I can announce the total while you're still trying to figure it out. So you pay your \$4.53 and I've herbyed you out of \$1.30.

Another herbying trick: NOT ALL figures look the same upside down as right side up. Maybe you're standing by the cashier's desk congratulating yourself on how carefully you have made your purchases and feeling good about it—and what's the cashier doing? Why, he's banging up the bad news on the jackbox, taking the figures off the bags and packages—but he's reading them the wrong way up. The clerk wrote \$1.21 on the bag with the 4 lamb chops in it, but the cashier reads it \$1.71. 86c becomes 98c. And so on.

Of course you can insist that the clerk underline the figures as he writes them down. But there are too many other herbying tricks to catch you with and I surely would not advise you not to buy any groceries until you have learned all these tricks, or you would starve.

IN THE long run it would be cheaper for housewives to join the buyers' strike and picket the food racketeers. Herbying, as clerks like me are forced to practice it, is small change compared to the herbying of the big food monopolies.

PTC WANTS MORE AND MORE

PHILADELPHIA.—The PTC is at it again.

People have hardly learned how to work out the last fare rise, or how to get the money to meet it. Now the transit monopoly announced it plans to up fares still higher this fall, after election.

As part of the softening-up operation, the Morgan-controlled monopoly finally gave way just a week earlier to the tremendous campaign for special school fares.

The figures which PTOC uses to back up its long-range campaign for another fare-rise—after the elections—have been frequently exposed in this paper. The whole financial set-up of the transit monopoly is a scandal that once rocked the city.

PTC is able to make out a bookkeeping case for any fare it chooses to ask because of the fraudulent way the basic evaluation figures were arrived at years ago.

With anger already at fever heat at high food prices and higher water rents, the PTC proposed fare rise is expected to encounter real opposition this time from independent forces not tied in with either political party—both of whose leaders have their hands in the PTC till.

A leading Republican banker, Edward Hopkinson, is chairman of the PTC board. Another one of its leading members is Albert Greenfield, Democrat and financier.

ONLY ONE MORE DAY TO LIVE:

Burrison to Ask Mayor To Save Markoe Streeters

PHILADELPHIA.—A movement was under way last week to save the 50 condemned families of the Markoe St. area from being evicted by the city Aug. 23. A delegation

headed by Maurice Burrison, Progressive Party candidate for Congress from the second District, was slated to demand from Mayor Bernard Samuel that the city find adequate housing for the 50 families.

More than 200 men, women and children, some of whom have lived in their homes for 23 years—some of whom are squatters, have been forced to live in the condemned houses since the Mill Creek sewer that runs under them collapsed in 1945.

Street meetings were held to rally

the neighborhood last week by the Progressive Party and the Communist Party, and thousands of leaflets were distributed.

The Worker initiated the campaign to obtain housing for the condemned families three years ago, and has pointed out in recent issues that the millions in City Hall thefts could have provided homes for the people in Markoe Street, as well as thousands more.

Westinghouse Left-wingers Win Election

PITTSBURGH.—Progressive candidates won all but two out of the 18 national convention and District Council 6 posts in the Aug. 6 CIO electrical elections at the Westinghouse plants in East Pittsburgh, Trafford and Nuttall. All nine delegates to the coming Buffalo convention are Progressives, as are seven out of the nine elected to the District Council. The plant stewards elected are likewise progressives.

The victory was a blow to the ACTU so-called "rank and file" faction, which controlled the local last year until defeated in the union election last December. They now have only two delegates to the district council.

Another faction, the "UE-CIO" lost out completely. Its candidates included former members of the "Rank-and-File" group, who split away from the union grounds.

Batts Bat 1000 In Both Parties For SKF

By Paul Jenkins

CIO steelworkers at SKF may have noted that the son of one of their "fellow-workers" has recently made good. William L. Batt, Jr., son of the SKF president, has been appointed Director of the Research Division of the Democratic National Committee.

Batt Jr. was described in the New York Times (Aug. 1) as one of five "young zealous liberals, part of a crop of New Dealers" who will help do research for President Truman's reelection campaign.

THE WILLIAM L. BATTS, Senior and Junior, illustrates how monopoly capital has its cake and eats it too. Batt Senior is a Republican, president of SKF Industries, Inc., director of two big banks, and a member of the Union League.

Junior is a member of Americans for Democratic Action—was chairman of the Philadelphia group of ADA in 1947—and is a close chum of FDR, Jr. who wanted to make him national president of the American Veterans Committee.

Father and son are on excellent terms with each other. They share the gentle passion of anti-Communism. The Republican Batt attended his son's campaign rallies and helped gather support for him when Junior ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket in 1946.

He also coughed admonishingly when Junior became a little too extreme in his speeches. The speeches became milder and milder.

PART OF JUNIOR'S job on the Democratic National Research Division will be to gather data about monopolies because the Democratic platform is "against" them. It is unlikely that Junior will publicize the fact that his old man's company was haled into Federal court and fined for conspiring to fix high prices on ball bearings over a period of twelve years. During part of (Continued on Page 13)

Council Asks Outlawing of ACTU Activity

PITTSBURGH.—UE District Council 6, representing 60,000 workers in this area, has passed resolutions calling on the UE national Convention in September to take drastic action against the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists (ACTU) for attempting to disrupt unions along religious lines and for urging the raiding of CIO unions by other CIO affiliates.

The Catholic hierarchy was called on to disband the ACTU because of that organization's interference in union matters. Philip Murray and the local industrial union council were urged to "drive out of the CIO" anyone who "suggests, helps, advises or aids" any CIO union to raid the membership of another. This resolution was adopted unanimously.

The Council authorized appointment of a committee to investigate charges that Thomas Nolan, president of UE Local 638 and one of the most active ACTU leaders locally, conspired with police to bring about the arrest of pickets at the UE strike last spring against the Mine Safety Appliance Co.

The Republican Party and President Truman were both condemned in a resolution for their anti-labor activities. Henry Wallace was cited as the only candidate who supported the unions in their fight for wage increases. The UE national convention was urged to "give serious consideration to the candidates of the Progressive Party, along with other candidates."



STREET MEETING—Dewey Wilson, Communist leader, addresses a street meeting at Fairmount and Markoe to rally support for the 50 condemned families of that area who face eviction by the city, Aug. 23.

Batts of SKF Use Both Old Parties

(Continued from Page 1-A)
this time Batt, Senior exerted absolute control of the company as voting trustee for 95 percent of its stock.

William L. Batt, Sr., has an important history, which every American should know.

HE POSES as a selfless public servant. According to an interview published in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin (April 20, 1948), he regards as "THE milestone" in his life his decision to accept membership on the U. S. Department of Commerce Business Advisory Council. Quoth Batt: "Had I turned this offer down, the chances are I would not have had the opportunity to serve my country in the wartime capacities that I did."

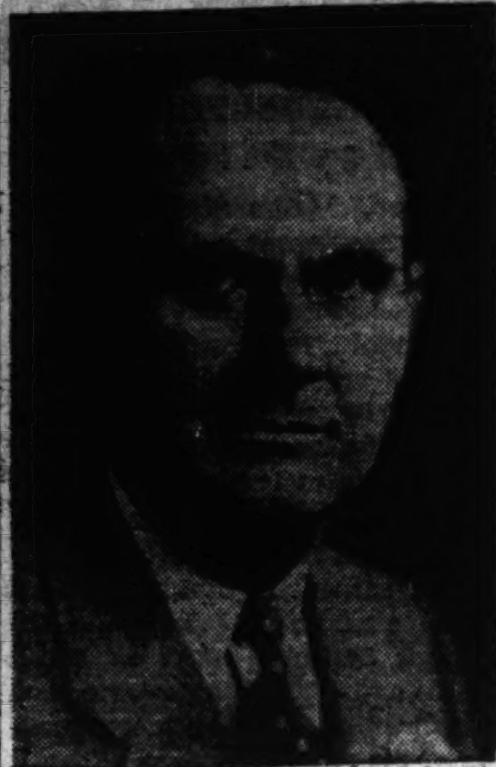
According to the Federal indictment brought against SKF-Industries, Inc., in 1946, Batt's company was already criminally violating the Sherman anti-trust law at the time he started his career as a public servant.

"Officials of the companies SKF and five others were accused of holding secret meetings in Chicago and other cities and agreeing upon the prices for which they sold about \$200,000,000 worth of ball bearings a year."

"These practices" said Robert A. Nitschke, head of the Department of Justice's cartel and patent section, "had the effect of suppressing competition between the defendants, of fixing and maintaining noncompetitive prices and establishing unfair and discriminatory differentials among customers." (N. Y. Times, March 12, 1946)

THE TIMES ARTICLE went on to say, "The alleged criminal practices were declared to have extended a period of twelve years." In short, during his entire public service career, up to the time the Justice Dept. caught up with his extra-curricular activity, Batt presided over a criminal corporation.

Nor did the corporation become less criminal during the war years when Batt had absolute control of the policy as voting trustee for Svenska Kullagerfabriken A/G, the Swedish SKF, which owns most of the Philadelphia company's stock. While he exerted this control, Batt served his coun-



WILLIAM L. BATT

try as vice-chairman of the national War Production Board, and was for a while in charge of raw materials allocation.

SKF'S CRIMES might never have come to light if its parent company in Sweden could have been prevailed on to stop selling ball bearings to Hitler during the war.

But not even Batt's influence was enough to keep things quiet when General Arnold of the Army Air Force declared in 1944 that the primary objectives of the 8th Air Force was to knock the Luftwaffe out of the air by destroying its supply of ball bearings. For, though the 8th Air Force could and did bomb the Schweinfurt, Germany, affiliate of SKF to a standstill, the 8th was powerless to prevent SKF's parent Swedish plant from tripling its prewar sales to the Nazis. (Figure in N. Y. Times, May 18, 1944)

THE STATE DEPARTMENT protested to Sweden. The scandal spread to the newspapers. The U. S. threatened to take over the American affiliate of SKF. Then Batt started throwing his weight around.

Quickly came a joint statement Allen Property Custodian saying that their investigation "should not be interpreted as any reflection upon either the management or employees" of American SKF. (N. Y. Times, May 17, 1944)

BATT HIMSELF, in an interview with the Washington Post, denied he was a "front" for Swedish SKF and said, "I vote 95 percent of the stock of SKF Industries, Inc., under a trust running for the period of the war."

"The Swedish company owns a large block of SKF's stock but this is under my control for the duration," (N. Y. Times, May 15, 1944)

IN PHILADELPHIA next day he admitted that "some dividends had gone to Swedish stockholders." (N. Y. Times, May 16, 1944)

Two days later the Times printed a story of Swedish SKF's annual report for 1943. The report disclosed that American and British bombers had caused the company great loss by bombing its German affiliate, but "otherwise the report disclosed a net profit of 24,540,000 kroner." (N. Y. Times, May 18, 1944)

Is it unreasonable to suppose that some of that net profit came from the dividends sent over from American SKF?

ALL THIS occurred, it is necessary to repeat, while public servant Batt was vice chairman of the U. S. War Production Board.

Is it any wonder that he came to the conclusions he expressed so clearly in his Evening Bulletin interview in 1948?

In 1934, Government was anathema to Batt, but it was

becoming increasingly clear, in my opinion, that the two would work closer together. I simply decided I'd like to be in on the ground floor.

"I was convinced that if industry and business worked co-operatively with Government it would find itself remarkably successful in influencing the final determination of government. I held that opinion then, and I hold it now."

PERHAPS this sheds some light on the fact that, after the wartime scandal blasted open an investigation of Mr. Batt's SKF disclosing twelve years of criminal violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act (to which charge the corporation pleaded nolo contendere or no defence), the total punishment levied upon SKF was a fine of \$5,000.

Ironically, the suit was under the direction of John F. Sonnett, chief of the Anti-Trust division of the Department of Justice. Sonnett does not always get such small penalties for his defendants. When he sued the United Mine Workers in 1947 he got the Supreme Court to take \$710,000 away from the union for going on strike without permission.

All Sonnett could get out of Bill Batt's SKF was \$5,000.

But then, the miners are not "public servants" like Batt. They only dig the coal the country must have to live.

(More next week on Batt's labor policies and his postwar activities pushing the Marshall Plan)

N. Y. Times, March 12, 1946:

"Philadelphia, March 11 (UP).—A spokesman for SKF Industries Inc., today denied government charges of a price-fixing conspiracy in the ball-bearing industry."

"SKF does not agree with competitors on prices and makes no attempt to fix prices by agreement," the spokesman said. "So far as we know there are no price-fixing agreements in the industry."

N. Y. Times, Sept. 23, 1947 (Financial page)

"Cleveland, Sept. 22 (AP).—Federal Judge Emerich B. Freed today fined six ball-bearing manufacturers a total of \$30,000 for price-fixing violations of the Sherman Act."

"Attorneys for the companies pleaded nolo contendere."

Protest Bias Tactic at Local Bowling Alley

PHILADELPHIA.—Joe Louis can't bowl at the Jimmy Dykes Bowling Alley, 52nd and Sansom. We don't know whether bowling is one of the champ's accomplishments.

But we know that he would be barred from the Jimmy Dykes joint because of the color of his skin.

Jimcrow at the popular hangout was exposed and denounced Saturday night, Aug. 14. The Young Progressives of West Philadelphia, which includes groups of the American Youth for Democracy and Youth-for-Wallace, staged the first demonstration of a campaign to end discrimination at the bowling alley.

First a group of white youths went in, and obtained alleys. Then four Negro and white youths entered.

The manager said the Negroes could not bowl because they had no bowling shoes. The Negroes pointed out that the white youths were playing in their stocking feet and they would do likewise.

The manager said, "You'll get splinters in your feet."

A white youth said, "I'm not getting splinters in my feet. Let them play."

The manager again refused.

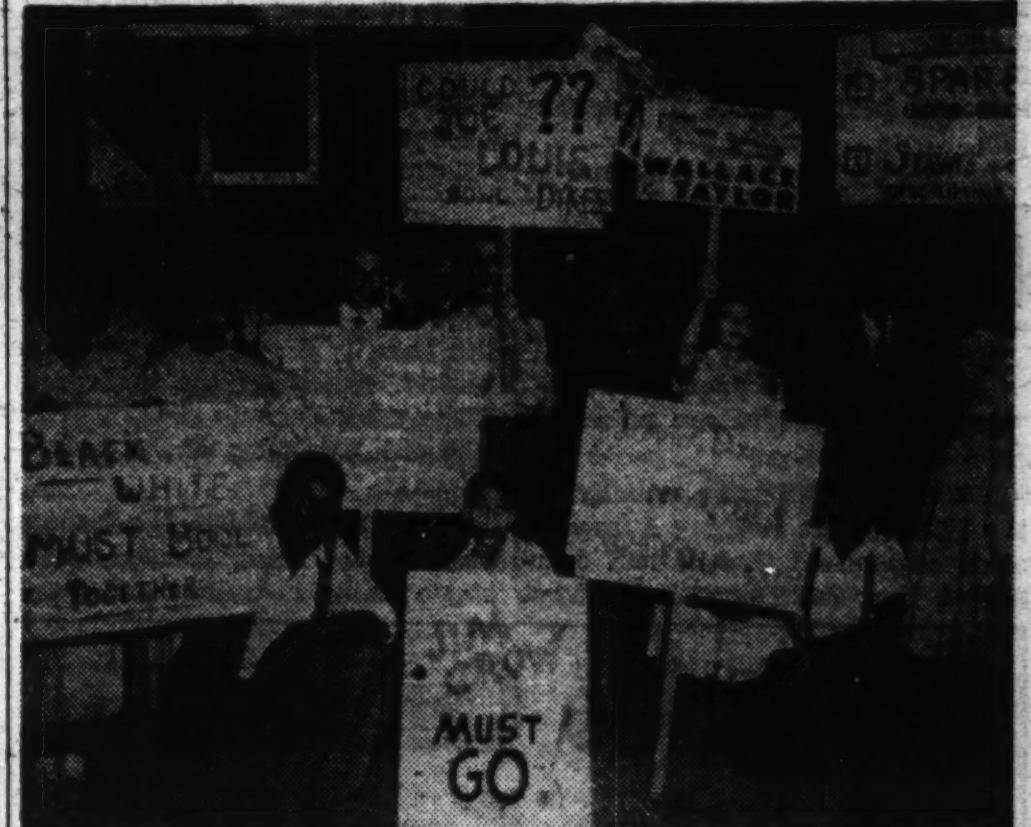
Bowling shoes are available at the establishment, but the manager would not lend them to the Negro youths.

A white youth offered to lend bowling shoes to the Negroes. The manager's final word was "No."

Having given the manager a chance to act like an American citizen, the Young Progressives now began to picket the Alley.

About 40 youths picketed for an hour with signs, one of which read JOE LOUIS CAN'T BOWL AT JIMMY DYKES. Leaflets were distributed. Then the group marched down Market Street to the headquarters of the Progressive Party, singing "Great day, the people marching," and "Hallelujah, I'm a traveling down freedom's main line."

We feel kind of sorry for the poor manager, Jimmy Dykes is a local syndicate. Actually the manager has about as much say so as a bowling pin. And about as much guts.



PROTEST BIAS—Members of the American Youth for Democracy and Youth-for-Wallace who picketed Dykes Bowling Alley against racial bias.

DUFF CODDLES MILK BOSS

PITTSBURGH.—Gov. Duff has dulously biased." Cobb tore up a statement submitted by the Communist Party on the milk rise and tried to keep other representatives of consumers from being heard, while favoring representatives of milk trusts. In his letter to the Communist Party, Duff claimed that he had no authority to take such action.

Rout Jimcrow at Pittsburgh Pool

PITTSBURGH.—Joe Louis can now go swimming at the city-owned Highland Park pool here. We don't know whether swimming is one of the champ's accomplishments.

But we know that until Aug. 8 he would have been barred from the public pool because of the color of his skin.

On that Sunday, Negro young people swam in the pool FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE ITS OPENING MANY YEARS AGO.

The campaign started in July when a mixed group of young people, members of the Young Progressives of Western Pennsylvania, were denied entrance to the pool.

The outraged youths protested to Mayor David Lawrence. His Honor had recently delivered a ringing speech on civil rights at the Democratic National Convention. The thing people demanded that he

match his sayso with a little dose.

In addition the Young Progressives put out leaflets and took around petitions aimed at smashing the Jimcrow policy of the pool. The Civil Rights Congress supported the campaign, as did the Baptist Ministerial Association and other groups.

Mayor Lawrence would not meet a delegation to discuss the matter. After long delay he finally replied in a letter. The Mayor gave in, stating that he would not tolerate discrimination in city pools.

Armed with this assurance that democracy was now officially permissible, the Young Progressives appeared at the pool. They swam

Coal Giant Ups Profits 50 Pct.

PITTSBURGH.—Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Co., the biggest in the country, boosted its profits for the first six months of this year 50 percent over the corresponding period last year. Net profits increased from \$5,545,217 to \$8,113,614. The increase is attributed mainly to the mechanizing of the mines with the consequent speedup of production per miner.

Make Rain Indoors

PITTSBURGH (UP).—"Dry rain drops" enable Westinghouse scientists to bring bad weather radar research indoors without anyone getting wet. The "rain drops" are made of plastic and are used to find out why rain and snow often block ultrashort radar waves before they reach their targets.

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COPS MANHANDLE, ARREST MINISTER

PHILADELPHIA.—Police have added another crime to their long record of brutal mishandling of Negro citizens. Two policemen arrested Rev. Crosby M. Fitchett, 5231 Westminster Ave., and charged him at the 50th and Lancaster Ave. station with disorderly conduct and resisting arrest.

Pint-Sized Prisoner 'Beats Up' 4 Big Cops

Last Monday, The Pennsylvania Worker located the subject of the following story in the psychopathic ward of the Philadelphia General Hospital. His description was listed as "very nervous," and he was being held incommunicado under police guard.

Four large policemen were beaten, knocked around, bruised, and had their uniforms ruined when they were attacked by a "berserk" prisoner weighing all of 145 pounds.

The prisoner had been taken off a trolley car and put in a cell by a 'kindhearted' policeman in order that he might sleep off the effects of "drinking too much whisky."

According to the police, their prisoner abused his keepers, tore a bench off its fastenings, smashed a window, wrecked his cell, jumped on a policeman who tried to pacify him, fought the policemen who tried to handcuff him, fought the policemen who tried to fingerprint him, fought all the way from his cell into the hearing room of the station.

In fact, he fought so long and so

hard that when it was all over his own face was bruised and bloodied and he "collapsed whimpering."

The policemen, whose feelings were deeply hurt, are expected to recover. The prisoner is in Moyamensing Prison, but had to be treated at Mt. Sinai Hospital.

Police, who supplied the local press with the above "facts," said their prisoner gave two names, Harold Slaton, and Harold Victor Brandt, of 1312 Victor St.

Further inquiries are being undertaken by the Worker to check the police story of their treatment of a Negro prisoner.

In so doing, the policemen bruised the minister's face and arms, and gave him a head wound which later required five stitches at Presbyterian Hospital.

FITCHETT was among a crowd at the scene of an automobile accident at 52nd and Lancaster. Police attempting to clear the corner shoved him, he stated.

Obviously I did not move fast enough for them, he said.

Rev. Fitchett further charged that a policeman, who was unmistakably intoxicated, tried to get to his night stick. Fitchett held the policeman's hand and prevented this. Another policeman came up and struck him with his club.

At City Hall Rev. Fitchett was fingerprinted and photographed, then locked in a cell until morning. At a hearing before Magistrate Costello he was sentenced for disorderly conduct but later released when friends interceded.

"It is a sad thing," Rev. Fitchett stated, "when a decent law abiding citizen must submit to manhandling by drunken policemen, who are upheld in the courts." The minister has requested the Philadelphia NAACP to assist him in preferring charges against the two policemen.

The Worker

Pennsylvania Edition, The Worker, Room 710, 250 S. Broad St., Phila. 2. Editor, Philip Bart. Managing Editor, Walter Lowenfels.

Resistance Growing Against Police Terror

PHILADELPHIA. — A minister and a defenseless prisoner are the latest known victims of police terror against Negroes. (See stories on this page.) Meanwhile, the resistance movement led by the Civil

Rights Congress and the Communist Party, continued to rally the people.

Communist Party street meetings at Broad and South, and throughout the city, pointed out the tieup between the local terror and the bipartisan moves toward police state.

They urged removal of Police Superintendent Edward Sutton by the Mayor; suspension and prosecution of police who shot John Smith the previous Saturday night at Broad South and Fifteenth; release and compensation for the innocent victim of the resistance.

The Civil Rights Congress held another mass rally at Light Star Hall last Monday night.

Meanwhile, a further hearing was slated in Magistrate's Court

Aug. 27, for Robert Frazier, Rupert Balmer, and John Smith. The three were arrested the night of Saturday, Aug. 7, after 500 Negroes had resisted police attempts to arrest two Negroes at 15th and South Streets.

Smith, shot by the police and still in the Graduate Hospital last week under police guard, and the other two men have denied any connection with the South Street police battle. (See last week's Worker).

The Communist Party, in its street meetings and through thousands of leaflets demanded: Removal of Police Supt. Howard Sutton by the Mayor; suspension and prosecution of police who shot John Smith; release and compensation for all three arrested victims.



Some Samples of Brutality By Philadelphia Police

A partial list of recent police brutalities from The Worker files:

Nov. 9, 1947—Raymond Couser, 945 S. 4th St., unarmed, unaccused, without police record, was shot dead by police as he walked down Montrose St. at 10:30 Sunday morning.

Nov. 9, 1947—Charles Fletcher, 46 Good St., Germantown, was shot in the temple by police and died. He was shot in the early morning on suspicion of being a "prowler."

December—Mrs. Zora Tarver, 1944 N. 18th St., lost her case in court against policeman Calvin A. Barnes, who beat her till the blood ran while taking her to the police station. Judge Vincent A. Carroll found the policeman not guilty, and saddled his victim, who had dared to challenge police terror, with the cost of the trial.

March 4, 1948—Russell Stewart, 22-year-old Navy veteran, allegedly hung himself at the Fourth and York St. police station. Stewart was picked up with a couple

of companions and charged with violation of the Firearms Act. Examination of the body showed the young man had been beaten severely on the face and groin; his mouth was filled with blood. Death was caused by strangulation.

July—Robert Campbell, 20, of 1938 N. 20th St., was beaten by cops three times within a month. A recent mental patient at Philadelphia General Hospital, Campbell was systematically beaten each of three times he was picked up on minor charges—once for wrestling with a companion on the sidewalk. He was also seen by his mother standing naked in a cell, the floor covered with water, at the 19th and Oxford St. police station.

July—Mrs. Maude Malson, 36, in her eighth month of pregnancy, was slapped in the stomach by police who arrested her when she got into an argument with a butcher at Smedley and Venango Sts.

Legion Whoopee Builds No Vets Homes

(Continued from Page 1)

All of them are doomed to disappointment. There are no more homes for rent.

THESE FACTS were revealed by the Philadelphia Housing Authority, as it announced that it had completed the Government's contract

with the city for temporary veteran housing. Indicating the inadequacy of the work done to date, William Reinhardt, chairman of the Authority, said:

"More than 100,000 low-income veterans are living doubled-up in single rooms, in trailers and tour-

ist cabins."

In answer to the admitted vast need for hundreds of thousands of homes for low-income veterans in this city, public authorities, in three years, have supplied only this: six "temporary" (reconverted barracks) housing projects, with a total of 1,767 apartment units.

Even with this handful of housing, the Philadelphia Housing Authority has practiced discrimination against the neediest of all veterans, the Negro veteran. Five of the six projects, including Northeast Village with 1,394 of the 1,767 homes, are illy-white.

A RECENT SURVEY shows that more than 50 percent of the slums are occupied by Negroes. Some 90,000 dwellings in the slum areas were found to be sub-standard in 1940 survey; the number has undoubtedly increased since then.

Yet no plans whatsoever were, or are being made to wipe out the slums or to build homes which vets can afford.

THE LEGION, as indicated in last week's Worker, has consistently and belligerently fought against public housing. Nationally, the Legion is on record against the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill, while the Pennsylvania Legion brass finally gave lip service to the T-E-W bill only after tremendous pressure from its rank and file posts.

Our Stride Quickens-- Circulation Goes Up

One thousand five hundred additional copies were sold of last week's Pennsylvania Worker. How? By meeting two unusual local events with unusual methods.

The two events were: 1—Paul Robeson stumped the streets of Philadelphia for the Progressive Party. 2—Five Hundred Negroes resisted police terror in South Philadelphia.

The editorial staff gave it everything it had to deal adequately with both events.

Simultaneously, our press-builders planned and carried through an unusual distribution, particularly in South Philadelphia and in the Fourth Congressional District where Robeson had stumped. "Usual" methods went by the board. The circulation of our paper was seen as a central part of the unusual activity in which our Communist leaders and progressives were involved.

This unusual effort is slated to become each week our usual stride. In the process, we will hit and surpass the circulation goal of 10,000 copies we have set to reach Jan. 1.

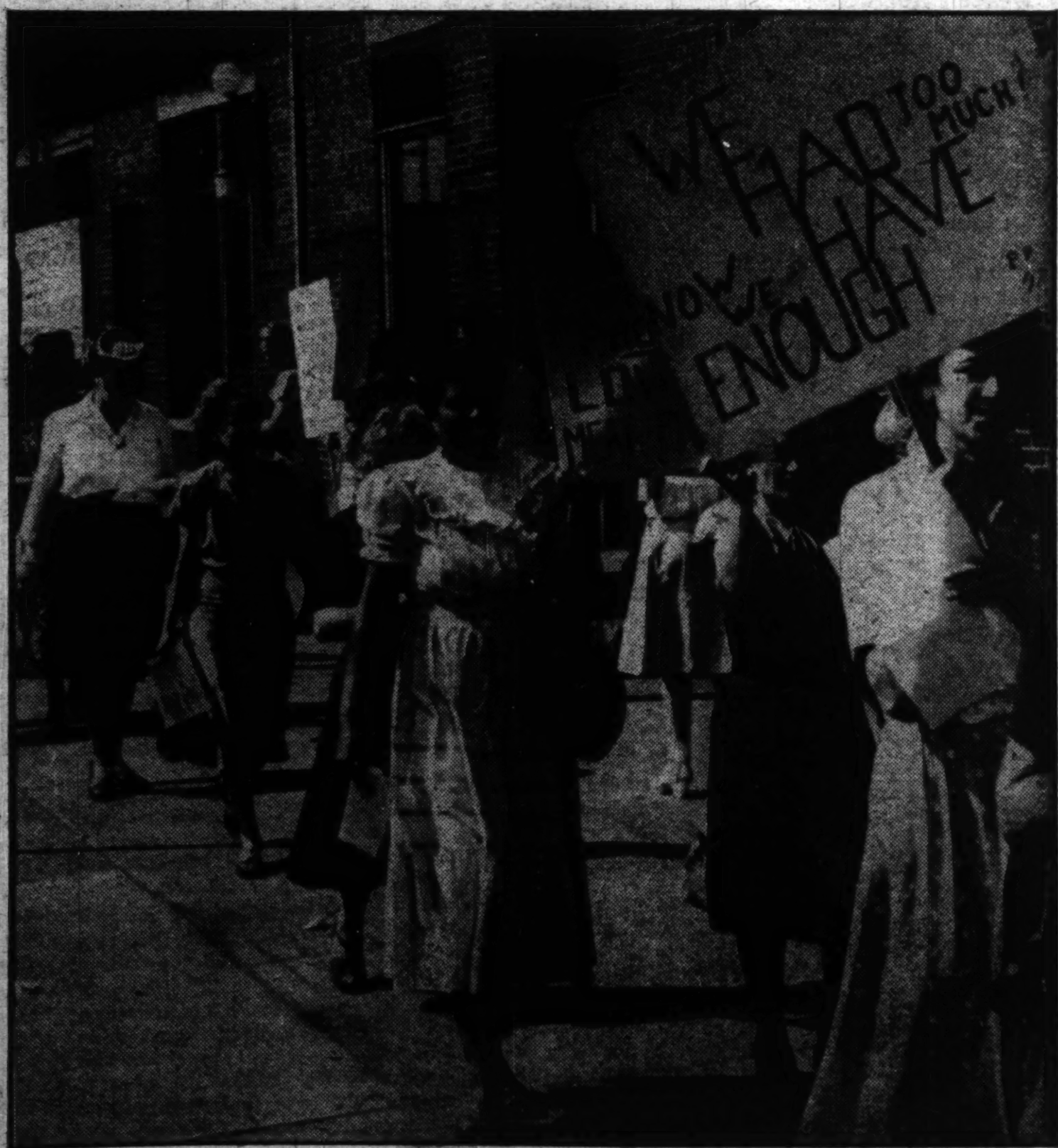
For unusual events are not unusual any more. They are becoming the order of the day.



Communist Party street meeting at Broad and South St. rallies South Philadelphia to unite against police terror. Tom Nabbed, Communist leader, addresses the throng.

THOMAS COMMITTEE ON SPOT IN DEATH OF SPY SCARE VICTIM

— See Page 3 —



CHICAGO WOMEN PICKET 'BIG 4' PACKERS

Some of the more than 100 women who picketed the meat packers at the Chicago stockyards in protest against high meat prices.

Negroes 'Sold' for \$35 a Head

Victims of job hoax brought to
Michigan in vans, get no food and
are forced to sleep in pig stys.

—See Stories on Page 14

Butchers Join Growing Meat Strike

—See Page 6

The South in Struggle

By Sam Hall

THERE is dramatic proof in the South that the "Dixiecrats" are whistling in the dark when they cry that the southern whites will not accept an end to segregation. It was this point which drove into a frenzy the former school teacher, J. Strom Thurmond, governor of South Carolina, who is the "Dixiecrat" candidate for president.

At the Birmingham "Dixiecrat" meeting, Thurmond spoke more calmly than the other "white supremacists" until he got to the point of segregation. Then he screamed: "There are not enough soldiers or enough bayonets in the Army of the United States to force the people of the South to open their restaurants, their swimming pools and their homes to the Negro."

This open call for violence to prevent the enforcement of the United States Constitution in the South was a repetition of one of the oldest arguments of the Southern "white supremacists." It is the argument that the ending of segregation in the South would mean wild disorder and bloodshed—that the whites of the South would never accept it.

WE CAN turn to history and prove that just the opposite is true: that segregation laws were absolutely necessary for the Wall Street-landlord rulers of the South to artificially block the natural unity developing between Negro and white.

But you don't have to go back to history for proof. Just take a train ride into the South today and see what is happening.

It is only now that the effects of the Supreme Court decision outlawing Jimcrow on interstate carriers are beginning to be seen. As a result of a number of successful damage suits by Negro citizens, the railroads are beginning to shy away from Jim Crow travel.

My wife and I rode the Seaboard "Silver Comet" from the recent 14th National Convention of our Communist Party in New York to Birmingham. I have made this trip many times. This time—for the first time in my experience—Negroes rode in what have been exclusively white cars all the way to Birmingham.

Now, according to the foul theories of the "white supremacists," the Southern white aboard this train should have risen up in their wrath and raised hell. Nothing of the sort occurred.

There was the friendliest reaction from the white passengers. One Negro woman had a very beautiful little daughter. She soon became the center of interest in our coach. Particularly the women talked to her and to her mother. My wife reported that in the women's lounge there was absolutely no reaction from several white women when a Negro woman joined them to wash up and change clothes.

ON MY arrival in Birmingham I told some acquaintances of this experience. Another man who rode this train down to Birmingham had seen the same thing a few days before. His experiences were even more revealing.

The "Silver Comet" has all its coach seats reserved. On this particular trip a Southern white girl's seat was alongside a young Negro man. My friend awoke during the night to see the young man sleeping soundly, his head leaning against the window and the young white girl sleeping just as soundly in the seat alongside his.

At this point a white man, who by his speech seemed Southern, came in from another coach. He halted in amazement at the sight of the sleepers. His mouth dropped open. A white woman came by. They held a whispered conversation, shook their heads, and returned to their own coach. No incidents of any kind occurred.

Later when Jack Green and Ruth Koenig stopped in Birmingham between trains on their return journey to Texas, I saw the same thing on the Southern Railway's streamliner, the "Southerner." Negro and white sat peacefully in the same coach riding through the deep South.

OF COURSE this does not mean that segregation, even in travel, has been licked. The all-Negro Jimcrow cars are still carried on these trains. Furthermore, when these trains head North there are no such sights until after they pass Washington. Still this historic development clearly explains the desperation of the Wall Street-bourbon "white supremacists." It tells why they can't support even the demagoguery of Truman on this question. They see clearly the handwriting on the wall.

This explains their hasty strengthening of the Ku Klux Klan, the increase of police brutality, and the political drive of the "Dixiecrats" to win a firmer reactionary political grip on the South.

It should reveal to all of us that regardless of their huge campaigns and regardless of how many political leaders hop on what they think is the bandwagon—the overlords of the South are weaker than they have been since Reconstruction. And the forces of the people are stronger. It only remains for all progressives boldly to give leadership and organize these forces of the people in the South. Victory is not as far away as some have thought.

Meetings Will Defy Jimcrow

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Henry A. Wallace will open his campaign in Alabama on Sept. 1 with a series of non-segregated meetings. He will center his attention on textile workers and Negro and white steel workers, coal and ore miners.

Progressive Party leaders here are busy planning for Wallace's one day tour of open air meetings throughout the state. Wallace will arrive by train in Guntersville, Ala., one of the Alabama cities touched by the TVA project. Following a speech here he will continue his state tour by motor caravan.

The caravan, escorted by the Alabama State Highway Patrol, will drive first to Huntsville, where Wallace will address and picket with textile workers who have been on strike for almost five months. The caravan will then go to Gadsden,

the second largest steel center in the state. There he will speak to steel and rubber workers.

TWO OR THREE SMALL farm centers will also be on the list of stops. Wallace will discuss his farm program with the small farmers.

By noon Wallace and the caravan will enter Birmingham—where his running mate, Sen. Glenn Taylor, was arrested for refusing to abide by Jimcrow ordinances. He will address steel workers and coal miners in this southern heart of J. P. Morgan's steel empire.

Wallace will also address basic workers in two small industrial areas outside of Birmingham: Bessemer and in Fairfield, U. S. Steel company dominated town.

It is reported that efforts are being made to secure a state-wide radio hook-up for Wallace while he is in the state.

No Negroes or U.S. Flags at Dixiecrat Meet



EMPTY SEATS AND CONFEDERATE FLAGS, plus the fact that no Negroes were present and no Stars and Stripes unfurled in the gusts of hot air streaming from the throats of the orators, characterized the Dixiecrat convention in Houston. The thrades, however, were not all hot air. Many of them threatened the use of greater and more open violence to preserve the Jimcrow system.

Dixiecrats Vow Bloodshed to Save Bigotry

By Wendell Addington

HOUSTON.—Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina "accepted" his "nomination" for President by planter-controlled Southern Democratic machines in a half-empty Houston Coliseum. But while the Old South raved for white supremacy inside the hall, a picket line representing the New South marched in front. Members of the Progressive Party of Texas, just returned from their state convention, carried signs reading "Not Four Parties, But Two—Republicrats and Progressive," "Human Rights, Not Oil Trusts," "War Or Peace? Wallace Says Peace."

Sen. James O. Eastland, whose wartime speeches were favorites of the Nazi propagandists, set the red-baiting tone of the Dixiecrat meeting when he declared that "the three Philadelphia conventions"—Republican, Democratic and Progressive—"were dominated by Reds and Communists."

THIS LINE was followed by Thurmond and Mississippi's Gov. Fielding Wright, "candidate" for Vice-President. Thurmond devoted his speech to red-baiting Truman's hypocritical "civil rights" program.

"The proposed American FEPC," he shouted, "was patterned after a Russian law written by Joseph Stalin about 1920." He attributed roughly the same origin to anti-politax and anti-lynching legislation.

Playing demagogically on the American people's growing concern at the danger of fascism, Thurmond repeated time after time that civil rights for the Negro people would mean "a police state," even charging fantastically that Hitler "gained power by advocating human rights for minority groups."

THE DIXIECRATS make little pretense that they are actually campaigning for the Presidency. They are out to secure complete control of the Democratic Party for the Southern Bourbons.

"Until such time as the machine They also again made clear their intention to serve as the terrorist auxiliary of the Democratic Party in the 1948 campaign, trying to split with violence the growing alliance of white workers and poor farmers

Southerners in Seven States To Hear Wallace

In his first campaign tour since the Progressive Party nominated him for President, Henry Wallace will swing through seven Southern states for a week beginning Sunday, Aug. 29. As in his Southern tour last year, Wallace will defy what he terms the "criminal practice of Jimcrow," and will speak only to mixed audiences of Negro and white citizens.

Wallace will make stops in more than 20 cities in Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee.

"Wallace will devote major attention to the Four Horsemen of 1948—those who advocate war, high prices, Jimcrow and attacks on labor and democratic rights," his campaign manager, C. B. Baldwin, said.

WALLACE'S SCHEDULE, which may undergo minor changes, follows:

On Sunday, Aug. 29, he will fly from New York via Washington to Norfolk, Va., where he will speak with the Negro people.

There was no attempt made to hide the tie-up between the cotton-belt landholders and the southern representatives of the Wall Street trusts. On every set in the hall was a message from the Southern Shippers Association welcoming the Dixiecrats and stating its support of "segregation laws."

THE SIZE of the audience was obviously disappointing to the Dixiecrat leaders on the platform. Of course no Negroes were present, and there seemed to be very few workers among the expensively-dressed onlookers. At one side of the platform there was a "youth section" of about fifteen college fraternity men who waved Confederate flags on signal.

A brief scuffle occurred when a Progressive Party picket's sign was torn from his hand. The assailant was Herbert Wood, who said he couldn't remember his street address.

"I'm proud I did it," he boasted to reporters. "It's a Communist sign. That's why I grabbed it." The sign called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

at a luncheon. He will address nominating convention of the Virginia Progressive Party at Richmond in the afternoon and will attend a reception that evening in Durham, N. C. That night he will talk at the nominating convention of the Progressive Party of North Carolina.

On Monday he will drive to Greensboro, N. C., speaking at a luncheon there, and then proceed to Winston-Salem, N. C., by way of High Point, Thomasville and Lexington. He will speak at a mass rally in Winston-Salem that evening.

On Tuesday he will confer with Progressive Party leaders and supporters and make informal talks in Asheville, N. C.

He will tour Birmingham, Ala., and its industrial plants on Wednesday, and will drive to Tuscaloosa, Ala., in the afternoon, going that night to Jackson, Miss.

ON THURSDAY he will meet with Progressive Party leaders in Jackson and make informal talks. He will then motor to New Orleans by way of Vicksburg and Natchez, touring Baton Rouge and the University of Louisiana late in the afternoon. After a reception in New Orleans he will address a mass rally sponsored by the Progressive Party of Louisiana.

Flying to Monroe that night, he will take a special train to Pine Bluff, Ark., proceeding to a luncheon on Friday in Little Rock. He will proceed to Memphis, Tenn., where he will have dinner with Tennessee Progressive Party leaders and address a mass rally in the evening.

Saturday morning he will visit Nashville, Tenn., then proceed on a tour of towns in the Tennessee Valley Authority. He will fly back to New York that evening after visiting Knoxville, Tenn.

Urge City-Owned Plants to End Milk Profiteering

By Louise Mitchell

Exposure of profiteering by the major milk companies in New York City's milk market is reviving demands for municipal milk plants. After probing the records of the "Big Three" in the industry, Investigation Commissioner John M. Murtagh has charged that the entire market is collusion-ridden and that housewives, city departments and even school children are being gypped by the companies now making record profits by charging record prices.

So shocking have the facts been that the United States Attorney General's office was finally forced to step into the case this week although the Department of Agriculture's okay for another penny increase in milk prices in September or October still stands.

THUS FAR, Murtagh's investigations have disclosed that:

- Borden's and Sheffield's are rigging prices.
- Borden's, Sheffield's and Muller's Dairies (the latter two subsidiaries of the mammoth National Dairy Products) have collusive agreements on rebates with the major chain stores.
- Borden's, Sheffield's and Dairymen's League have collusive agreements in bidding for city's contracts for its jails, hospitals, lodging houses and children's centers.
- Borden's and Sheffield's have divided up the public schools in the five boroughs between themselves and are overcharging the kids for milk in the school milk program which is partially subsidized by the federal government.

The revelations show that the companies which are granting 10 percent rebates to the major grocery chains could immediately reduce prices at least two cents a quart and still maintain their exorbitant profits.

Although Murtagh has not conclude this probe, he has already admitted that "the fact that there is collusion in government bidding indicates that there is collusion in the entire milk market."

The private enterprise practices of the milk trust are not confined to New York City alone, as anyone who knows anything about monopolies will tell you. In Chicago, a federal grand jury has indicted Borden's and Sheffield's for collusion in rebates. Were probes undertaken in every city in the United States the same gyp work would be uncovered.

Whether the city and federal investigations will reduce the price of milk one cent remains to be seen. The federal government has never followed up its indictments against trusts violating the Sherman anti-trust laws, and, in the rare cases where it has acted, the fines have been ridiculously low. On the other hand, city investigators usually place the whole problem at the door of the state and federal agencies.

MAYOR O'DWYER'S sudden interest in high milk prices does not stem from his love of little children. If it did, he wouldn't have increased the fare 100 percent for their fathers traveling to and from work. In election years, probes are always a fine distraction from a record which can't stand exposure. The city has the power to prosecute the companies. But probes are safer.

That is why labor, consumer and political parties are now asking that New York City act against the profiteers and establish plants to provide milk for its own institutions which purchase \$5,500,000 worth of milk annually. In this way it

would undercut the gougers and these plants would serve as "yardsticks" to determine the real cost of pasteurizing and distributing milk.

At present, federal and state milk marketing laws and the companies' bookkeeping systems are so complicated that it would take years to unravel actual costs. This is done deliberately so as to hide actual profits.

IN ADDITION, the milk companies manipulate their business in such a way as to show small profits on fluid milk in order to gyp the farmers and high profits on manufactured products.

However, for city plants to determine the real cost of milk they would also have to produce milk products, otherwise their methods would be wasteful.

Demands for the establishment of such plants are now being raised by the American Labor Party, the New York City Tenants Council and the Communist Party.

Such demands are not new: Back in the 1930's, when the companies refused to pay the farmers a decent price and the farmers preferred to dump their produce rather than sell below cost, the ALP and Communists started the campaign. Mayor LaGuardia even threatened the companies that the city would start its own production unless they came to terms.

The ruthless profiteering by the trusts requires that the city take action now.

In addition to demands for city plants, the above-listed groups are also asking that the city open depots for the sale of milk to low-income families. The federal government has revealed that milk consumption in this area has dropped eight percent since the beginning of the year. Low income families are being priced out of the milk market.

Such depots were widespread throughout the city when the people couldn't make ends meet. It's time they were started again.

We Live Longer

AMHERST, Mass. (UP). — Life expectancy has increased 15 years since 1900, according to Dr. Ira V. Hiscock of Yale University. He told a health meeting here that despite advances in health, 7,000,000 persons are kept from their jobs daily by temporary illness.

ASK FAIR PLAY FROM YWCA—Members of the Social Service Employees Union (CIO) picket national headquarters of the Young Women's Christian Association in New York, protesting the organization's refusal to negotiate with their union, which has had a contract with the 'Y' for five years.

British Use Guns to Smash African People's Movement

JOHANNESBURG (Telepress).—According to reports reaching here from Basutoland, British Protectorate, an intensive campaign against the leadership and members of the Lekhotla la Bafu, the national organization of the Basuto people, has been set on foot by the Basutoland authorities.

Central feature of the campaign appears to be an attempt to link Lekhotla la Bafu with the first which gutted Roma College, near Maseru, in August last year.

Towards the end of May, two members of Lekhotla la Bafu, Mokeke Moriyamano and Harold Volaphe alleges he was placed in solitary confinement in a cold cell with a concrete floor, with no blankets except the one he was wearing when arrested.

AFTER TWO DAYS without food, he was "persuaded" to make a statement implicating the whole committee of Lekhotla la Bafu with the fire.

On June 27 Harold Velaphe escaped from prison, and reported his experiences to the committee of Lekhotla la Bafu. He then denied that the statement he had made to the police was true. The committee immediately sent cables of protest to the Foreign Office and Colonial Office in London, the High Commissioner for the British Protectorates and the Secretary General of U.N.O.

In spite of these protests, a number of leaders of Lekhotla la Bafu were arrested on July 15. These included Rabase Sikeke, the vice-president, Josiah Lefela and most of the committee. They have not yet been officially charged.

Apparently unconnected with the Lekhotla la Bafu arrests, but occurring at the same time, has been a wave of arrests of well-known Basuto chiefs. About ten chiefs have recently been arrested — including Bereng Griffiths, second son of the late Paramount Chief. They are held on various charges.

BELGIAN PLANTS CLOSING

PARIS—As the result of the U. S. pushing Belgium out of her established markets for textiles and leather goods, Belgian textile and leather factories have been forced to introduce a four-day working week, with a corresponding decrease in workers' wages. Workers have little hope of finding better jobs as unemployment is rising in all branches of Belgian industry.

Stranger in Town

AUSTIN, Tex. (UP). — When a tramp asked an Austin housewife for a glass of water, she handed him one out of the tap. Apparently it was the first time he had tasted chlorinated water. He denounced the housewife, even accusing her of putting something in the glass. She called police and the tramp went to jail.

Oklahoma rainfall varies from an average of 42 inches annually in the extreme southeast of the state to 15 inches in the western Panhandle.

State Dep't Far East Experts Decide Crackdown in Colonies

HONG KONG (Telepress).—Considerable disagreements arose between various U. S. State Department experts at the recent Southeast Asia Conference of U.S. diplomats in Bangkok. One group, mainly concerned with relations with the French and Dutch home governments, insisted that these governments be assisted to the limit in re-affirming their colonial rule in Indo-China and Indonesia.

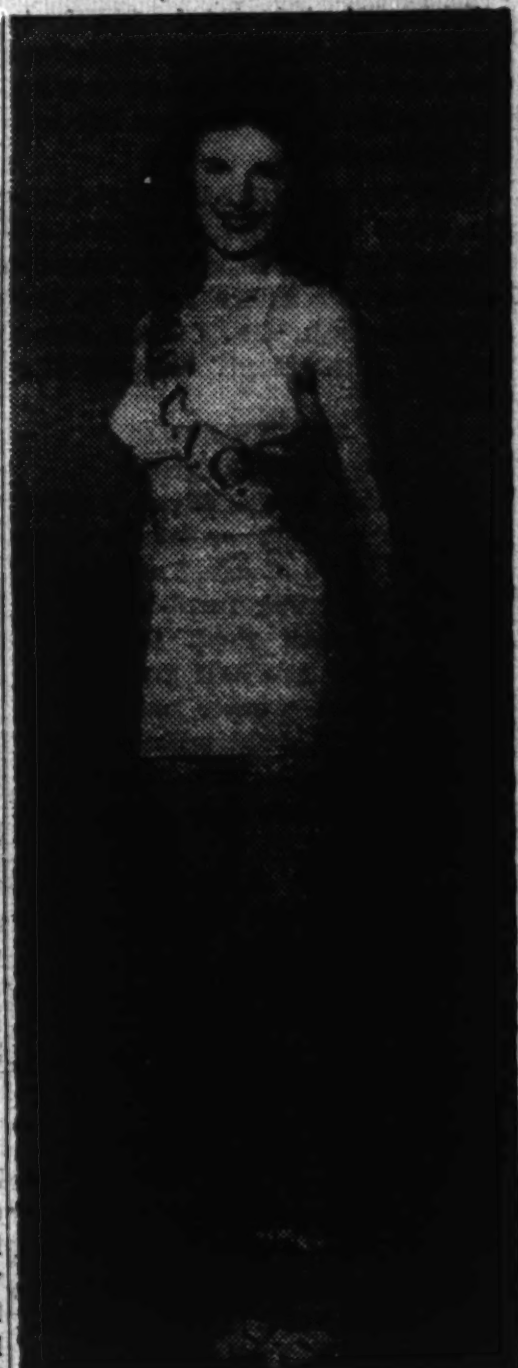
According to this school of thought, the Marshall Plan for Western Europe requires that the imperial metropolitan centres should be able to draw on the raw material resources of their colonies in the East as in the pre-war past, even though this means military operations on a large scale to re-assert control.

Some of the State Department's Far Eastern experts, however, pointed out the bad long-term effects if the U.S. underwrote the old style colonial regimes. If they continued

to back up the autocratic, semi-colonial regimes of the type of Marshal Phibul in Siam, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in China, and of the Dutch and French imperialists, against the growing demands of the Asiatic peoples for freedom and independence, more and more the U.S. would be branded as the main bulwark of oppression in the East, and the whole U.S. trade position there would be adversely affected.

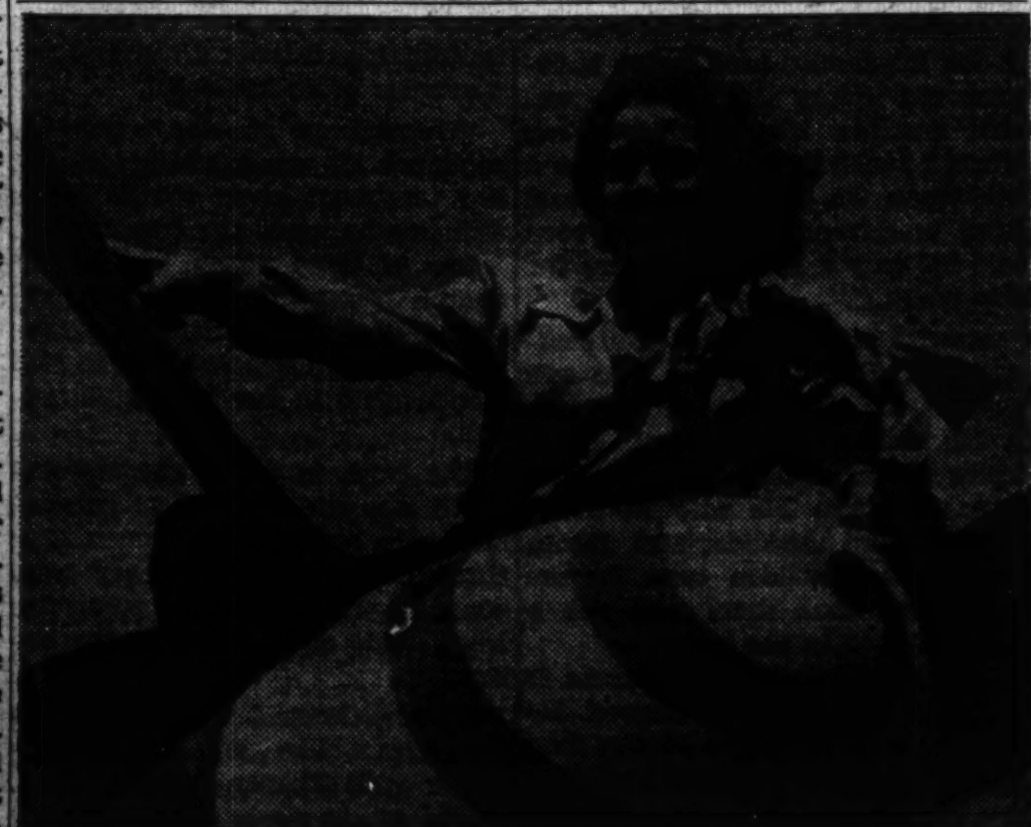
It was pointed out that the Indo-Chinese independence movement was making capital of the fact that the monthly sum the French were spending on their war against the Indo-Chinese people was almost equal to the Marshall Aid they were receiving.

The Marshall Plan protagonists however succeeded in overriding these objections in favor of continued "tough" policies against the colonial regimes.



MISS CIO—Lovely Miss Adrienne Nichols of Lorain, Ohio, was crowned Miss CIO of 1948 at the annual Lorain CIO picnic.

Commonwealth Pier in Boston Harbor is 1,200 feet long, 400 feet wide and provides berths for five 600-foot vessels at a time.



UNION LADYBIRD—Betty Shelton, a member of Lodge 750 of the Ladies' Auxiliary, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, will give a stunt-tying exhibition in the Labor Day National Air Races in Cleveland, O.

228 Negroes 'Sold' for \$35 a Head

Brought to Michigan in Vans, Victims Of Job Hoax Sleep in Pig Stys, Suffer Hunger

BAY CITY, Mich.—Two hundred and twenty-eight Negroes, jammed into four vans as in the slave ships of old with human cargo, were brought here from Georgia three weeks ago and sold to a canning company at a price reputed to be \$35 a head.

The 228 Negroes were delivered to three farm camps in Bay County—one of them a pig sty where they slept separated from the pigs by a three-foot wall of straw bales.

After two weeks of brutal starvation and living in pig stys, 40 of them fled and today they are roaming the Saginaw Valley, seeking any place for a night's rest or a handful of food hoping to find employment or means to get back to Georgia.

Local relief authorities can only account for some 70 of them who are being protected by Negro families and Negro churches in the valley.

BROUGHT TO BAY CITY to gather cucumbers for the pickle factories on the promise of \$6 to \$12 a day, the 228 Negro workers left jobs in Savannah, Ga.

They were recruited by the Georgia State Employment Service, affiliated with the U. S. Employment Service whose address is P.O. Box 626, Savannah, Ga. I have before me the mimeograph handbill that states:

WANTED

200 FIELD HANDS

"To work in Michigan pulling cucumbers—male or female from 14 to 55 years of age. Transportation and housing furnished. Job will last until Sept. 20. Each worker paid one half gross value of pick. Each worker paid off at end of day. Should make from \$6 to \$12 a day. The only thing worker furnishes will be cooking utensils.

Based on that, 228 people signed up. The man who came to Savannah, Ga., to swing the deal and bring them to Bay City is Clyde Thompson.

WELFARE DIRECTOR Grove C. Stine of Saginaw County, Mich., said he was told Thompson was paid \$35 for each man, woman and child he delivered.

Interviewed at his farm Thompson said he had no comment on how much he was paid "per head."

He said his contract to bring 228 Negroes from Georgia was with the Bayview Food Products Co., which is in the Bay County town of Linwood. The Bayview firm in turn supplied the Negro workers to farmers with whom it has con-

tracted for the harvest of pickle cucumbers.

No one could mistake what Thompson was, after hearing him. I arrived at the sorting shed at Linwood, having been courageously brought there by two of the Negro workers who had fled from there a week before.

Thompson led a grand rush of white overseers at Bill Marinoyitch, The Worker photographer, as he shot a picture of one of the vans that brought 52 of the 228 from Georgia.

Told to take it easy, Thompson said, "What made me mad was seeing you with them n-----s. After all, I'm a southerner."

Thompson admitted that the Negro workers had not been able to earn the much advertised \$6 to \$12 a day promised by him and the Georgia State Employment Service. The maximum was \$1.50 to \$2 for a ten-hour day in the fields.

"OUTSIDE AGITATORS was Thompson's retort to why more than 150 of the Negro workers had fled the brutal starvation and living in pig stys.

He showed us the accommodations. A group of old army tents had replaced the pig stys. On the army cot in one of them lay a sick 24-year-old Negro named H. S. Graham.

"Now there's a boy I'm really taking care of," said Robert Golden, one of Thompson's henchmen. When Golden left, we leaned over to talk to Graham.

He told us that he had laid there for two weeks and that he could not walk to where he could wash.

"If that man died from his sickness," we told Golden, "you will be held responsible."

"Oh, I have been good to him," was Golden's reply, "I got him two laxatives and six oranges."

"Get him to a doctor, today, tonight at the latest, or you will be charged with murder," we told him.

IN BAY CITY we sought the truth from one group of Negro workers who had fled the camp and were living in the basement of the

Second Baptist Church.

Of the many who fled the slave camps, not a one had applied for welfare relief as had been falsely claimed by the Michigan press. Rather, of the 15 we talked to, many of them had not eaten that day.

Not a single public or private agency had offered help. The Red Cross sent one check of ten dollars. While we were there the county relief truck came with "food." It was several baskets of cucumbers and peas.

The Rev. William McCottry and his wife said that things were desperate as no money existed or food for the next meal. As we sat in the little frame church and looked at these 20 Negro men, women and children, it was hard to ask questions. Food was what they wanted.

We asked them to pose for a picture and one 16-year-old said, "We would rather eat than have our picture taken."

From there we went to see the mayor of Bay City. He was out. No city official was "in" to The Worker reporter who wanted to ask "what about food for 20 starving people two blocks over."

FINALLY towards evening we learned that food and shelter was to be given by local relief authorities.

Another thing must be told. The story of three days and two nights when 228 people, men, women and children, were locked up in four vans that travelled from Georgia to Michigan.

They slept on straw and ate with the few pennies they brought along. The back doors of the vans were locked from the outside during the two long nights the cargo was on the road, and the only air was from two peepholes about eight inches in diameter, according to Dr. Loftus, health officer of Bay County.

Human needs were taken care of when mass hammering on the walls of the vans brought the vans to a halt for ten minutes besides some dark and lonely road.

Then at the journey's end, the pig

stys. But let the health officer, Dr. Loftus of Bay County tell it:

"The women (there were 23 of them, they have totally disappeared) were herded into an old pig barn on what is known as the Linwood farm. Only a three foot wall of straw separated them from the pigs.

"They slept on the straw and lined up to cook on an old stove. They had no lights, no running water and no sanitation facilities whatsoever."

DR. LOFTUS condemned all the

camp, but today there is only a handful of Negroes left, the rest broke for freedom in Bay County, Michigan.

Tonight in Saginaw Valley with its scores of towns and cities, 150 Negro men, women and children are afoot, looking for a place to find shelter, food and a job. As we drove down highway 23 from Bay City to Detroit, we saw them walking by the roadside.

In many Negro homes they are finding shelter, and food, but that's only temporary. After a day or two they must find another friend.



MacArthur in S. Korea: Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Lt. Gen. John B. Hodge (left) shown at installation of U. S. sponsored administration in U. S. occupation zone of South Korea. Syngman Rhee was named chief of the administration.



At Washington Hobby Show: Virginia Woodin (left) of Arlington, Va., tells Bette Marie Honey of Hyattsville, Md., about her "doll house" at the annual hobby show sponsored by employees of the Public Buildings Administration in the capital.

No Food or Shelter for Stranded Negroes

BAY CITY, Mich.—To the Detroit papers the 228 Negro men and women who were transported here in slave-vans to pick cucumbers for the Bayview Products Co. are simply anonymous "Itinerant Negroes" whom they are using in stories and headlines to whip up a new wave of anti-Negro hysteria. But to a Negro woman and her two school-age children in Savannah, Ga., J. J. Harrington is husband and father who came north in the hope of earning a few more dollars to help keep the family alive.

This reporter interviewed Mr. Harrington and 14 other of the men and women who were given refuge in the basement of the Second Baptist Church after they left the sties in which they had been "sold" in the fields near the canning company.

The Negro pastor of the church, the Rev. William McCottry and his wife have been providing food for the men out of their own meager resources.

No other public or private agency has made even the offer to help

Mrs. McCottry declared that a story in the Detroit papers that the Red Cross had given aid was "false."

Her statement was affirmed by all the men and women present.

HERE IS THE FLESH AND BLOOD behind the "anonymous" 228 men and women, as recounted to me in exclusive interviews with them in their crowded room in the church.

Harrington is a tall, graying man of 46, with sharply chiseled features, who was employed as a building worker in Savannah making 75 cents an hour "when there was work."

A veteran of the first World War, he voiced the anger and resentment of the entire group in telling the shocking details of the trip north in the four vans, the hovels and pig sties in which they were dumped when they reached the cucumber fields, and the renegeing of the contract in which they had been promised wages of \$6 to \$12 a day.

"In the four weeks since I left home, I've been paid only \$2 in cash and that was taken away from me

in payment for the beans and bread they fed us two days after we got there," Harrington said.

Another man whose chief concern is for his family back home is 50-year old Henry Jacobs, who was still wearing his railroaders cap when I spoke to him. Jacobs was a brakeman on the Atlantic Coast Line in Savannah, who had been laid off only a few days before the trip north.

Married and the father of a teenage girl, Jacobs is also the sole support for his crippled and paralyzed mother. He showed me a letter which he had received a few days ago from his wife in which she said that the Elder Mrs. Jacobs had taken a sudden turn for the worse and that there was not a scrap of food in the house.

But like all the others, Jacobs is stranded and penniless himself. He is alive only by grace of the food supplied by the McCottrys.

TWENTY-FOUR YEAR OLD Freddie Jenkins is typical of the large group of young World War II veterans in the group. Freddie, too,

is the father of a small child, and in addition supports a mother and younger sister. A Navy veteran four years' service he was employed in Savannah as a truck driver and was a member of an AFL local.

"We've been cheated," was his comment. He was specially bitter at the treatment given the 28 single women who made the trip north.

One of those women was in the church basement when he arrived there. She was pretty Etta Mae Tyler, 31, who was not able to find employment in her native Savannah.

The truck in which she traveled north was occupied by 52 persons, of whom seven were women. For three days and nights they were given no food and her particular truck made only five stops the entire trip.

She was lumped into one of the pig sties, "like an animal" together with 30 men and 3 women.

Etta is not living at the Church basement, only men are living there. She just happened to walk in while we were there interviewing the men. She said she had no place

to sleep, no place to go, no money and hadn't eaten in two days.

MRS. McCOTTRY made arrangements for Etta to stay temporarily with a Negro family in town.

Some of the other women are here and in Saginaw. One went to Detroit to try to find a cousin. But the majority of them are unaccounted for, and the men in the church are fearful for their safety and health.

Rev. and Mrs. McCottry are worried about their ability to feed the men who are living here. A few townspeople have taken some of the women in to live with them, but the major burden rests with the McCottrys.

The men are not able to get work here because they can furnish no "references," they have no money.

Mrs. McCottry is determined to shelter and feed the men as long as they can. But it was obvious that outside help was needed.

The address is:

Rev. William McCottry, Second Baptist Church, 214 N. Main St., Bay City, Mich.



The
Worker

Gov't Aids Indicted Banker:
Court Prejudges Communists

—See Page 4

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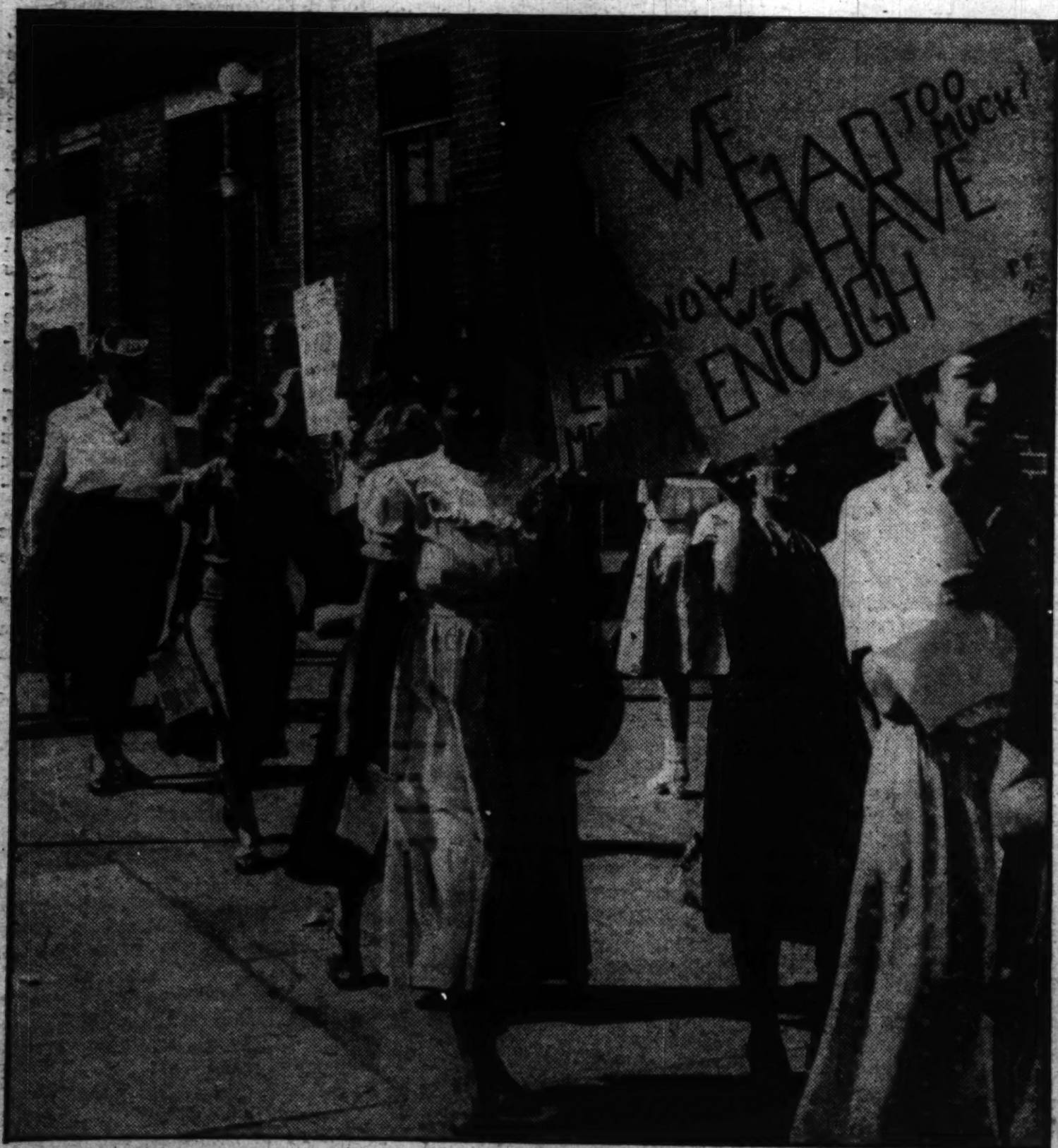
August 22, 1948

In 2 Sections, Section 1

24 Pages Price 10 Cents

THOMAS COMMITTEE ON SPOT IN DEATH OF SPY SCARE VICTIM

— See Page 3 —



CHICAGO WOMEN PICKET 'BIG 4' PACKERS

Some of the more than 100 women who picketed the meat packers at the Chicago stockyards in protest against high meat prices.

Negroes 'Sold' for \$35 a Head

Victims of job hoax brought to
Michigan in vans, get no food and
are forced to sleep in pig stys.

—See Stories on Page 12

Butchers Join Growing Meat Strike

—See Page 5

AN INSULT TO WOMEN

By Gus Hall

HOW QUICKLY the commercial press of Ohio drifts into open preachment of the same stuff that was peddled by Adolph Hitler. Leading the parade is the Akron Beacon Journal which has been marching steadily along the war path of the bi-partisan coalition.

The Beacon Journal became disturbed over a telegram sent by Mrs. Arthur Greene of Paris, Ohio, demanding that women be granted positions on draft boards.

This is the comment of the Beacon-Journal:

"As wives and mothers who naturally view the removal of their husbands and sons as a sacrifice, women lack the objectivity and concern for the national interest required of a good draft board member. That is the very reason why they should be excluded."

"The difficult duty of selecting inductees is a task for the men who can set aside sentiment and be guided by reason."

What this Akron newspaper is declaring is that women should follow the Nazi doctrine of bearing children and remaining in the kitchen with their mouths shut.

What a "terrible" lack of objectivity when a mother worries about the possible death of her son. She may even cry or spend sleepless nights.

The insult to the mothers and wives of Akron carries with it an unintended compliment to the women. It recognizes that they are an obstacle in the way of those who would bring about the death of millions for the sake of profits.

But it is not only the women who should become aroused over such an editorial. What father with any feeling of love toward his children can tolerate the philosophy of the Beacon Journal that he can accept the death of his sons in an "objective" manner?

Akron should provide an answer to this heartless journalism by the spokesman of the rubber trust.



HALL

BOYCOTT MEAT—The Women for Wallace Committee of Cleveland's Progressive Party swung into action against high meat prices with a picket line in front of a chain store at Kinsman and Lee Roads. In the lead are Shirley Cohen with her children, Alexander, Kathleen Ann, and Douglas. They are joined by Mrs. Dorothy Harris, Mrs. Anthony Zakrajsek, and Mrs. Margaret Tesler.

Meat Price Fight Gets Into High Gear

By Elmer O. Fehlhaber

CLEVELAND.—The embattled housewives of this city, enraged over the mounting price of meat, are enlarging their vigorous strike against the profiteering packers to the point that trade at butcher shops has fallen to the lowest level in years.

Cincinnati Housing Crisis Increases

CINCINNATI, O.—Over 100 families living near Prospect Place in Avondale are fighting eviction proceedings by the Board of Education which wants them to move to make way for construction of a school building.

Notice giving 60 days in which to move was handed to the residents on Aug. 1.

A committee has been organized by the tenants to save their homes in these critical times of housing shortages.

Over one thousand signatures were placed in petitions presented to City Council asking the Board of Education to halt the evictions. To date the Board is adamant about evicting the families by the end of the month even though it means putting most of them out on the street.

The threatened Avondale evictions are a reflection of the increasing housing crisis in Cincinnati. There are very few rental units available for low income families. Even after 564 temporary dwellings for veterans were built and occupied, some two

thousand veterans' applications exist for these homes in case of vacancy.

Cincinnati has next to the worst housing among the 25 largest cities. Over 40.1 percent of dwelling units need major repairs or have no private bath.

More than 45 percent of its housing units were built before 1900.

Housing condition among the Negro people are particularly bad with four-fifths of the dwelling units that are inhabited by Negroes needing major repairs or having no private bath.

In the face of this housing crisis, the growing number of evictions in the city mean that people are forced to live double and triple up, in trailers, tents, etc. And the trend toward evictions is increasing.

Last year over 400 evictions took place from West End housing projects because family income exceeded the pre-inflation quota established. Tenants and home owners in the Price Hill area also face evictions because of road building plans of the city. Evictions are also threatened in other parts of the city.

That is why attention is focused on the threatened Avondale evictions. There is a growing feeling here that with city-wide protest from all organizations and individuals, the Board of Education can be made to break down and halt the evictions.

Such a reversal would give greater impetus to the demand that the City Council halt all evictions in the city of Cincinnati until low income housing is available.

It was learned that operators of independent butcher shops have met and voiced their sympathy toward the strike.

"These prices are just as ruinous to us as to our customers," one butcher declared. "We can't make any money if this inflation continues."

The public response to the meat strike was practically one of unanimous support as the Progressive Party concentrated its picketing at five centers: The West Side Market, E. 55th and Central, E. 105th and Superior, the Kinsman area and the Upper West Side.

The campaign by the Progressive Party is being pushed throughout the entire state under the direction of Mrs. Min Golden of Cleveland Heights, state chairman of Women for Wallace. The Cleveland campaign is under the leadership of Mrs. Josephine Zakrajsek, former Democratic leader and now a prominent figure in the Wallace organization.

The telephone campaign by the Cleveland housewives was spreading throughout the entire city. It was being conducted in such thorough fashion that in a number of instances women received several calls asking them to enlist in the strike.

In addition to the strike, which is backed by picketing, there was a steadily increasing stream of telegrams and letters to Attorney General Tom Clark demanding that the Department of Justice open an investigation into food profiteering.

Meat Sales Fall

CINCINNATI, O.—Retail meat sales have dropped more than 50 percent in this city since the start of the housewives' meat strike.

This was the statement by Mrs. Danni E. Jackson, president of the Greater Cincinnati Consumer Conference, as the boycott was being taken up daily by thousands of additional women.

Stockyard operators and meat packers here were trying to minimize the effect of the strike but privately conceded the sales were taking a nosedive.

Predict Wallace Electors on Ballot

COLUMBUS, O.—Officials in the office of the secretary of state are privately conceding that the names of electors pledged to Henry A. Wallace will appear on the November ballot.

Although Democratic and Republican election officials in the various counties have leaned over backward in an effort to invalidate signatures, 30 election boards have returned petitions with less than one-third of the names thrown out.

Thirty-six thousand, two hundred and seven signatures were submitted. The total required is 23,038.

Bosses Donate For Union Building

CLEVELAND, O.—Beryl Peppercorn, the boss of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union here, is making a second venture into the construction business.

This time he is drawing his capital from both the workers of his union and the employers. The money will be used to build a headquarters for the union.

Before the war Peppercorn rammed through an assessment of \$5 for each worker for a building fund and drew an elaborate splash of publicity on the headquarters he was to construct.

A rebellion against the assessment, not voted upon by the rank and file, forced Peppercorn to call off the plan.

Another Nickel, Bud

AKRON, O.—Meat sandwiches advanced a nickel in price in most restaurants here and there were similar increases in coffee, milk shakes, doughnuts and other counter items.

In Cleveland the Marshall drug stores hiked the price of a hamburger to 25 cents and other stores were following rapidly.

Officials Plan Pay Tax for Warren

WARREN, O.—Frank Fabrizio, chairman of the city council finance committee, had decided that Warren should have a payroll tax but he isn't sure that the people will stand for the unpopular measure.

Fabrizio said that "time would be required" to "educate the public." Any move to enact the tax is expected to draw the united opposition of organized labor.

Favor Alleys Over Homes

TOLEDO, O.—Bowing to pressure from real estate profiteers, the Toledo city council has decided that street pavements are more important than housing.

Led by Mayor Michael DiSalle, the city council turned down the proposals of the Toledo Progressive Party that at least \$500,000 of the municipal surplus from the payroll tax be appropriated for housing.

Council members had previously pledged that the surplus would be used for "the people's needs."

The council chambers rocked with applause as spirited demands were made for a housing appropriation. Those who addressed the council included Bruce West, executive secretary of the Progressive Party; Irving Linver, UAW member and veteran; Robert Henry, railroader; the Rev. Clyde Adams for the NAACP, and Edward Duck for the American Veterans Committee.

The audience which packed the chamber listened in disgust to the alibi offered by Mayor DiSalle.

"Housing is a national problem," he said. "If we settle it here, then we can take care of the Berlin crisis."

The Council then appropriated three and one-half million dollars for various "improvements" including the paving of alleys.

Ohio Valley Plans Picnic for Worker

WEST BELLAIRE, O.—The Ohio Valley Press Labor Committee will hold its fifth annual picnic Sunday, Aug. 29, at the Klee Picnic Grounds here.

The picnic will mark the start of the campaign to triple the circulation of the Ohio Edition of The Worker in the Ohio Valley by election day.

Speakers will include Anton Krichmarek of Cleveland and Ellsworth Jackson of Youngstown. A full day's program has been arranged with dancing from 3 to 11 p.m. Foods prepared by various nationality groups will be served.

Machine Bites Back

CHICAGO, (UP).—Johnny Daledzie, 2, required the help of five firemen with an acetylene torch, pliers and hacksaw to free his hand from a soft drink vending machine. John was reaching for a bottle when another youngster fed a nickel into the device.

Deal Permits Devastation

WASHINGTONVILLE, O.—Strip mine operators and officials of Beaver township have pulled a fast maneuver which will soon make this area look worse than a war-stricken country.

The township officials agreed to classify this rural territory as "industrial" to give the strip mine operators a free hand. The restoration requirements for an industrial area are far less strict than for a residential, agricultural or business area.

Buckeye Briefs

THE CLEVELAND office of the FBI has been given a thorough bawling out by J. Edgar Hoover. The headman of the political police is hot because of the failure of Cleveland agents to arrest Gus Hall, state chairman of the Communist Party.

Hoover desperately wants to maintain the Dick Tracy legend that he promotes so vigorously with the assistance of the press and radio. There may be a shake-up shortly in the Cleveland office.

The whole thing comes with rather poor grace from Hoover who in all these years had not yet learned how to pronounce the word "Communist" correctly.

One reason for the low quality of FBI agents these days is the fact that a certain clerical-fascist recommendation is one of the primary factors in the selection of staff members. A completely blind acceptance to this dogma does not produce much of an intellectual level on the part of these agents.

THE FBI undoubtedly would be shocked to learn of the tremendous number of persons who without solicitation have approached the Communist Party with offers of assistance since the indictment of Hall. These persons are not Communists.

A typical example was a worker who walked into the party office, inquired with concern about Hall's situation, and left a \$10 bill for the defense fund.

"The party helped me lot's of times during the Hoover depression," he said. "Here's a contribution and I'll raise more."

CORPORATION Agent Clare Hoffman of Michigan, who is sometimes known as a Congressman, ran into more difficulty with Dayton union leaders.

When he quizzed Lou Kaplan, UE official, about his politics, Kaplan replied:

"I've heard that you were a member of the Ku Klux Klan and the German-American Bund."

Hoffman screamed at Kaplan to shut up. Then he said:

"You've got a yellow streak down your back."

Kaplan retorted: "I've got more respect for your age than you have for the constitution."

THE AMERICAN LEGION old guard in Ohio is steadfast in its determination not to yield leadership of the organization to any "upstarts" from World War II. At the annual convention in Columbus J. D. Sawyer of Middletown, World War II vet, was forced from the election for state commander when it was obvious he would not approach first base.

The promotion scheme of Bob Kehoe, labor editor of the Cleveland News, to have Bill Pinegan, secretary of the Federation of Labor, remove delegates from the central body who are supporting Wallace is a flop.

Pinegan, after pressure from Kehoe and other "impartial" newspaper men, announced that no purge would be ordered.

THE CINCINNATI Times Star does not hesitate to print absolute untruths about the Wallace situation in Ohio. A story said: "Observers contend that the (court) ruling gives the Wallace supporters quite a break on election day as they can urge their followers to vote for every name on the long list of names appearing in the third column on the ballot."

The truth is that a Wallace voter must make 25 marks on the ballot to cast one vote for Wallace. And the Times Star (Robert Taft's paper) knows full well that the Supreme Court is guilty of gross discrimination against the new party by not ordering the names of either the candidates or the party to appear on the ballot.

THE CINCINNATI DEMOCRATS, who for years have been poor relatives of the Republicans of that city, are eagerly assisting GOP election officials in an attempt to throw out Wallace signatures on petitions.

The international convention of the Oil Workers Union, CIO, was a pretty dull affair in Toledo. To subject delegates to a speech by Jack Kroll, national PAC director, borders on inflicting cruel and unusual punishment. Kroll's political discourses these days are greeted with an abundance of yawns and a sudden need to visit the washroom.

WATCH for the Cleveland rent advisory board to come out in favor of a rent increase shortly. If the board can get away with it, rents will be raised all over Ohio.

The blue bloods of Cleveland Heights are winning their fight against having a veterans hospital in that wealthy suburb. The \$15,000,000 hospital may be built in Columbus instead. The Heights property owners objected to the vets on the grounds that their presence would lower real estate valuation.

Warren Officials Want Jim Crow

WARREN, O.—City officials here have refused to abide by the anti-discrimination decision of an Ohio Court of Appeals involving the municipal swimming pool. They are carrying the case to the State Supreme Court.

The Eighth District Court of Appeals held illegal the move by the city to lease the pool to a private club and thereby continue the policy of forbidding Negroes the right to swim.

Announcement of the continuation of a Jim Crow policy was seen in the declaration by Mark A. Williams, city solicitor, that the municipality

would argue before the court decision in Columbus.

On the other hand, officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said they would push the case to the United States Supreme Court if the highest Ohio court handed down a discriminatory opinion.



DEBATE ON COMMUNISM—A packed house was present at the Press Club in Cleveland when Gus Hall, state chairman of the Communist Party, and Anton Krehmarek, city chairman, appeared to answer questions on the "Meet the Press" program over WHK. Left to right, Councilman Henry Speeth, Hall, Krehmarek, and an unidentified club member.

Interest Intense In Hall's Radio Talks

CLEVELAND.—For two nights in Cleveland a national leader of the Communist Party became in the estimation of local radio officials a top drawing card for the audiences in northern Ohio.

He is Gus Hall, state chairman of the Communist Party and one of the 12 national party leaders indicted by the frame-up engineered through a New York grand jury by President Truman's Justice Department.

In both broadcasts Hall had as his partner Anton Krehmarek, county chairman of the Communist Party. The first time on the air they debated with State Senator Jack Persky and A. I. Davey, Jr., editor of the Cleveland Citizen, official organ of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, over station WJW. The question was: "Are the indictments of the twelve Communists a menace to democracy?"

The half hour broadcast brought complaints from some listeners on the grounds that it was not long enough and served only to whet their interest in the topic. And after the four were off the air the debate continued in an informal manner for nearly an hour.

THE SECOND broadcast was the questioning of Hall and Krehmarek on the "Meet the Press" program over WHK. Officials of the Cleveland Press Club, who sponsored the debate in their headquarters at Hotel Olmsted, said the broadcast drew "the biggest crowd and the greatest interest" since the series has been conducted.

And here, too, following the broadcast, the discussion continued for a considerable time.

"Both Krehmarek and myself were impressed by the serious interest in socialism," Hall said. "It is clearly evident from our experiences in these two broadcasts and from what we have learned of the audience reaction that the people of Cleveland and northern Ohio are by no means taken in by the hysterical propaganda of the press."

Both Hall and Krehmarek have been receiving numerous invitations to debate and speak before various organizations as a result of the two broadcasts.

HERE ARE some samples of the questions that were placed before Hall and Krehmarek and their answers:

Question: Let us assume the Communist Party is in control of Congress and the presidency. Would you amend the constitution to achieve your goal?

Hall: If it became necessary to amend the constitution we would certainly move to have that done. Unquestionably, one of our first steps would be to nationalize such

'JUDGE BIASED'—HALL

CLEVELAND, O.—Gus Hall, Communist Party chairman, has wired Sen. Robert A. Taft asking him to oppose the confirmation of Federal Judge Samuel H. Kaufman.

Kaufman, a Truman appointee, has forbidden Hall to travel outside the limits of Ohio. This ban was not placed on any of the other 11 Communist leaders indicted with Hall.

Hall's opposition to Kaufman was made "on the grounds of judicial unfitness, ignorance of the law, bias and political chicanery." The Communist leader asserted that Kaufman had prejudged his case.

Cleveland CIO Tries A Business Whirl

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cleveland CIO Council, whose members have been subjected to increased exploitation by the bosses, has decided to embark on a capitalist enterprise of its own.

The Council selected William Lightner of Local 91, Ohio Crankshaft to devote his full time to the sale of stock in a proposed department store for union members.

At the same meeting Administrator James C. Quinn ruled out of order a resolution from the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Work-

ers demanding that the FBI investigate the milk trust.

Quinn made it clear that he did not want to subject the FBI to any criticism even at the expense of withholding any protest over the increase in the price of milk.

penditures are tied up with the drive for greater profits and this is one of the main reasons for the huge appropriations.

Krehmarek (continuing): There is an additional reason for these military appropriations. Our country is trembling with fear of an economic crash and the men who control industry want to turn our production not to consumer goods but to military production where they can make the greatest profits.

Question (To Hall): I understand you served in the Army or Navy during the last war. In view of what you have been saying which side would you be on if a shooting war broke out in Berlin?

Hall: I think the statement of Carl Schurz at the time of Lincoln gives the best answer to that. He said: "My country right or wrong. When right to be kept right, when wrong to be put right." In the last war I gave my support because that war was in the interests of the American people. We are not convinced that the policy of the present government is in the best interests of the people. It's a policy of imperialist aggression. Therefore, we are opposing that policy today and we will continue to do so in time of war. By that I mean political opposition. We will serve in the army.

Hall: I don't represent the Soviet Union and therefore cannot speak for the Soviet Union. However, as an American I have had some acquaintance with the Soviet press. While the press is not the personal property of any one individual, the pages are open to every Soviet citizen to write what he pleases. As a matter of fact, in no other nation have I seen such healthy criticism of government officials.

Question: Who is responsible for high military expenditures?

Hall: I think Wall Street is responsible. I think the military ex-

ers demanding that the FBI investigate the milk trust.

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Plan NAACP Meet

DAYTON, O.—Preparations are already underway here for the annual meeting of the Ohio State Conferences, NAACP, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 24, 25 and 26. The organization of the struggle for Negro rights in Ohio will be watched carefully by the two major parties who realize that the Negro vote is slipping away into the Progressive Party.

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228 Negroes 'Sold' for \$35 a Head

Brought to Michigan in Vans, Victims Of Job Hoax Sleep in Pig Stys, Suffer Hunger

BAY CITY, Mich.—Two hundred and twenty-eight Negroes, jammed into four vans as in the slave ships of old with human cargo, were brought here from Georgia three weeks ago and sold to a canning company at a price reputed to be \$35 a head.

The 228 Negroes were delivered to three farm camps in Bay County—one of them a pig sty where they slept separated from the pigs by a three-foot wall of straw bales.

After two weeks of brutal starvation and living in pig stys, 40 of them fled and today they are roaming the Saginaw Valley, seeking any place for a night's rest or a handful of food hoping to find employment or means to get back to Georgia.

Local relief authorities can only account for some 70 of them who are being protected by Negro families and Negro churches in the valley.

BROUGHT TO BAY CITY to gather cucumbers for the pickle factories on the promise of \$6 to \$12 a day, the 228 Negro workers left jobs in Savannah, Ga.

They were recruited by the Georgia State Employment Service, affiliated with the U. S. Employment Service whose address is P.O. Box 626, Savannah, Ga. I have before me the mimeograph handbill that states:

WANTED

200 FIELD HANDS

"To work in Michigan pulling cucumbers—male or female from 14 to 55 years of age. Transportation and housing furnished. Job will last until Sept. 20. Each worker paid one half gross value of pick. Each worker paid off at end of day. Should make from \$6 to \$12 a day. The only thing worker furnishes will be cooking utensils.

Based on that, 228 people signed up. The man who came to Savannah, Ga., to swing the deal and bring them to Bay City is Clyde Thompson.

WELFARE DIRECTOR Grove G. Stine of Saginaw County, Mich., said he was told Thompson was paid \$35 for each man, woman and child he delivered.

Interviewed at his farm Thompson said he had no comment on how much he was paid "per head."

He said his contract to bring 228 Negroes from Georgia was with the Bayview Food Products Co., which is in the Bay County town of Linwood. The Bayview firm in turn supplied the Negro workers to farmers with whom it has con-

tracted for the harvest of pickle cucumbers.

No one could mistake what Thompson was, after hearing him. I arrived at the sorting shed at Linwood, having been courageously brought there by two of the Negro workers who had fled from there a week before.

Thompson led a grand rush of white overseers at Bill Marinoyitch, The Worker photographer, as he shot a picture of one of the vans that brought 52 of the 228 from Georgia.

Told to take it easy, Thompson said, "What made me mad was seeing you with them n-----s. After all, I'm a southerner."

Thompson admitted that the Negro workers had not been able to earn the much advertised \$6 to \$12 a day promised by him and the Georgia State Employment Service. The maximum was \$1.50 to \$2 for a ten-hour day in the fields.

"OUTSIDE AGITATORS was Thompson's retort to why more than 150 of the Negro workers had fled the brutal starvation and living in pig stys.

He showed us the accommodations. A group of old army tents had replaced the pig stys. On the army cot in one of them lay a sick 24-year-old Negro named H. S. Graham.

"Now there's a boy I'm really taking care of," said Robert Golden, one of Thompson's henchmen. When Golden left, we leaned over to talk to Graham.

He told us that he had laid there for two weeks and that he could not walk to where he could wash.

"If that man died from his sickness," we told Golden, "you will be held responsible."

"Oh, I have been good to him," was Golden's reply, "I got him two laxatives and six oranges."

"Get him to a doctor, today, tonight at the latest, or you will be charged with murder," we told him.

IN BAY CITY we sought the truth from one group of Negro workers who had fled the camp and were living in the basement of the

Second Baptist Church.

Of the many who fled the slave camps, not a one had applied for welfare relief as had been falsely claimed by the Michigan press. Rather, of the 15 we talked to, many of them had not eaten that day.

Not a single public or private agency had offered help. The Red Cross sent one check of ten dollars. While we were there the county relief truck came with "food." It was several baskets of cucumbers and peas.

The Rev. William McCottry and his wife said that things were desperate as no money existed or food for the next meal. As we sat in the little frame church and looked at these 20 Negro men, women and children, it was hard to ask questions. Food was what they wanted. We asked them to pose for a picture and one 16-year-old said, "We would rather eat than have our picture taken."

From there we went to see the mayor of Bay City. He was out. No city official was "in" to The Worker reporter who wanted to ask "what about food for 20 starving people two blocks over."

FINALLY towards evening we learned that food and shelter was to be given by local relief authorities.

Another thing must be told. The story of three days and two nights when 228 people, men, women and children, were locked up in four vans that travelled from Georgia to Michigan.

They slept on straw and ate with the few pennies they brought along. The back doors of the vans were locked from the outside during the two long nights the cargo was on the road, and the only air was from two peepholes about eight inches in diameter, according to Dr. Loftus, health officer of Bay County.

Human needs were taken care of when mass hammering on the walls of the vans brought the vans to a halt for ten minutes besides some dark and lonely road.

Then at the journey's end, the pig

stys. But let the health officer, Dr. Loftus of Bay County tell it:

"The women (there were 28 of them, they have totally disappeared) were herded into an old pig barn on what is known as the Linwood farm. Only a three foot wall of straw separated them from the pigs.

"They slept on the straw and lined up to cook on an old stove. They had no lights, no running water and no sanitation facilities whatsoever."

DR. LOFTUS condemned all the

camps, but today there is only a handful of Negroes left, the rest broke for freedom in Bay County, Michigan.

Tonight in Saginaw Valley with its scores of towns and cities, 150 Negro men, women and children are off, looking for a place to find shelter, food and a job. As we drove down highway 23 from Bay City to Detroit, we saw them walking by the roadside.

In many Negro homes they are finding shelter, and food, but that's only temporary. After a day or two they must find another friend.



MacArthur in S. Korea: Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge (left) shown at installation of U. S. sponsored administration in U. S. occupation zone of South Korea. Syngman Rhee was named chief of the administration.



At Washington Hobby Show: Virginia Woodin (left) of Arlington, Va., tells Bette Marie Honey of Hyattsville, Md., about her "doll house" at the annual hobby show sponsored by employees of the Public Buildings Administration in the capital.

No Food or Shelter for Stranded Negroes

BAY CITY, Mich.—To the Detroit papers the 228 Negro men and women who were transported here in slave-vans to pick cucumbers for the Bayview Products Co. are simply anonymous "Itinerant Negroes" whom they are using in stories and headlines to whip up a new wave of anti-Negro hysteria.

But to a Negro woman and her two school-age children in Savannah, Ga., J. J. Harrington is husband and father who came north in the hope of earning a few more dollars to help keep the family alive.

This reporter interviewed Mr. Harrington and 14 other of the men and women who were given refuge here in the basement of the Second Baptist Church after they left the pig sties in which they had been "housed" in the fields near the canning company.

The Negro pastor of the church, The Rev. William McCottry and his wife have been providing food for the men out of their own meager resources.

No other public or private agency has made even the offer to help.

Mrs. McCottry declared that a story in the Detroit papers that the Red Cross had given aid was "false."

Her statement was affirmed by all the men and women present.

HERE IS THE FLESH AND BLOOD behind the "anonymous" 228 men and women, as recounted to me in exclusive interviews with them in their crowded room in the church.

Harrington is a tall, graying man of 45, with sharply chiseled features, who was employed as a building worker in Savannah making 75 cents an hour "when there was work."

A veteran of the first World War, he voiced the anger and resentment of the entire group in telling the shocking details of the trip north in the four vans, the hovels and pig sties in which they were dumped when they reached the cucumber fields, and the renegeing of the contract in which they had been promised wages of \$6 to \$12 a day.

"In the four weeks since I left home, I've been paid only \$3 in cash, and that was taken away from me

in payment for the beans and bread they fed us two days after we got there," Harrington said.

Another man whose chief concern is for his family back home is 50-year old Henry Jacobs, who was still wearing his railroaders cap when I spoke to him. Jacobs was a brakeman on the Atlantic Coast Line in Savannah, who had been laid off only a few days before the trip north.

Married and the father of a teenage girl, Jacobs is also the sole support for his crippled and paralyzed mother. He showed me a letter which he had received a few days ago from his wife in which she said that the Elder Mrs. Jacobs had taken a sudden turn for the worse and that there was not a scrap of food in the house.

But like all the others, Jacobs is stranded and penniless himself. He is alive only by grace of the food supplied by the McCottrys.

TWENTY-FOUR YEAR OLD Freddie Jenkins is typical of the large group of young World War II veterans in the group. Freddie, too,

is the father of a small child, and in addition supports a mother and younger sister. A Navy veteran four years' service he was employed in Savannah as a truck driver and was a member of an AFL local.

"We've been cheated," was his comment. He was specially bitter at the treatment given the 28 single women who made the trip north.

One of those women was in the church basement when he arrived there. She was pretty Etta Mae Tyler, 31, who was not able to find employment in her native Savannah.

The truck in which she traveled north was occupied by 52 persons, of whom seven were women. For three days and nights they were given no food and her particular truck made only five stops the entire trip.

She was lumped into one of the pig sties, "like an animal" together with 20 men and 3 women.

Etta is not living at the Church basement; only men are living there. She just happened to walk in while we were there interviewing the men. She said she had no place

in sleep, no place to go, no money and hadn't eaten in two days.

MRS. MCCOTTRY made arrangements for Etta to stay temporarily with a Negro family in town.

Some of the other women are here and in Saginaw. One went to Detroit to try to find a cousin. But the majority of them are unaccounted for, and the men in the church are fearful for their safety and health.

Rev. and Mrs. McCottry are worried about their ability to feed the men who are living here. A few townspeople have taken some of the women in to live with them, but the major burden rests with the McCottrys.

The men are not able to get work here because they can furnish no "references." They have no money.

Mrs. McCottry is determined to shelter and feed the men as long as they can. But it was obvious that outside help was needed.

The address is:

Rev. William McCottry, Second Baptist Church, 344 N. Monroe, Bay City, Mich.

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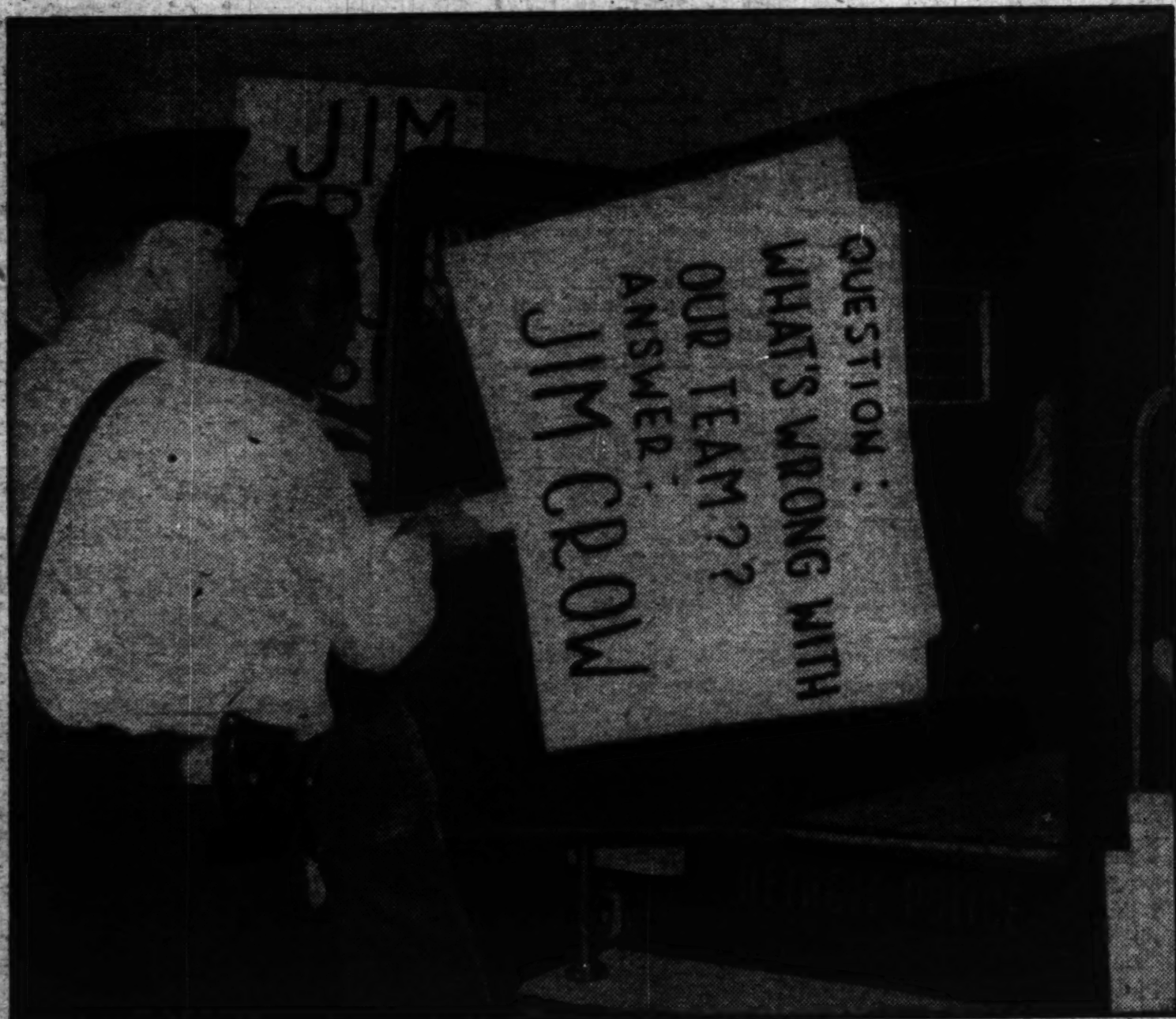
28 PAGES; PRICE 10 CENTS

Fight on High Prices Spreads

—See Page 1-A

DRIVE FOR REPEAL OF CALLAHAN ACT

—See Page 13



PINCHING PICKET SIGNS FOR BRIGGS: The picket signs were first thrown into Commissioner Toy's Cage on Wheels followed by 17 Young Progressives who picketed Briggs Stadium demanding the end of Jimcrow on the Detroit Tiger team (see story on Page 1A).
—The Worker Photo by Bill Marinovich

Cops Arrest Pickets On Tiger Jim-Crow

—See Page 1-A

Ballot-Stuffing by Right Wing Voids Vote at Ford Foundry

—See Page 2-A

Hill Files For Council Vacancy

DETROIT.—Rev. Charles A. Hill last week filed to run for the Detroit Common Council vacancy. A delegation of Negro and white trade unionists, professionals, women and ministers from the Progressive Party, of which Rev. Hill is state vice-chairman, accompanied him to City Hall. Stanley Nowak, pro-Wallace Democratic candidate for Congress in the 16th, was on hand to back his colleague.

"The need to make the Common Council really representative of all the people" was cited by Rev. Hill as the main reason for his decision to run. He pointed out that this city's largest minority, its 300,000 Negro citizens, have never had a voice on the Council.

HE CHARGED that "substandard housing" and "official neglect of the human needs of the people" were largely due to this undemocratic circumstance.

"I will fight to see the common people get the same consideration from the Council that special interests now get," he declared in a press statement.

Major items on Rev. Hill's campaign platform are:

- Slum clearance and low cost public housing financed by the city through municipal revenue bonds.
- An end to "police brutality and the 'shoot first' orders of Harry Toy."
- Lower DSR fares. Amend the City Charter to take the transit system out of the hands of the Griswold Street bankers. Build a subway.
- City pressure on Congress for price control and roll-backs, and rent control.

REV. HILL is pastor of the largest Negro church in town, the Hartford Avenue Baptist. In November, 1947, he was backed for Common Council by the Wayne County CIO and a wide cross-section of civic-minded Detroiters. He won a significant primary victory with 106,000 votes. He was co-chairman of the Committee for a State FEPC which secured over 185,000 signatures for a law outlawing job discrimination.

The vacancy in Common Council was created by the resignation of Leo Nowicki, who took over the DSR managementship. All that was necessary to file a candidacy was to post \$100 by last Saturday.

Wallace Pickets Hit At Tiger Jim-Crow

By Leonard Cohen

DETROIT.—Forty Negro and white members of Youth for Wallace struck a hard body blow at Jimcrow in baseball here in spite of the curses, shoving around and illegal detention inflicted upon them by Toy's cops.

Seventeen pickets carrying signs saying, "Welcome Larry Doby and Satch Paige," "Jimcrow must go!" and "Wallace in '48," were arrested in front of Briggs Stadium and taken to Trumbull station for "attracting attention."

As they were loaded into the patrol wagon, the youth, ranging from high school and college students to steel and auto workers, sang and shouted, "We want Wallace in the White House," and "Jim Crow must go!"

Lieutenant Neely of Trumbull Station approached the picket captain and told him to stop the picketing. The picket captain said, "We have a legal right to picket."

Neely snarled, "I'm not going to have this line."

"Is there a law against it?" he was asked.

"I'm just not going to have this line," Neely said. "There ain't gonna be no picket line."

Another cop admitted that he didn't know of any law violated by the pickets, but said he had orders "from higher up" to stop the line.

At the station the seventeen were held for two hours without being allowed to phone their attorney.



Sergeant Thomas assured them that this was regular procedure in the Detroit Police Department.

One girl was sick and asked for a drink of water, but Sergeant Thomas said, "It's against the rules." She didn't get the drink.

Cop number 2911 was accused by

the pickets of cursing them and shoving a young Negro girl. He did not deny either charge. Lieutenant Neely not only did not reprimand him, but actually encouraged his roughness by saying, "Well, I grabbed somebody there myself."

While the pickets were being held

twenty-five other young Wallace supporters were passing out ten-thousand leaflets calling on the Tiger management to hire Negro players. They also signed up 20 new members in Youth for Wallace.

A single picket sign was held by the second group. It said simply, "Baseball is for all people." The police kept bothering the holder of this sign, showing the attitude of Toy's cops, who like the Nazis, "reach for their guns when they hear the word democracy."

The pickets were finally released without charges. They went back to the ball park and used their tickets to see the last three innings of the game. Inside the park, they passed out their leaflets telling the people, "We were arrested for passing these out."

Al Milstein, Youth Director of the Young Progressives (Youth for Wallace) pledged to "continue the campaign for a better and more democratic ball team." "We are not intimidated by police threats," he said, "and will continue to picket and pass leaflets in accordance with our guaranteed constitutional rights."

'Patriotic Pride'

An indirect support for adding Negro players to the Detroit Tiger team was unwittingly voiced by a Detroit News editorial Aug. 13. Said the News:

"What patriotic pride we are entitled to feel in the London (Olympic) outcome must rest on the showing of Negroes on the American team; and this without a contribution from Detroit's superb Charley Fomville."

SCOTTY SEZ...

If you feel depressed over what the monopoly press is saying about you, just remember a story Irving Richter told a group of Nowak supporters:

Clancy woke up one morning and got the surprise of his life. A newspaper headline proclaimed his death.

"Huh... what the devil... that's a lie," he shouted.

Clancy raced downtown to the newspaper building and barged right in to the editor's office. "Hey, what's the matter with you guys saying I'm dead? Here I am big as life!"

The editor had to admit he was alive all right.

But Clancy wasn't satisfied.

He pounded his fist on the desk and roared, "A hell of a shape I'd be in now if I believed everything I read in the newspapers!"

The press tells us that many women have inquired of the police about judo instruction. On the other hand there is no mention of the many young girls who desire learning the art of self-defense against policemen.

Police Commissioner Toy has finally convinced the City Council to spend half a million dollars on building another police station. There is some justice to this request.

With winter coming on you can hardly expect Toy's officers to rape young girls out in a cold scout car.

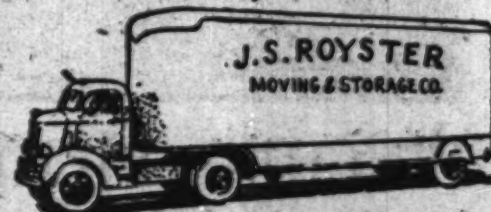
Of course, if the half million dollars was spent on building a playground there would be no need for the police station. Maybe I'm being one-sided though.

Our cops need a spot to play in, too.

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Goods Jam Stores in Polish City

DETROIT.—The stores in Gdynia, Poland, are jammed with consumer goods, writes Tom Dombrowski, Polish-American journalist from his tour of Poland.

"People seem to be well dressed and happy. The stores, not excluding the luxury dispensers, are crowded," he writes.

Dombrowski was on the staff of the People's Voice, Polish-American Labor Weekly, and ran on the Communist platform for the Hamtramck City Council.

"I had been prepared to see more misery and squalor. This country had been a battleground for six years. I certainly did not expect that within three years after the war these cities, which I visited 13 years ago, would be seen busier and prosperous. The surprise has been a pleasant one," he declares.

On the reconstruction of Warsaw Dombrowski says that millions of tons of rubble still has to be cleared by hand and with the primitive Polish 4-wheeled wagons drawn by horses.

"What a crime it was for the U. S. to stop the shipment of modern equipment, which would save millions of man-hours of labor, becomes apparent to anyone who spends even a few hours in Warsaw," Dombrowski says.

Despite the war devastation he concludes:

"Warsaw is a live city—a tribute to the sacrificing labor of the Polish people."

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IV 5552

Wives' Phone Brigade Blasts Soaring Meat, Milk Prices

DETROIT.—A citywide milk-price protest was launched here last week as part of a mushrooming fight against high prices. A telephone brigade of city housewives went into action, calling women to use only minimum requirements on milk and to bombard dairies with protests against the milk price rise. The price here is now 21 cents a quart.

The drive was started by the Joint Committee to Combat High Prices, which already has underway an unofficial meat boycott. Butchers have reported meat sales down as much as fifty percent in some instances, it was reported by Mrs. Bess Sniderman, chairman of the Joint Committee.

The Committee is planning to set up sidewalk tables to enlist volunteers in its fight against high prices. Last week 2,600 signatures were gathered on wires to Congress.

Twelve groups are co-operating with the Joint Committee, including: Foreman's Association, United Consumers Council, UAW Woman's Auxiliary, Wayne County CIO Council, American Veteran's Committee Woman's Auxiliary, Housewives League, Congress of American Women, Negro Women's Club and the Social Legislation Committee.

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8741 Oakland Avenue

VEAL 45 CENTS IN WINDSOR

DETROIT.—More and more Detroit housewives are learning that it's simple to hit back at the profit-hungry meat trusts. All they have to do is take the tunnel over to Windsor and marketing becomes a pleasure (by comparison).

So they can boycott their meat and have it too. The nation-wide buyers' strike fits right into the family budget.

True, prices have edged up in

Canada lately—but they're still well below prices here. Some examples as of last week:

Rolls veal—45c; rib roast—54c; salami—51c; 15 ounce can of beef and gravy or chicken a la king—39c.

Incidentally, bread is cheaper too: a 24-ounce loaf for 10c. Butter, rarely seen on wage earners' tables any more, can be had at 72c a pound.

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Catch Reutherites in Ford Foundry Fraud

DEARBORN.—The Reuther-supported Horace Sheffield-Watts leadership of the Ford foundry, Local 600 UAW-CIO, was counted into office by 550 ballots cast by one person.

Bonine-Tripp Again Trips on Rule It's Not Constitutional

DETROIT.—Another court victory was scored against the strike-breaking Bonine-Tripp Act of Michigan when Recorder's Court Judge George Murphy dismissed a case against four members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO).

The Amalgamated defendants were accused of calling a strike against the George M. Allen Cleaners without taking the strike vote required under the Act.

Judge Murphy based his ruling on the decision of Circuit Judge Theodore Richter, who decided that the Bonine-Tripp law was unconstitutional. The issue is now before the state Supreme Court.

The court victory was made possible by the policy of CIO labor in Michigan to ignore the voting requirements of this law.

Truman Boys Horn in On Campbell Strike

MUSKEGON.—Republican and Democratic government reps made every effort last week to end the two-month strike at the Campbell, Wyant and Cannon Foundry on compromised company terms.

After an appeal for federal government intervention by Rep. Albert J. Engel (R-Mich.) Truman's director of Federal Mediation, Cyrus S. Ching, sent his agents here to reopen conferences between the company and the UAW-CIO.

A shortage of cylinder blocks and castings caused by the strike has idled some 50,000 auto workers while the company stubbornly refused to make a better offer than the rejected 12½ cent raise.

The layoffs include 20,000 at Hudson and 3,500 at Lincoln-Mercury. Also affected are Ford Highland Park, Briggs, Reo Motors at Lansing and other companies. As the Campbell strike started to affect GM and Chrysler production, the cry was unleashed for federal government intervention.

The strike began June 16 on the demands of the 3,100 employees for a wage increase and a union shop.

Efforts made to break the strike by invoking the anti-labor Bonine-Tripp Act and by court injunctions came to naught. Leonard Wood-

cock, UAM Regional Director in the West Michigan district, and James Elliott, pres. of Campbell Local 539, UAM, were arrested for "violating" the Bonine-Tripp law.

Since these arrests were made Circuit Judge Theodore J. Richter has outlawed the criminal and election provisions of the Bonine-Tripp law. Assistant Atty Gen. Ben H. Cole has appealed Richter's ruling to the State Supreme Court.

Rank and file Campbell strikers were closely watching Woodcock's actions in the mediation conferences since there were many complaints that he was settling with other companies in the area for less than the strike demands and was not including the rank and file bargaining committee in recent negotiations. Woodcock has been associated with the Socialist Party for years and was Walter Reuther's choice for Regional Director.

The last Michigan CIO convention unanimously voted full moral support to the Campbell, Wyant strikers.

This finding was made by the Joint Council of Ford Local 600 UAW which nullified the Foundry elections for Building officers and Executive Board. A handwriting expert determined that the markings on the 550 ballots were made in the same handwriting.

Sheffield and Watts, who cashed in on this Tammany Hall-Pendergast technique, were floor leaders at the recent Michigan CIO convention in Grand Rapids of the group denouncing Henry Wallace and the Communists and urging reliance on the Democratic Party.

A new election was scheduled for August 25 in the Foundry Building by the Local Joint Council.

Sheffield also aroused the anger of the foundry workers because of their special health hazards. Sheffield campaigned for the 10 cent demand within the foundry, but then supported the Reuther position of dropping this demand at the meeting which ratified the Ford contract.

In the meantime most of the Sheffield supporters are swinging over to the progressive column for the Building Officer ticket headed by Harold Johnson.

The election for the Building Bargaining Committee is also being held on August 25. Reports were circulating in the foundry that Frank Guerrero and Godfrey Franklin, former Sheffield supporters, will run on one ticket with Bill Johnson, progressive former secretary of Local 600, against the Sheffield-Watts slate. Thus a complete progressive realignment is being formed in the race for Building officers and bargaining committee.

Sheffield has become so frantic that he illegally removed a dozen shop committeemen, all of whom were his political opponents. The drop in foundry employment necessitated a cut in the number of committeemen, but Sheffield, instead of dropping those who received the lowest votes, which is the regular procedure, arbitrarily dropped those committeemen opposing him, although most of them got the highest votes in elections for these posts.

This action is being appealed to the Local Executive Board by Foundry progressives.

Timken Workers Win 13 Cents

DETROIT.—Production was resumed at the Timken-Detroit Axle Company plant after a 13 cent raise grant ended a 33-day strike.

more than 70 percent of the applicants are veterans.

• 5,800 of the 68,000 who have had no previous training for the jobs in which they are classified are mainly youth under 21.

• Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Monroe, Niles and Newberry are listed as having more jobs available than workers. On the other hand, Flint has nearly four applicants for each job and the average is considerably higher in Bay City, Ionia, Alma, Alpena, Petosky, Manistee, Cadillac, Hillsdale, Cheboygan, Bad Axe, Caro and several Upper Peninsula cities.

But, says the survey: "Lack of housing has limited the transfer of workers from labor supply areas to labor demand areas."

Not GANLEY

Does Leonard Recall Fate of Unprincipled, Red-Baiting Factions?

THE NEW INTERNAL UAW movement launched by Richard T. Leonard, president DeSoto Local 227, starts off on the same footing that doomed the Addes-Thomas-Leonard bloc to defeat and extinction last year.

It fails to recognize that past types of factions and factionalism are deadlier than a dodo in the UAW and that a winning progressive realignment can only be created in the course of a principled struggle in behalf of the economic and political demands of the auto workers.

Reuther won power in the game of factionalism primarily because the Addes-Thomas-Leonard bloc stopped leading the struggle for the demands of the auto workers, because it covered up Negro baiting in a number of its local divisions, because it expelled from its top circles the most consistent fighters for the workers' demands—the Communists, because it embraced to its bosom the most putrid agents of the employers, the Trotskyites, because instead of a principled fight against Phil Murray's retreat to the Wall St. war camp, the bloc encouraged maneuvers that mechanically played John L. Lewis vs. Phil Murray, because it aped the Reuther game of throwing out programmatic slogans (uniform wage agreements, end piece work, social security at employers' expense, end Company security pacts, etc.) while either doing nothing about it in practice, or actually sabotaging these slogans, as in the case of Leonard's support of the pro-company Ford pension plan which was rejected by the membership and finally because the Communists limited their fight against these errors too much to top coalition circles rather than in mobilizing the membership for struggle at the plant and local level.

LEONARD NOW REPEATS the same basic errors of striving to be a "smarter factionalist" than Reuther, of playing the bosses' red-baiting game the same as Reuther, of using Cannon Trotskyites as "brain trusters" just like Reuther uses Schachtman Trotskyites, Norman Thomas Socialists and ACTUers for his own game of power politics. But this has no sense from the standpoint of defeating Reuther, who plays the role of Social Democratic agent for the auto barons. This game could only make "sense" if Leonard intended to build up a factional bloc as a pressuring ram for working out an unprincipled deal with Reuther that would assure Leonard a leading full time post in the union. But the mass of the auto workers would be the losers in such a deal.

Reuther stands for labor sacrifices to put over the Wall St. program, while his divisive red-baiting and raiding policies help the moves aimed at creating a fascist police-state in our nation. Only by meeting this monopoly program head-on and defeating it, can Reuther be isolated and defeated within the UAW. Events since the last UAW convention prove this beyond a shadow of a doubt.

Thus the Reuther game of preferring "price roll-backs" to wage increases was defeated by the third round wage movement that developed from below in the UAW. The backward step GM escalator agreement, through the same rank and file pressure, became an isolated island completely surrounded by better third round settlements in the other companies. Reuther's slick-trick of tailing behind Wall Street's Truman under the pretext that he wants Judge Douglas now and a red-baiting Third Party next year was answered by the establishment of over 200 Auto Workers for Wallace Committees in the plants and locals, involving many of Reuther's own rank and file followers.

AND WHAT ARE the auto workers problems now?

Speedup is pumping the sweat and blood out of the auto workers in GM, Ford and the other companies. The workers suffer from high prices and steel shortage layoffs, intensified by a 20 billion dollar a year armament program aimed not at defense but a Wall Street world domination. On the one hand skilled workers in the captive plants suffer from wage inequities, and on the other hand the most exploited workers, the Negroes in the foundries, the women workers and the new young workers in the industry have a mountain of unsettled grievances.

The Negro workers continue to suffer from discrimination in hiring, upgrading and in elections to union posts. Taft-Hartley and Bonine-Tripp repressions are used against the auto workers regardless of internal group alignments.

The UAW needs an all-inclusive progressive coalition of struggle around these and similar issues, built in the first place at the plant and local union level. Only a bosses' agent could exclaim that the best fighters on these issues, the Communist auto workers should be kept out of these struggles. But it even goes deeper than that.

The arrests of the Communist leaders reminds all auto workers of the tragedy of Germany and Italy. It shows that the destruction of the rights of the Communists is the classical first step down the road to fascism. Hence every American in the UAW who hates fascism should rally to the defense of the rights of the Communists today.

That's the ABC of Democracy which R. T. Leonard still has to learn!

STILL NO UAW CONFAB AS GM PRESSES SPEEDUP

FLINT-UAW Local 650 Chevrolet workers were ordered to discontinue a strike against speedup by union officers while UAW President Walter Reuther continued to ignore the demand that a UAW-GM conference be called on the issue.

Last month Local Union presidents here, representing over 25,000 GM workers, urged Reuther to call the conference against speedup.

The Chevy strike followed on the crankshaft department where for 21 weeks management has been demanding a production hike. The company demands 61 cranks per hour, although production for 12 years has been 40 cranks.

A Reuther time study man, Robert Kantor, came to Chevrolet when the company first used the renewed speedup whip and after a so-called timing of the job proposed that the men put out 46 cranks per hour. The workers howled him down.

Chevrolet Local 650 voted seven to one in favor of strike action to halt the speedup and Fisher Local 581 was considering strike action at their membership meeting last month.

MUCC TELLS WHY NO JOB FOR YOU

Bosses' Bias

LANSING.—Demands of UAW progressives for the non-discriminatory hiring and upgrading of Negro workers, as well as meeting the special problems of veterans, women and youth workers, received, indirect backing from a recent MUCC job survey.

The survey revealed 68,000 people (48,000 men and 20,000 women) are actively seeking employment through the Commission's 66 local offices in Michigan.

The survey declares: "The Commission's records of training, experience and other evidence of suitability for specific job openings for these 68,000 applicants, indicate that most of Michigan's current labor needs could be met if labor practices such as job dilution, job training and maximum utilization of women, older workers and members of minority groups were used more extensively."

The following facts are recorded in this survey:

• Thirty percent, or 20,000 of

the applicants, are women and the percentage has been climbing, but less than 20 percent of employment requests are for women. In Detroit, for example, 35 percent of applicants are women but only 17 percent of the jobs listed are open to women.

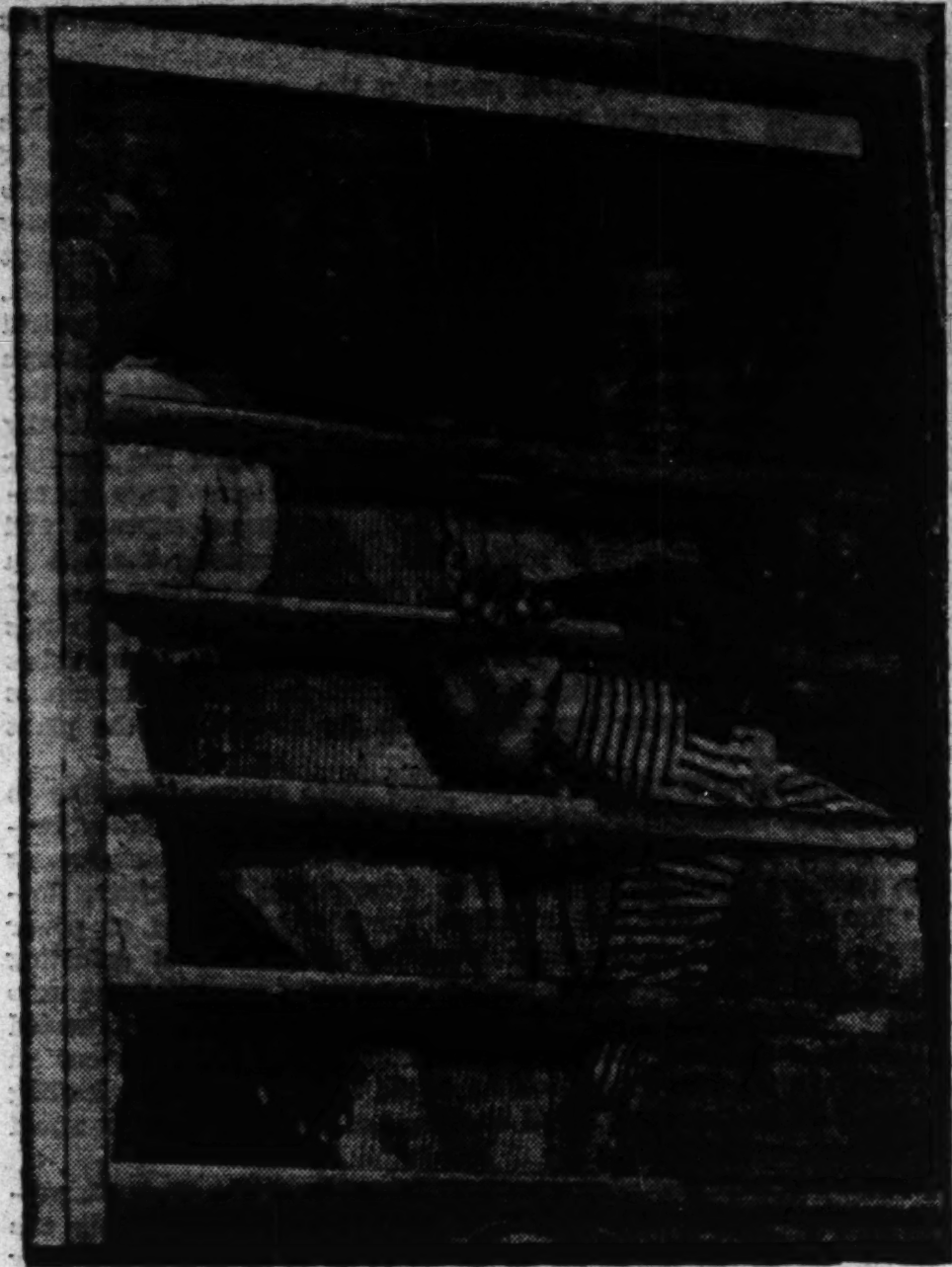
• Employment offices now have about 10,000 non-white job applicants, 13 percent greater than last year. Even in the field of unskilled work, Negroes are being discriminated against. About three-fourths of the Commission's recent job listings were not open to non-white workers (although in Detroit, 40 percent of male job-seekers are Negro). About 80 percent of the state's non-white job applicants are in Detroit.

• Three years after the end of the war the MUCC records that more than half of the men registered for employment, 24,700 are veterans. The placement of vets on jobs is running behind their representation in the labor supply. In some outstate communities, Alpena, Petoskey, Cheboygan and Bad Axe

How the Marshall Plan Ruins Italian Economy

By Joseph Starobin

ROME (By Airmail).—Can you imagine a situation in which you are doing people great damage by giving them things for nothing? That's what's involved in the Marshall Plan for Italy. Americans believe they are doing the Italians a great favor by shipping



VANPORT FLOOD REFUGEES, four of the five Lanier children, live in a trailer with their mother and infant brother. They are victims of the Vanport, Ore., flood of last Memorial Day. Two months after the disaster, still homeless, the family was handed a rent increase

all the coal they use, all the oil, seventy percent of their wheat—for what appears to be nothing.

In reality, the gravest harm is being done. And here's why.

Italian industry, particularly in the great factories of Milan, Turin, Genoa and Bologna, is capable of turning out excellent machinery, electrical equipment, automobiles. Thanks to the quick work of the Partisans in '43-44, the industries of this vital area emerged undamaged. And the workers have detailed plans for running them more efficiently.

But where is the market? Western Europe hardly needs these goods. Neither does the United States. Italy herself could absorb a great deal if her internal market were expanded, but that requires a drastic agrarian reform. And that's something which Italians hear about only on the eve of elections. Neither the Church nor the landlords—the backbone of the government—will tolerate the necessary scope of agrarian reform.

Obviously, Italy's only prospect is to sell to the countries of eastern Europe, which are industrializing rapidly. That goes for the Soviet Union, too.

BUT THE MARSHALL PLAN steps in—in two ways. By sending Italy the expensive coal which could come from Poland, the oil which should come from Romania, the wheat which Hungary produces, the Marshall Plan has the effect of undermining Italian industry. Its factories have nowhere to sell. They are thus being closed down, and thousands of workers are being added to the 2.3 million unemployed which already makes Italy one of the countries with the largest unemployment in Europe.

Secondly, the Marshall Planners have the right—under the law which most Americans considered so generous—to decide with whom Italy shall trade. James Zellerbach, of the American Crown-Zellerbach Corp. is the ERP administrator here, and he has said that Italians cannot sell to eastern Europe any goods made with American materials which can possibly be construed as strategic products.

You can see what that means to a country which so heavily depends on American raw materials. Its trade with eastern Europe is a fraction of what it was before the war, and what it could be. The Marshall Plan keeps Italy alive—but only at the price of her slow—and not so low—starvation as an independent nation.

THE MATTER GOES FURTHER. In return for American grants, the Italian government is obliged to set aside the equivalent in a Fund of Lire, which is at the disposal of the United States administrator. In addition, it is obliged to send the United States materials which Washington considers strategic.

The result is two-fold. Italy becomes an agricultural or mineral appendage of the American economy, while at the same time a fund is created which is nothing less than a cess-pool of corruption.

Through this fund, Italian industries of their economy can be hushed up with government contracts for public works, like the project of 59 electric power stations, now being planned. The Fund buys out newspapers, and even politicians. And the consequence of the whole process is the perpetuation of a semi-feudal economy, plus the dismantling of Italy's industrial capacity, or its absorption at cheap prices by American trusts.

This has its political counterparts. The creation of an evergrowing army of unemployed makes the task of demoralizing these workers easier.



HENRY WALLACE GREETING CHINESE—The Progressive Party candidate signs a greeting to the Chinese people sponsored by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy. With him are Uta Hagen, star of "A Streetcar Named Desire," and Miss Feng Hsiao-ta, daughter of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang.

China Trade Unionists Map Plans for Nation

NORTH SHENSI (Telepress).—For the first time in 19 years a Trades Union Congress is meeting in China. In spite of Chiang Kai-shek's civil war and secret police terror, men and women delegates both from

the areas he controls, as well as from the Liberated Areas, were present at its opening on August 1 in Liberated Harbin, Manchuria, writes a special correspondent of New China News Agency.

During the past three months these representatives of the free trades unions of the Liberated Areas of China and of the underground trades unions in Kuomintang, China have been making long and hazardous journeys, some covering more than 3,000 miles, across mountains and rivers and through battle lines.

Many delegates from Chiang Kai-shek's China, regarded there as "dangerous elements" with a price on their heads, had to disguise themselves to get across the front line. Once inside the Liberated Areas, they were treated as heroes, assisted on their journey and given the best food, shelter, and transport that the people could provide.

AMONG THE DELEGATES is Chao Chan-kwei, the most popular "labor hero" of the Liberated Areas, famous for his untiring search for new and better methods of production. Chao learned to read only ten years ago.

A woman delegate, 28-year-old Li Feng-lan, from Yenian, the famous centre of the Liberated Areas of China freed from Kuomintang occupation in April, this year, is a "labor heroine" and a member of the Yenian Border Region People's Political Council. As a child of three, she was sold to a landlord and at 14 ran away to escape his tyranny and joined the Chinese Red Army (before the anti-Japanese war, the People's Armies were called the Red Army).

Liu Ning-i, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Congress told your correspondent that its significance is that "the seizure of the initiative by the People's

Some nine million food packages sent here on the eve of the elections had that effect. It makes the formation of a fascist movement easier. The working class resists. And the government replies by using one third of a hopeless deficit budget for a third of a million police and soldiers.

This is why, as Mauro Scoccimaro, the Communist economic expert and former finance minister explained in the Senate on June 24, the Communists oppose the Marshall Plan.

And he added details for which I have no room: the interesting fact that Italy occupies a very low rank in the Marshall Plan system and actually faces discrimination by comparison with Britain, the Benelux countries and western Germany.

The Communists are not alone. Sections of Italian industrialists—those who are not readily bought off—are beginning to see the light.

Liberation Army, will be supported by an equally mighty offensive of the workers."

Owing to its long history of struggle against the Kuomintang reactionaries and against the Japanese, the Chinese labor movement has grown up piecemeal, with conditions differing from area to area. In each of the Liberated Areas there are now powerful trades unions and a federation of trades unions, whose interest is not only to look after the conditions of the workers, but to act as stimulus in increasing production.

WITHIN THE LIBERATED AREAS, different trades unions have established different working conditions and welfare facilities and have different trades union functions and rights. The last available figures for membership in the Liberated Areas give a total of 1,635,676 members, and it is expected that the present congress will show a big increase.

In the Kuomintang controlled areas, there are big clandestine unions engaged in the difficult tasks of trying to win a bare subsistence level for the workers, and in the underground struggle against Chiang Kai-shek.

Delegates are present from the Chinese Association of Labor, whose president, Mr. Chu Hsueh-fan, is now in Harbin, and whose headquarters is now in Hong Kong, where it was driven by Kuomintang persecution.

A wide diversity of problems faces the Congress. While the delegates have been gathering in Harbin they have expressed a universal desire for a greater unity of all Chinese workers as the means of hastening the liberation of all China. The demand for a general directing organization which can give offensive leadership to all the trades unions throughout China came from delegates from the Liberated Areas and from Kuomintang controlled China alike.

AT A PRELIMINARY SESSION of the delegates held on July 31, it was unanimously decided that an "all China Federation of Labor" should be established by the Congress, which should be called the "Sixth All-China Labor Conference." The delegates want a broad program for the labor movement of all China, to include a definition of the workers' attitude to the economic policy of China's New Democracy, to developing industry and production and their relations with capital and nationalized industry.

A telegram from Mr. Albert J. Fitzgerald, Chairman of the National Labor Committee of the Wallace and Taylor Presidential Committee in the United States was among the many messages of greeting received by the Congress.

AMG Restores Farben To Former Nazi Owners

BERLIN (Telepress).—The main task of the German so-called "I.G. Farben Dispersal Panel" in Bizonia will be to "disperse" the individual I.G. Farben plants into the hands of German capitalists.

This procedure will be supervised by the Anglo-American Farben Control Board whose main interest is to see that the 50 major Farben plants in Bizonia are sold only to German industrialist and financial groups approved by the American Military Government.

The announcement by the U. S. Military Government spokesman that I. G. Farben "will become a purely German affair," and the statement by an American I. G. Farben Control officer that, according to "Allied" regulations, individual Farben plants can be sold only to German nationals, confirm, as Telepress disclosed at the beginning of April, that a joint decision was taken by the U. S. State and Defense Departments to restore I. G. Farben to German ownership.

Although it was known then in Washington that an order had been issued to return I. G. Farben to its Nazi owners, this was to be kept strictly secret in Germany, and it was not written, but given verbally to U. S. Military Governor General Clay.

THE WASHINGTON DECISION on I. G. Farben, as well as the directives to halt the de-cartelization of Western German industry in general, were communicated by General Clay to his de-cartelization chief, Richard Bronson.

General Clay, who made himself sole judge on which western German monopolies should be broken up and which left intact, ordered that the personnel of the U. S. Military Government's de-cartelization Division be cut by 75 percent, and that the Division restrict its activities to writing letters to the German monopolies "recommending" them

to sever their cartel ties.

Realization of the Washington decision had to wait until the Nuremberg U. S. Tribunal had pronounced its verdict in the trial of 23 former I. G. Farben directors. Well aware that severe verdicts could prejudice the carrying out of Washington's plan, General Clay used the utmost pressure on the court to secure the acquittal of the whole lot. He also wrote to Defence Secretary Forrestal asking him to sponsor the acquittal of the directors on the grounds that their imprisonment would hinder future co-operation between the U. S. Military Government and German industry.

A WEEK before the Nuremberg trial concluded, Clay sent his Chief of Staff, his first aide-de-camp and the Chief of the U. S. Military Government's Economic Division, to have private conversations with the defendants. After the conversation the defendants' counsels advised a member of their families that they would be acquitted.

The most flagrant violation of Potsdam yet, this was all laid down in accordance with the wishes of the Du Pont, Rockefeller and Morgan interests, whose cartel agreements with I. G. Farben are of long standing and who agreed with I. G. Farben to let the war affect business as little as possible.

Defense Secretary Forrestal, as Wall Street's representative in the U. S. Government, fully appreciated their arguments that if Washington wanted to build up western Germany's industrial potential, it must not interfere with standing business agreements between the German and U. S. cartels, and must not "break up the structure of German industry!"

Urge City-Owned Plants to End Milk Profiteering

By Louise Mitchell

Exposure of profiteering by the major milk companies in New York City's milk market is reviving demands for municipal milk plants. After probing the records of the "Big Three" in the industry, Investigation Commissioner John M. Murtagh has charged that the entire market is collusion-ridden and that housewives, city departments and even school children are being gypped by the companies now making record profits by charging record prices.

So shocking have the facts been that the United States Attorney General's office was finally forced to step into the case this week although the Department of Agriculture's okay for another penny increase in milk prices in September or October still stands.

THUS FAR, Murtagh's investigations have disclosed that:

- Borden's and Sheffield's are rigging prices.
- Borden's, Sheffield's and Muller's Dairies (the latter two subsidiaries of the mammoth National Dairy Products) have collusive agreements on rebates with the major chain stores.
- Borden's, Sheffield's and Dairymen's League have collusive agreements in bidding for city's contracts for its jails, hospitals, lodging houses and children's centers.
- Borden's and Sheffield's have divided up the public schools in the five boroughs between themselves and are overcharging the kids for milk in the school milk program which is partially subsidized by the federal government.

The revelations show that the companies which are granting 10 percent rebates to the major grocery chains could immediately reduce prices at least two cents a quart and still maintain their exorbitant profits.

Although Murtagh has not concluded his probe, he has already admitted that "the fact that there is collusion in government bidding indicates that there is collusion in the entire milk market."

The private enterprise practices of the milk trust are not confined to New York City alone, as anyone who knows anything about monopolies will tell you. In Chicago, a federal grand jury has indicted Borden's and Sheffield's for collusion in rebates. Were probes undertaken in every city in the United States the same gyp work would be uncovered.

Whether the city and federal investigations will reduce the price of milk one cent remains to be seen. The federal government has never followed up its indictments against trusts violating the Sherman anti-trust laws, and, in the rare cases where it has acted, the fines have been ridiculously low. On the other hand, city investigators usually place the whole problem at the door of the state and federal agencies.

MAYOR O'DWYER'S sudden interest in high milk prices does not stem from his love of little children. If it did, he wouldn't have increased the fare 100 percent for their fathers traveling to and from work. In election years, probes are always a fine distraction from a record which can't stand exposure. The city has the power to prosecute the companies. But probes are safer.

That is why labor, consumer and political parties are now asking that New York City act against the profiteers and establish plants to provide milk for its own institutions which purchase \$5,500,000 worth of milk annually. In this way it

would undercut the gougers, and these plants would serve as "yardsticks" to determine the real cost of pasteurizing and distributing milk.

At present, federal and state milk marketing laws and the companies' bookkeeping systems are so complicated that it would take years to unravel actual costs. This is done deliberately so as to hide actual profits.

IN ADDITION, the milk companies manipulate their business in such a way as to show small profits on fluid milk in order to gyp the farmers and high profits on manufactured products.

However, for city plants to determine the real cost of milk they would also have to produce milk products, otherwise their methods would be wasteful.

Demands for the establishment of such plants are now being raised by the American Labor Party, the New York City Tenants Council and the Communist Party.

Such demands are not new. Back in the 1930's, when the companies refused to pay the farmers a decent price and the farmers preferred to dump their produce rather than sell below cost, the ALP and Communists started the campaign. Mayor LaGuardia even threatened the companies that the city would start its own production unless they came to terms.

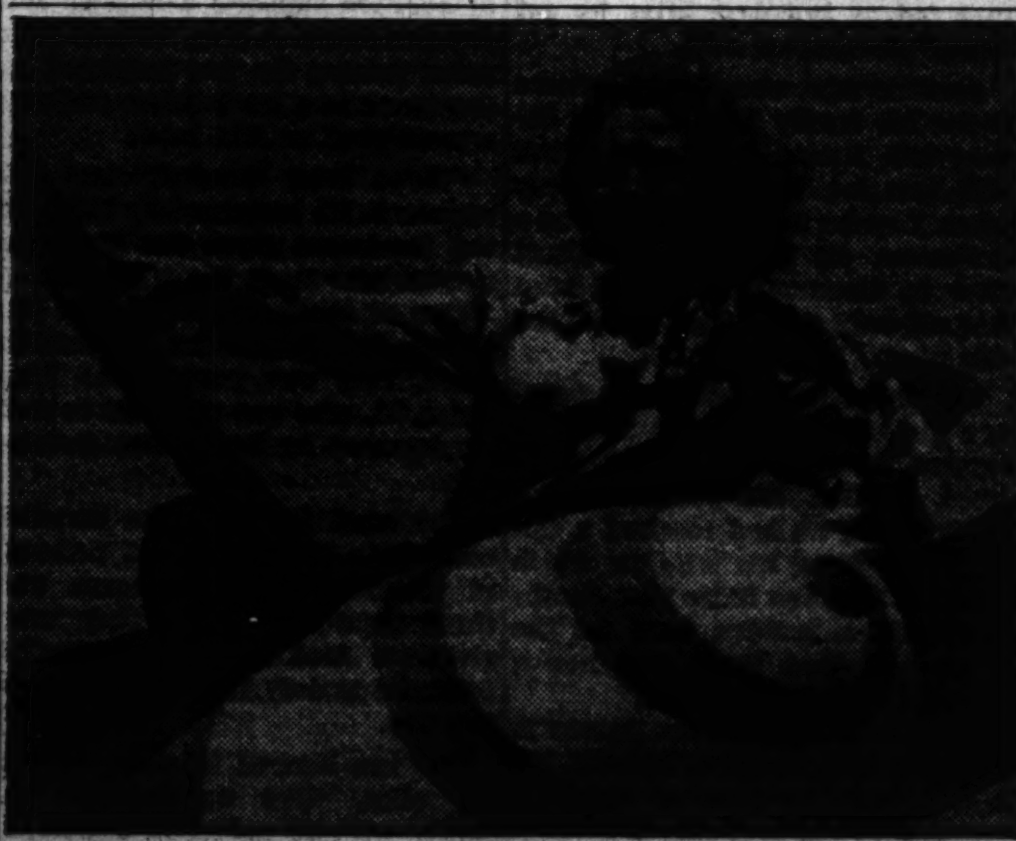
The ruthless profiteering by the trusts requires that the city take action now.

In addition to demands for city plants, the above-listed groups are also asking that the city open depots for the sale of milk to low-income families. The federal government has revealed that milk consumption in this area has dropped eight percent since the beginning of the year. Low income families are being priced out of the milk market.

Such depots were widespread throughout the city when the people couldn't make ends meet. It's time they were started again.

We Live Longer

AMHERST, Mass. (UP). — Life expectancy has increased 15 years since 1900, according to Dr. Ira V. Hiscock of Yale University. He told a health meeting here that despite advances in health, 7,000,000 persons are kept from their jobs daily by temporary illness.



UNION LADYBIRD—Betty Skelton, a member of lodge 750 of the Ladies' Auxiliary, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, will give a stunt-flying exhibition in the Labor Day National Air Races in Cleveland, O.

ASK FAIR PLAY FROM YWCA—Members of the Social Service Employees Union (CIO) picket national headquarters of the Young Women's Christian Association in New York, protesting the organization's refusal to negotiate with their union, which has had a contract with the 'Y' for five years.

British Use Guns to Smash African People's Movement

JOHANNESBURG (Telepress).—According to reports reaching here from Basutoland, British Protectorate, an intensive campaign against the leadership and members of the Lekhotla la Bafu, the national organization of the Basuto people, has been set on foot by the Basutoland authorities.

Central feature of the campaign appears to be an attempt to link Lekhotla la Bafu with the first which gutted Roma College, near Maseru, in August last year.

Towards the end of May, two members of Lekhotla la Bafu, Mokeka Moryamano and Harold Volaphe alleges he was placed in solitary confinement in a cold cell with a concrete floor, with no blankets except the one he was wearing when arrested.

AFTER TWO DAYS without food, he was "persuaded" to make a statement implicating the whole committee of Lekhotla la Bafu with the fire.

On June 27 Harold Volaphe escaped from prison, and reported his experiences to the committee of Lekhotla la Bafu. He then denied that the statement he had made to the police was true. The committee immediately sent cables of protest to the Foreign Office and Colonial Office in London, the High Commissioner for the British Protectorates and the Secretary General of U.N.O.

In spite of these protests, a number of leaders of Lekhotla la Bafu were arrested on July 15. These included Rabase Sikeke, the vice-president, Josiah Lefela and most of the committee. They have not yet been officially charged.

Apparently unconnected with the Lekhotla la Bafu arrests, but occur-

ring at the same time, has been a wave of arrests of well-known Basuto chiefs. About ten chiefs have recently been arrested — including Bereng Griffiths, second son of the late Paramount Chief. They are held on various charges.

BELGIAN PLANTS CLOSING

PARIS—As the result of the U. S. pushing Belgium out of her established markets for textiles and leather goods, Belgian textile and leather factories have been forced to introduce a four-day working week, with a corresponding decrease in workers' wages. Workers have little hope of finding better jobs as unemployment is rising in all branches of Belgian industry.

Stranger in Town

AUSTIN, Tex. (UP). — When a tramp asked an Austin housewife for a glass of water, she handed him one out of the tap. Apparently it was the first time he had tasted chlorinated water. He denounced the housewife, even accusing her of putting something in the glass. She called police and the tramp went to jail.

Oklahoma rainfall varies from an average of 43 inches annually in the extreme southeast of the state to 15 inches in the western Panhandle.

State Dep't Far East Experts Decide Crackdown in Colonies

HONG KONG (Telepress).—Considerable disagreements arose between various U. S. State Department experts at the recent South-east Asia Conferences of U.S. diplomats in Bangkok. One group, mainly concerned with relations with the French and Dutch home governments, insisted that these governments be assisted to the limit in re-affirming their colonial rule in Indo-China and Indonesia.

According to this school of thought, the Marshall Plan for Western Europe requires that the imperial metropolitan centres should be able to draw on the raw material resources of their colonies in the East as in the pre-war past, even though this means military operations on a large scale to re-assert control.

Some of the State Department's Far Eastern experts, however, pointed out the bad long-term effects if the U.S. underwrote the old style colonial regimes. If they continued



MISS CIO—Lovely Miss Adrienne Nichols of Lorain, Ohio, was crowned Miss CIO of 1948 at the annual Lorain CIO picnic.

Commonwealth Pier in Boston Harbor is 1,200 feet long, 400 feet wide and provides berths for five 600-foot vessels at a time.

to back up the autocratic, semi-colonial regimes of the type of Marshal Philib in Siam, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in China, and of the Dutch and French imperialists, against the growing demands of the Asiatic peoples for freedom and independence, more and more the U.S. would be branded as the main bulwark of oppression in the East, and the whole U.S. trade position there would be adversely affected.

It was pointed out that the Indo-Chinese independence movement was making capital of the fact that the monthly sum the French were spending on their war against the Indo-Chinese people was almost equal to the Marshall Aid they were receiving.

The Marshall Plan protagonists however succeeded in overriding these objections in favor of continued "tough" policies against the colonial peoples.

228 Negroes 'Sold' for \$35 a Head

Brought to Michigan in Vans, Victims Of Job Hoax Sleep in Pig Stys, Suffer Hunger

BAY CITY, Mich.—Two hundred and twenty-eight Negroes, jammed into four vans as in the slave ships of old with human cargo, were brought here from Georgia three weeks ago and sold to a canning company at a price reputed to be \$35 a head.

The 228 Negroes were delivered to three farm camps in Bay County—one of them a pig sty where they slept separated from the pigs by a three-foot wall of straw bales.

After two weeks of brutal starvation and living in pig stys, 40 of them fled and today they are roaming the Saginaw Valley, seeking any place for a night's rest or a handful of food hoping to find employment or means to get back to Georgia.

Local relief authorities can only account for some 70 of them who are being protected by Negro families and Negro churches in the valley.

BROUGHT TO BAY CITY to gather cucumbers for the pickle factories on the promise of \$6 to \$12 a day, the 228 Negro workers left jobs in Savannah, Ga.

They were recruited by the Georgia State Employment Service, affiliated with the U. S. Employment Service whose address is P.O. Box 628, Savannah, Ga. I have before me the mimeograph handbill that states:

WANTED 200 FIELD HANDS

"To work in Michigan pulling cucumbers—male or female from 14 to 55 years of age. Transportation and housing furnished. Job will last until Sept. 20. Each worker paid one half gross value of pick. Each worker paid off at end of day. Should make from \$6 to \$12 a day. The only thing worker furnishes will be cooking utensils.

Based on that, 228 people signed up. The man who came to Savannah, Ga., to swing the deal and bring them to Bay City is Clyde Thompson.

WELFARE DIRECTOR Grove G. Stine of Saginaw County, Mich., said he was told Thompson was paid \$35 for each man, woman and child he delivered.

Interviewed at his farm Thompson said he had no comment on how much he was paid "per head."

He said his contract to bring 228 Negroes from Georgia was with the Bayview Food Products Co., which is in the Bay County town of Linwood. The Bayview firm in turn supplied the Negro workers to farmers with whom it has con-

tracted for the harvest of pickles cucumbers.

No one could mistake what Thompson was, after hearing him. I arrived at the sorting shed at Linwood, having been courageously brought there by two of the Negro workers who had fled from there a week before.

Thompson led a grand rush of white overseers at Bill Marinovitch, The Worker photographer, as he shot a picture of one of the vans that brought 52 of the 228 from Georgia.

Told to take it easy, Thompson said, "What made me mad was seeing you with them n-----s. After all, I'm a southerner."

Thompson admitted that the Negro workers had not been able to earn the much advertised \$6 to \$12 a day promised by him and the Georgia State Employment Service. The maximum was \$1.50 to \$2 for a ten-hour day in the fields.

"OUTSIDE AGITATORS" was Thompson's retort to why more than 150 of the Negro workers had fled the brutal starvation and living in pig stys.

He showed us the accommodations. A group of old army tents had replaced the pig stys. On the army cot in one of them lay a sick 24-year-old Negro named H. S. Graham.

"Now there's a boy I'm really taking care of," said Robert Golden, one of Thompson's henchmen. When Golden left, we leaned over to talk to Graham.

He told us that he had laid there for two weeks and that he could not walk to where he could wash.

"If that man died from his sickness," we told Golden, "you will be held responsible."

"Oh, I have been good to him," was Golden's reply, "I got him two laxatives and six oranges."

"Get him to a doctor, today, tonight at the latest, or you will be charged with murder," we told him.

IN BAY CITY we sought the truth from one group of Negro workers who had fled the camp and were living in the basement of the

Second Baptist Church. Of the many who fled the slave camps, not a one had applied for welfare relief as had been falsely claimed by the Michigan press. Rather, of the 15 we talked to, many of them had not eaten that day.

Not a single public or private agency had offered help. The Red Cross sent one check of ten dollars. While we were there the county relief truck came with "food." It was several baskets of cucumbers and peas.

The Rev. William McCottry and his wife said that things were desperate as no money existed or food for the next meal. As we sat in the little frame church and looked at these 20 Negro men, women and children, it was hard to ask questions. Food was what they wanted. We asked them to pose for a picture and one 16-year-old said, "We would rather eat than have our picture taken."

From there we went to see the mayor of Bay City. He was out. No city official was "in" to The Worker reporter who wanted to ask "what about food for 20 starving people two blocks over."

"FINALLY towards evening we learned that food and shelter was to be given by local relief authorities.

Another thing must be told. The story of three days and two nights when 228 people, men, women and children, were locked up in four vans that travelled from Georgia to Michigan.

They slept on straw and ate with the few pennies they brought along. The back doors of the vans were locked from the outside during the two long nights the cargo was on the road, and the only air was from two peepholes about eight inches in diameter, according to Dr. Loftus, health officer of Bay County.

Human needs were taken care of when mass hammering on the walls of the vans brought the vans to a halt for ten minutes besides some dark and lonely road.

Then at the journey's end, the pig

stys. But let the health officer, Dr. Loftus of Bay County tell it:

"The women (there were 28 of them, they have totally disappeared) were herded into an old pig barn on what is known as the Linwood farm. Only a three foot wall of straw separated them from the pigs.

"They slept on the straw and lined up to cook on an old stove. They had no lights, no running water and no sanitation facilities whatsoever."

DR. LOFTUS condemned all the

camp, but today there is only a handful of Negroes left, the rest broke for freedom in Bay County, Michigan.

Tonight in Saginaw Valley with its scores of towns and cities, 150 Negro men, women and children are ofoot, looking for a place to find shelter, food and a job. As we drove down highway 23 from Bay City to Detroit, we saw them walking by the roadside.

In many Negro homes they are finding shelter, and food, but that's only temporary. After a day or two they must find another friend.



MacArthur in S. Korea: Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge (left) shown at installation of U. S. sponsored administration in U. S. occupation zone of South Korea. Syngman Rhee was named chief of the administration.



At Washington Hobby Show: Virginia Woodin (left) of Arlington, Va., tells Bette Marie Honey of Hyattsville, Md., about her "doll house" at the annual hobby show sponsored by employees of the Public Buildings Administration in the capital.

No Food or Shelter for Stranded Negroes

BAY CITY, Mich.—To the Detroit papers the 228 Negro men and women who were transported here in slave-vans to pick cucumbers for the Bayview Products Co. are simply anonymous "Itinerant Negroes" whom they are using in stories and headlines to whip up a new wave of anti-Negro hysteria.

But to a Negro woman and her two school-age children in Savannah, Ga., J. J. Harrington is husband and father who came north in the hope of earning a few more dollars to help keep the family alive.

This reporter interviewed Mr. Harrington and 14 other of the men and women who were given refuge here in the basement of the Second Baptist Church after they left the pig sties in which they had been "housed" in the fields near the canning company.

The Negro pastor of the church, The Rev. William McCottry and his wife have been providing food for the men out of their own meager resources.

No other public or private agency has made even the offer to help.

Mrs. McCottry declared that a story in the Detroit papers that the Red Cross had given aid was "false."

Her statement was affirmed by all the men and women present.

HERE IS THE FLESH AND BLOOD behind the "anonymous" 228 men and women, as recounted to me in exclusive interviews with them in their crowded room in the church.

Harrington is a tall, graying man of 45, with sharply chiseled features, who was employed as a building worker in Savannah making 75 cents an hour "when there was work."

A veteran of the first World War, he voiced the anger and resentment of the entire group in telling the shocking details of the trip north in the four vans, the hovels and pig sties in which they were dumped when they reached the cucumber fields, and the renege of the contract in which they had been promised wages of \$6 to \$12 a day.

"In the four weeks since I left home, I've been paid only \$3 in cash and that was taken away from me

in payment for the beans and bread they fed us two days after we got there," Harrington said.

Another man whose chief concern is for his family back home is 50-year old Henry Jacobs, who was still wearing his railroaders cap when I spoke to him. Jacobs was a brakeman on the Atlantic Coast Line in Savannah, who had been laid off only a few days before the trip north.

Married and the father of a teenage girl, Jacobs is also the sole support for his crippled and paralyzed mother. He showed me a letter which he had received a few days ago from his wife in which she said that the Elder Mrs. Jacobs had taken a sudden turn for the worse and that there was not a scrap of food in the house.

But like all the others, Jacobs is stranded and penniless himself. He is alive only by grace of the food supplied by the McCottrys.

TWENTY-FOUR YEAR OLD Freddie Jenkins is typical of the large group of young World War II veterans in the group. Freddie, who

is the father of a small child, and in addition supports a mother and younger sister. A Navy veteran four years' service he was employed in Savannah as a truck driver and was a member of an AFL local.

"We've been cheated," was his comment. He was especially bitter at the treatment given the 28 single women who made the trip north.

One of those women was in the church basement when he arrived there. She was pretty Etta Mae Tyler, 31, who was not able to find employment in her native Savannah.

The truck in which she traveled north was occupied by 32 persons, of whom seven were women. For three days and nights they were given no food and her particular truck made only five stops the entire trip.

She was lumped into one of the pig sties, "like an animal" together with 20 men and 3 women.

Etta is not living at the Church basement, only men are living there. She just happened to walk in while we were there interviewing the men. She said she had no place

to sleep, no place to go, no money and hadn't eaten in two days.

MRS. McCOTTRY made arrangements for Etta to stay temporarily with a Negro family in town.

Some of the other women are here and in Saginaw. One went to Detroit to try to find a cousin. But the majority of them are unaccounted for, and the men in the church are fearful for their safety and health.

Rev. and Mrs. McCottry are worried about their ability to feed the men who are living here. A few townspeople have taken some of the women in to live with them, but the major burden rests with the McCottrys.

The men are not able to get work here because they can furnish no "references" they have no money.

Mrs. McCottry is determined to shelter and feed the men as long as they can. But it was obvious that outside help was needed.

The address is: Rev. William McCottry, Second Baptist Church, 244 N. Monroe, Bay City, Mich.

Drive On to Scrap Callahan Act

Suit Filed in Michigan Supreme Court

DETROIT.—The Michigan Civil Rights Congress and other citizens' groups were planning a drive last week for the complete repeal and nullification of the Callahan Thought Control Act, according to Jack Raskin, Congress secretary.

The drive was decided on after a taxpayers suit was filed with the State Supreme Court to restrain Secretary of State Fred M. Alger Jr. from printing the Callahan Act on the Nov. 2 ballot, since the clear unconstitutional nature of the Act makes the printing a waste of the taxpayers' money. A preliminary hearing on the suit was to be held in Lansing Aug. 17. The Attorney General's office will not oppose the granting of the writ.

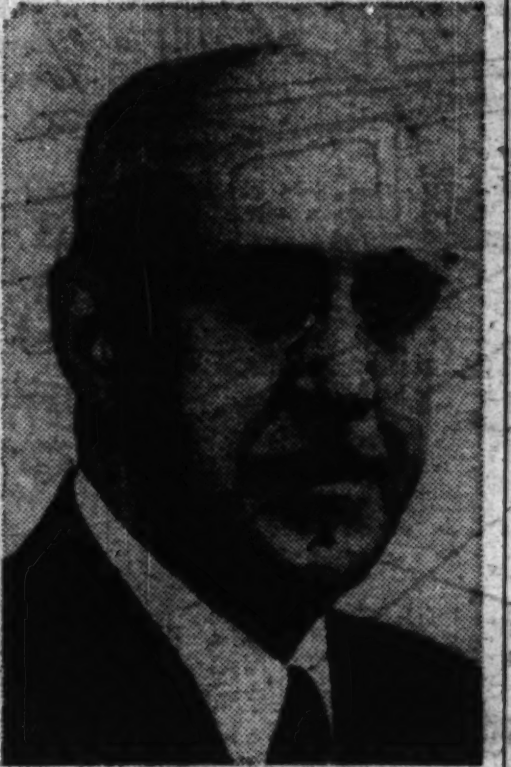
The attorney of record in the case is the renowned specialist in Supreme Court proceedings, George Stone, 2153 Penobscot Building. The petitioners are the Rev. Henry J.

Simpson, church leader, and Joseph Buegeleisen, small businessman and manufacturer. Also associated with the petitioners in the case are Henry S. Sweeney, former Recorder's Court Judge; Detroit councilman and head of the Committee to Repeal the Callahan Act, Elmer H. Groefsema, prominent attorney; Walter M. Nelson, Michigan attorney for the Civil Liberties Union; and Wynne Gorvin, president of the Wolverine Bar Assn.

The suit declares the Callahan Act to be unconstitutional since it violates the state and federal rights to free speech and assembly, denies equal protection of the law, violates the prohibition

against self-incrimination and is vague, indefinite and uncertain.

The act requires unions, political parties and other organizations to impose on themselves the stigma of "foreign agent" and to suffer per-



HENRY S. SWEENEY

secution by the Michigan Attorney General for failing to do so, if in his judgment they come under this heading. The Act has been denounced as un-American by all sections of labor and liberal views in Michigan.

State Senator Matthew F. Callahan and some of the native fascist groups are the sole campaigners for a vote in favor of the Act at the Nov. 2 election. Callahan used the phony "spy" scare hysteria cooked up by the House un-Americans to urge the Greater East Side Republican Club last week to support his thought control measure. Attorney General Black has refused to enforce the Act and Gov. Sigler who signed the law, now admits that it is unconstitutional.

Registration Ends Aug. 25

DETROIT.—Deadline for action in the primary election this year is Aug. 25—last date for registration.

The registration office at Detroit City Hall will be open from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. and on the last three days of registration—Aug. 23, 24 and 25 will remain open until 9 p.m.

In addition, outside registration stations have been set up throughout the city to accept registrations on Aug. 23, 24 and 25. They will be open from 1 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Electorals who have registered, voted or transferred since Jan. 1, 1946, are not required to re-register at this time.

Persons who have registered prior to Jan. 1, 1946, but have not voted since, should apply for re-registration.

Gets Diploma 13 Years Late

GOSHEN, Ind. (UP).—Levi E. Bontrager received his high school diploma thirteen years after he left the eighth grade. Bontrager piled up credits for the diploma by reading only prescribed books and studying nights. He graduated with 150 other students at commencement exercises.

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Banquet Aug. 28 Will Honor Stanley Nowak

DETROIT.—State Senator Stanley Nowak, conceded a 100 percent perfect voting record by the Michigan CIO, will be accorded a testimonial dinner on Saturday, Aug. 28. The dinner, sponsored by 50 well known Detroiters, starts at 8:30 p.m. at the Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Rd., near Linwood.

Nowak is running for Congress on the Democratic ticket from the 16th district, the same area that sent him for five successive terms to Lansing as State Senator. He is a staunch supporter of the Wallace-Taylor national ticket and the Progressive Party.

"Whether in the senate, in union halls or on the picket line, Stanley Nowak is always a fighter for the people," says I. Isaacs, of the International Workers Order, speaking for the dinner's sponsoring committee.

Among Slavic American sponsors

of the banquet are A. Korenko, J. Cherniak, R. Moseyko, I. Petrikovich, M. Nemesh, K. Przybylski, L. Sulkowski, J. Malinowski, Z. Poplawski, E. Buczak, J. Latin, A. Glavanavich, G. Bacich, P. Kovacic and F. Kozachuk.

In the meanwhile Stanley Nowak and Percy Llewellyn, candidate for State Senator in the same area, mobilized volunteer canvassers for their campaign last week to work out of the Wallace-Nowak headquarters at 8030 Michigan, near Central.

Canvassers were briefed on house to house work to get registrations and turn out the voters for the Tuesday, Sept. 14 primary.

Sadowski on Poland, Germany, Inflation, Housing and Congress

DETROIT.—Rep. George G. Sadowski, Dem. 1st District, hailed a letter written by Earl H. Bell while in Warsaw for the UN as Chief of Mission of its International Children's Emergency Fund, as "most interesting and remarkable."

In his letter, Bell declared: "I know you wonder about the attitude of the Poles towards the Marshall Plan. That is, one thing that they are most unanimous about. They want nothing to do with a plan that would build up the aggressors before the victims of the aggressors; that would re-establish economic domination by cartels which in the past proved to be the predecessors of military domination, or at best held east Europe in colonial bondage to Germany."

On the domestic issues Sadowski has blasted the Republican Congress for twiddling its thumbs on the inflation and housing crisis. In a House speech Sadowski said:

"Inflationary prices have gone so high that even if a factory worker averages \$52 a week his real earn-

ings and purchasing power is only \$28 per week. In 1939 corporate profits after taxes were \$5,000,000,000. In 1948 the estimated corporate profits, after taxes, are \$20,000,000,000, an increase of 300 percent."

While joining Wallace progressives in Congress on many issues, Sadowski has not broken with the national Democratic ticket headed by Pres. Truman.

"This Republican Congress has failed to enact adequate housing, education, and health legislation, or to expand social security, old age pensions, and civil rights," Sadowski charges.

He recently backed the petition of the Society for the Prevention of World War III requesting a thorough investigation of our policies in Germany.

"It is undeniable," said Sadowski, "that our policy of rebuilding Germany into a great power again is viewed with fear and horror by our former allies and victims of German aggression and brutality."

TENANTS PROTEST RAT SCOURGE

DETROIT.—Tenants of the Charles F. Stone steel hut housing project, Conner and Warren, charged the city with failure to make needed improvements and clean out rats. A scorching letter was sent to Detroit Housing Commissioner James H. Inglis.



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Michigan Big Role in Communist Congress

DETROIT.—Michigan's labor movement was honored this month with the election of Carl Winter to the 13-member National Committee of the Communist Party at its 14th national convention.

Winter is Michigan state chairman of the Party and has played a leading role in labor and progressive struggles here. He is among the 12 national Communist leaders indicted by the Republican government in Washington on the frame-up charge of belonging to an organization which advocates "force and violence."

The Michigan delegation to the Communists' 14th convention played an active role in its deliberations aimed at winning economic security, peace, democracy and socialism.

Together with William Z. Foster, national chairman, Eugene Dennis, general secretary, John Williamson, labor secretary, Councilman Ben Davis, Elizabeth G. Flynn and other speakers, Carl Winter addressed over 20,000 people assembled in New York's Madison Square Garden on the convention's opening night.

Dr. James E. Jackson, Jr., educational director of the Michigan Communists and World War II veteran, who earned two Battle Stars during 18 months overseas, made the Resolution's Committee's report



CARL WINTER

to the convention on the main resolution. Together with Nat Ganley, editor, Michigan Worker, he also participated in the convention's panel on the struggle for Negro rights. Ganley is the former business agent of Local 155 UAW-CIO.

Helen Allison, well-known woman Communist leader in Michigan, and Jack White, Flint Communist organizer, participated in the panel on youth work. Jack White served 25 months in the U. S. Navy, 18 months in the Pacific theatre during the last war.

Jerry Boyd, outstanding Communist leader in Michigan and board member of Local 205, UAW-CIO, and Saul Wellman, auto work coordinator for the Communist Party, participated in the convention's labor panel. Wellman is a veteran of two wars against fascism, the Spanish civil war with rank of Major, and the 101st Air Borne Division in World War II, jumping at the Battle of Bastogne and Holland, winning the Purple Heart and a unit citation.

Carl Winter served as chairman of the Constitution Committee at the Communist convention.

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Top CIO Dictates Council Convention

DETROIT.—The national CIO through president Philip Murray and vice-president Haywood has ordered the Wayne County Council to hold its convention Sept. 2, 3 and 4 and to abide by an unconstitutional ruling on representation.

The CIO top officers set aside the Council's constitution to order that delinquent right wing locals be accorded full convention voting strength by paying one month's per capita to the Council and three months per capita to be held in escrow by the national CIO. In the right-wing-controlled Michigan state CIO delinquent locals are denied representation unless they pay their full back per capita and a readmission fee.

Phil Murray and Haywood called off the convention scheduled for this month and then denied the Council the right to hold its convention shortly after Labor Day, which is Sept. 6.

CIO progressives here saw in this edict an attempt to hand over the Council to right wing control before Labor Day so that President Truman, noted for his record in breaking miners and railroad workers strikes, can be welcomed as Detroit's Labor Day speaker both by the AFL and CIO. Phil Murray is the invited speaker for the CIO Labor Day parade starting at 2 p.m.

Senator McGrath, national chairman of the Democratic Party, urged President Truman to speak in Detroit on Labor Day and Mr. Truman agreed. Formerly McGrath said that Truman would only speak to a joint AFL-CIO rally.

Another tip off for this strategy was seen in the Labor Day statement released by UAW President Walter P. Reuther which says: "The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations are cooperating today in support of the European Recovery Program."

Thus the united efforts of the top AFL and CIO leaders behind the Wall Street war program and its Marshall Plan is considered a sufficient basis for a joint welcome to Truman.

The same Reuther who boomed Douglas for the presidential nomination on July 8 indicated that Dewey, Truman and Wallace did not possess "the moral stature and political wisdom required by the United States."

Now Murray, Haywood and Reuther are backing dictatorial decrees aimed at shoving Truman over on the rank and file CIO workmen in Wayne County.

The railways of Great Britain handle annually 6,000,000,000 letters and 150,000,000 parcels, of which 500,000,000 letters and parcels are carried in traveling post offices which cover annually 4,000,000 miles.



Benton Harbor Seeks Fair Trial For Negro

BENTON HARBOR.—The Michigan Civil Rights Congress is taking steps to see that a young Negro student-veteran, charged with murder after a row here on a bus with a white southerner, receives a fair trial and protection from the lynch hysteria incited by the local press.

These arrangements were made after a visit to this city by Sol Grossman, of the Michigan ORO office.

Witherspoon's trial has been postponed until Aug. 26, according to his wife, because his lawyer is out of town. Meantime, the young vet is still in jail.

The 20-year-old vet is Dwayne Witherspoon. On his way home from the veteran's institute he was insulted on a bus by Edward Stowe, an ex-convict who had served three years in Missouri's state prison for grand larceny.

Witnesses reported that Stowe was drunk when he picked the fight with young Witherspoon, a native of Benton Harbor. In the resulting scuffle, Stowe died.

The newspapers then tried to whip up a lynch-mob against Witherspoon, but the citizens of Benton

Harbor, many of whom know Witherspoon and his family, refused to join in the hysteria.

Many Benton Harbor residents are supporting a move to have the murder charge changed.

Refusal to Arbitrate May Result in Strike

DEARBORN, Mich.—Four hundred coach drivers and maintenance men were considering strike action here last week.

Walter Manning, president Division 1265 of the AFL Street Carriers' Union said the company refused to arbitrate a new contract since negotiations broke off July 9. The old contract expired April 30.

In the meanwhile 5,000 AFL transit workers in Detroit won a 13 1/2 cent raise following a four month hold-out against attempts to have them take less than the 12 cent auto pattern.

TOY'S CURFEW BELL RINGS OUT:

'My Conscience is Guilty'

DETROIT.—"Coming from Police Commissioner Harry S. Toy, the suggested teen-age curfew is the proposal of a man with a guilty conscience," declares the Communist Party of Michigan in a statement issued this week.

The balance of the statement follows in full:

"Juvenile delinquency flourishes in an atmosphere in which the policies of the Police Dept., set a provocative example of lawlessness, violence and rash adventurism."

"Such examples were Toy's advocacy of the shooting of political opponents and his irresponsible 'shoot first' orders which resulted in trigger-happy policemen killing Negro youth like Beverly Lee and Leon Mosely."

"Small wonder that so many

youth of Detroit are cynical when they have before them such fine representatives of law and order as the policemen who recently raped a 16-year-old girl."

"The eagerness of several members of the Common Council to endorse Toy's curfew proposal is a smokescreen behind which to hide its callous negligence in failing to develop an expanded program of recreational facilities, night school opportunities and housing. It is intended to obscure one of the main factors promoting instability, uncertainty and recklessness among many young people: A justified desire for job opportunities and a happy future, instead of atom-bomb warfare and an army career."

"Coming as it does from a Com-

missioner with a police state mentality, the curfew can serve only as a dangerous precedent for future legislation which would seek to restrict any proper activities of youth with whom Toy disagrees, and intimidate parents by holding over them the threat of legal harassment for any progressive views, expressions and activities of their children."

"The curfew is a typical Toy tinselled headline proposal which solves nothing. It justifies the instinctive opposition of hundreds of thousands of Detroit parents with whom the Communist Party joins in demanding adequate public educational and social facilities for the city's youth in place of police brutality."

AUTOTOWN ALLEY BY THE OLD-TIMER

STATE OF THE UNION

OLDTIMERS in the auto plants report that there is a seething buzz of discontent—heard on the line, in the wash-rooms, tool cribs and at lunchtime—which is due to blow up into a full-blast explosion one of these bright days.

Loudest gripes of all are heard in General Motors plants. The main issue: speed-up, which is rapidly reaching the point of sheer physical impossibility.

Some others, as reported by these veteran auto workers:

- The high cost of living.

- Piling up of grievance.

Unless the UAW takes swift and militant action on these issues, say the oldtimers, the union is going to lose ground rapidly, not only among the newer workers, but even among many of the older men who went through the great organizing struggles.

A typical comment, they report, especially in GM shops is this: "You'd never know we had a union here."

The Saturday Evening Post—a non-union outfit—in newspaper ads announcing an article about Walter Reuther, would have you know that Reuther loves Phil Murray so much that "he (Reuther) now emerges as the leading candidate for the presidency of the entire CIO."

Reuther horned in on FE-CIO jurisdiction at the Green Bay Drop Forge Co. in Wisconsin. So did the AFL Machinists, who were licked 177-77 in an NLRB election. Then Reuther beat a hasty retreat.

The UAW granted the Die Casting workers substantially what they refused to grant the FE-CIO in a merger plan.

That's the Die Caster's reward for splitting the CIO mine, mill and smelter union.

Young Progressives (Wallace), that energetic group of youngsters who put that splendid picket line around Briggs Stadium last week, expects to have at least 10 YP shop committees before Sept. 1. Dodge Chrysler, Packard and Ford groups are aborning.

Speaking about that YP picket line at the Tiger ball park, here's a story that shows the kind of spirit those young people have:

When the cops rounded up the pickets and put them in the police wagon, they missed one young girl, who was partially obscured by the crowd.

She came up to the wagon, started pounding on the closed door, insisted that the cops take her too, because she was "just as guilty." She too "opposed Jim-Crow," she said. The cops let her in.

When she entered the wagon she was greeted with a cheer by the other pickets.

Picket Loveland Bias Pharmacy

ECORSE.—Over 400 leaflets were issued to young leather workers here last week urging them to join the anti-bias picketline on Saturdays before the Loveland Pharmacy, 4030 W. Jefferson.

Issued by the Young Progressives for Wallace, with Doris Lumley as the local head, the leaflet declared it to be a "shame" that Loveland while selling all sorts of things to Negroes, engages in un-American discrimination at their lunch counter.

The Pharmacy refused service to Mrs. Hegeman and to two leaders of the NAACP here, Louis Jourdan and Thomas Neusom. Danny Neusom, brother of Thomas, is head of the Wayne County NAACP youth division.

An all white jury goaded on by biased Judge Gallotte found Bert Loveland, pharmacy owner, not guilty of violating the Michigan Civil Rights Law after Loveland admitted he refused to serve the complaining witnesses because they were Negroes.

UOPW ANTI-BIAS DRIVE CONTINUES

DETROIT.—The anti-discrimination committee of the UOPW-CIO is continuing its drive to break down Jim Crow in downtown restaurants.

The committee divided into two separate groups containing both Negroes and whites. One group went back to Sore's Restaurant, 1439 Griswold, where the color bar was smashed several weeks ago, while the other members went to the Griswold Bar & Restaurant in the same block.

The committee stopping at the Griswold Bar were immediately served, while at the Sore's Restaurant the group was only served after they waited for some time and then complained to the waitress.

The committee at the Griswold

Protest Delay In Cop Trial

DETROIT.—The failure of Police Commissioner Toy and Prosecutor McNally to live up to their promises of "a speedy trial" and "no white wash" in the Leon Mosely shooting case was blasted last week in a series of neighborhood mass meetings.

Held under the auspices of the Committee for Justice for Leon Mosely one of the meetings held at the Carvers Metropolitan OME Church heard Rev. T. S. Boone, Coleman A. Young and Miss Francis Price speak.

Patrolman Melasi, who did the actual shooting of the 15-year-old boy, is under indictment for manslaughter. He is free on bail and there is no indication when he will be brought to trial.

Melasi's partner in the brutal beating and slaying of the youngster, John Boland, has been cleared of all responsibility. He was returned to police duty after a paid vacation at the taxpayers expense.

Denouncing police brutality aroused citizens here are continuing the demands for the immediate prosecution of Louis Melasi and the arrest of John Boland, for the removal of Toy and for the payment by the City of an indemnity to the Mosely family.

Bar consisted of Warren Powers, Eddie Meskin and Marie Jones. Members of the other group were: Dorothy Boyce, Betty Yochim, Jean and Thelma Jackson.